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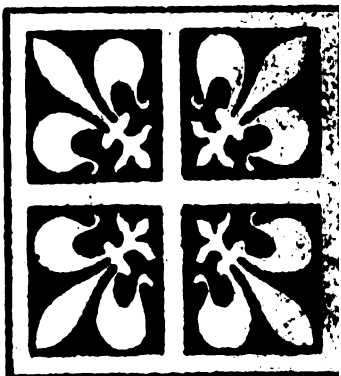
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RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the "DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY."

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or Five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

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The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.



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Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.

Stephenson, M., F.S.A., 81, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

Strick, Richard, Cossall Colliery, Nottingham.

*Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.

Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.

Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.

Taylor, Frederick Ernest, Friar Gate, Derby.

Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.

Taylor, A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

Tinkler, S. Derwent Street, Derby.

*Thornewill, Robert, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent.

Trollope, Hon. C. W., New Bath Hotel, Matlock.

Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, 123, Osmaston Road, Derby.

Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.

Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

- *Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.
 - *Walker, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.
Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
 - *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
Walton, W. H., 48, Gerard Street, Derby.
Ward, Rev. H. H. E. Nelson, Church Street, Ashbourne.
Ward, John, St. Peter's Bridge, Derby.
Ward, G. H., Full Street, Derby.
Wardell, Stuart C., Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
West, Rev. Austin, Allestree Vicarage, Derby.
Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.
 - *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
 - *Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.
Wilson, Arthur, 14, Ashbourne Road, Derby.
Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
Worgan, F., Woodland Road, Derby.
Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.
 - *Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
- York, The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of, Bishopsthorpe, York.

REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.



THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on Tuesday, January 27th, 1891. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Derby (A. Seale Haslam, Esq.), *ex officio* Vice-President of the Society. The report for the past year, with balance sheet, was read and adopted. The Mayor, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the benefits which the Society's privileges conferred upon the members, and the great usefulness of its work and of its publications. He "regretted a falling-off in the illustration of the Journal, and, with a view to restoring the handsome illustration of some former years, he would like to contribute some half-dozen or dozen illustrations towards the next volume." The officers for the year commencing were elected. The Hon. Secretary declared a vacancy on the Council by the death of Dr. Webbe, and mentioned that the Council had offered the seat to the Rev. C. H. Molineux. That gentleman having declined the offer, the Hon. Secretary now proposed that Mr. A. Seale Haslam be asked to accept the vacant seat. Mr. Bailey seconded the proposition, and the Mayor was unanimously elected. All those members of the Council retiring under Rule V.—*viz.*, Messrs. Hartshorne, Cokayne, Ward, Naylor, J. Bailey, G. Bailey, W. Bemrose, and Borough—were re-elected, as were the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Secretary of Finance, and the Auditors. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Charles Kerry and Mr. St. John Hope were elected honorary members of the Society. Dr. Greaves was nominated delegate of

the Society to the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Five new members of the Society were elected.

The Rev. Dr. Cox exhibited and described a small but important collection of Roman and prehistoric relics, recently discovered in the Deep Dale Caves at Buxton. Mr. St. John Hope read a paper upon the "Recent excavations on the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester; and their bearing upon the civil life during the Roman occupation of Britain." The paper was of a most valuable character, and illustrated by carefully prepared diagrams of the site of the excavations and the discoveries made.

During the past year there have been five meetings of the Council, with a regular attendance of a fair proportion of the elected members, with the addition of three of the vice-presidents, whose help is always highly appreciated.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held later than usual, on account of the visit of her Majesty the Queen to Derby in May, and took place on Saturday, June 20th, to Croxall, Catton, and Walton-on-Trent. The party left Derby at 2.5 p.m. for Croxall, which was reached at 2.52. On arriving at the old Hall the visitors were received by the Vicar of Croxall, the Right Rev. Bishop Staley, who acted as guide, explaining and commenting upon all objects of interest. By kind permission of Mr. Levett-Prinsep, the library and room once occupied by Queen Henrietta Maria in the old Hall were inspected, together with sundry curiosities connected with the history of the house. Next a visit was paid to the Church, with its monuments and incised slabs, which latter have already formed illustrations in some of our early volumes. Finally the party was conducted round the ancient Saxon *burh* which rises from the river close to the Church. Proceeding on foot by "Dryden's Walk," the visitors arrived at Catton Hall, and were received by Mrs. Anson-Horton, who showed her collection of pictures, and the site of the ancient demolished chapel, with fragment of window and Norman font, and hospitably provided tea for the party. From Catton brakes

conveyed the party to Walton, where tea was provided in the School-room. Unfortunately, time ran short, and the visit to the Church was quite cursory; but it is intended to revisit Walton at an early date, to enable our members to have the benefit of the Vicar, Mr. Fisher's, promised description of a very interesting building. The return journey was made from Burton-on-Trent Station.

A second expedition was held on Wednesday, August 12th, to Pentrich and Codnor Castle. The party left Derby at 10.25 a.m., arriving at Wingfield Station at 10.59, where brakes were in readiness, and the visitors drove to Pentrich Church. Here the Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Ledward, received and conducted them over the building, and read the following paper:—

PENTRICH CHURCH.

To those who delight in searching the remains of past days, perhaps there is no county that presents for this purpose a wider or more varied field, more filled with sacred memories and heart-stirring incidents, than our own.

Derbyshire is rich in old village churches. The church in which you are assembled to-day, small and humble though it be, is full of stirring memories. It has resisted well for nearly eight hundred years the disintegrating forces of nature, and is still in excellent preservation, apparently able to weather the storms of centuries to come. It by no means follows that the date of its erection, about 1150, was the beginning of a religious edifice in this parish. It is well-known that many of our Norman churches were built on the site, and partly with the materials, of the rude Saxon building which previously existed on the spot, just as our builders in the Perpendicular period, when they added these clerestory windows, made use of the incised slabs of Norman, or perhaps Saxon, gravestones for the window sills.

The study of past times is often a melancholy retrospect, but in most minds there is a desire to know what has gone before us: to discover something of our ancestry, our race, our country, and, above all, our religion, and though our parish church, and the traditions that cling to it, give us no certain clue to what took place here before the Conquest, we know that long before the Saxons drove the ancient inhabitants into Wales and Cornwall, the Christian religion had been established and continued for 300 to 400 years, for the testimony of Gildas proves that there had been numerous churches all over Roman Britain, and we know from church history that *three* British bishops were present at the Council

of Arles, in the year of our Lord 359. But though Pentrich cannot show any remains of a British Church, it possesses relics of that early period in the materials (scattered over an adjoining field) of a portion of the ancient road called Icknield Street, made by the Romans nearly 2,000 years ago, evidently from water-worn stones from the bed of the river Derwent.

The Church of Pentrich is dedicated to S. Matthew, a vacant niche over the porch must once have contained a representation of the patron saint, which was most probably removed in Puritan times, also the ornamental stone cross at the end of the chancel roof, of which the empty socket still remains.

The style of architecture, you will have observed, is chiefly Norman. A striking feature is the beauty of the arcade of pillars and arches, which is much admired. Of the next two styles, the Early English and the Decorated (I borrow this from Mr. Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire") no traces are found, but the whole church, he remarks, seems to have been renovated and enlarged in the Perpendicular period, about the year 1430. The design of the east window is said to be unique, and worthy of attention. The old stained glass was probably removed at one of the restorations. The new, which is well worth inspection from its being thoroughly artistic, especially that in the south aisle, which is greatly admired, was designed and executed by M. Capronnier, of Brussels.

The tower, side aisles, porch, and nave are embattled, which gives the church a castellated appearance, symbolic doubtless of the spiritual nature of Christ's Church, militant here on earth.

A tradition exists that in olden times there used to be a house of religion attached to this church, remains of which have sometimes been found in digging graves on the north side of the church, but nothing exists of it above ground. The font is considered to be as ancient as the church, 1150. It was found about 35 years ago in the cellar of a former churchwarden, and put to the use of salting beef. It is supposed to have been originally built into one of the pillars of the nave. The pedestal, which is of later construction and design, bears the date of 1662.

There are five bells in the tower, three of which are of ancient date; one of them has the inscription "Ave Maria gratia plena," round the others is a handsome border of flowers and foliage, bearing in one place the name "Jesus" in old characters.

The earliest register contains the declaration insisted upon by the Parliament in the time of Cromwell, when all beneficed clergymen were compelled to sign an agreement to conform to Presbyterian practices, or resign their livings. One hundred and eighty signatures follow, consisting mostly of marks, very few being able to sign their names.

The fearful pestilence of the fourteenth century, called the Black Death, which devastated the whole of Europe, reached Derbyshire in May, 1349. This county suffered severely from it. Seventy-seven beneficed clergymen of Derbyshire died in that one dread period, and three successive vicars of Pentrich all died in the same fatal year.

It is mentioned in Dugdale's "Monasticon," that on the foundation of Darley Abbey, 1175, this church, with a considerable number of other Derbyshire churches, was bestowed upon that establishment.

The gift consisted of the advowson of the rectory of Pentrich only, but before long the Abbey of Darley had appropriated the great tithes, which to this day the church has never regained. At that early date the Parish of Pentrich consisted mostly of forest. The pannage of the forest for 40 pigs was given to Darley Abbey and confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Lord of the Manor had also granted a portion of the lands of Pentrich to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who possessed a chapel at Waingriff in this parish. Disagreements very soon arose between the Knights and the Abbey about the number of swine to be turned into the woods, and a lawsuit decided that the Knights' claim should be limited to 20 swine and no goats. In connection with this affair, the wood in question is described as being bounded on the one side by the Camp of Pentrich, referring doubtless to the Roman Camp that used to be at Pentrich; the half-way station on the Icknield Street between Little Chester and Chesterfield.

"Abbots and monks," says Fuller in his Church History, "were notoriously covetous; not only did they appropriate to their convents glebes and tithes of churches, leaving but a poor pittance to the parish vicar, but they engrossed trade, and became brewers, farmers, tanners, and kept these trades and others besides in their own hands." It appears that at Pentrich they were ironmasters in the thirteenth century, for in one of the Darley Abbey documents it is stated that Hugh Fitzpiers, of Ulkerthorp, releases the Abbey from all damage from burning the wood of Pentrich, and for making of iron mines within the same wood. At the dissolution of monasteries, the lands held by Darley at Pentrich and Ripley fell to the Crown, and were granted to a family of the name of Zouch of Codnor, from whence they passed to the Cavendishes.

In the year 1552, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI., the Commissioners appointed to take inventories of Church goods found in Pentrich Church the following :—

- 1 Chalyce parcell gylte.
- 3 Corporas cases.
- 3 Parcells for albs.
- 1 Cope of red silk of colour with flowers.
- 1 Vestement of the same.
- 1 Vestement of red sattyn.

- 1 Old cope of twyll with an olde vestment of the same.
- 2 Albs.
- 2 Altar cloths.
- 2 Surplices.
- 1 Cross of brass plate.
- 1 Pyx of latyn.
- 1 Pair of censers.
- 1 Hand bell.
- 3 Bells in the steepyl.
- 2 Candlesticks of pewter.
- 1 Sacryng bell.
- 1 Cruett.
- 1 Old towel.
- 1 Byble.
- 1 Paraphrase of Erasmus.
- 1 Booke of the Comon Praer.

This Church of Pentrich was for 365 years under the rule of the Abbots of Darley, and therefore subject to the influence of the Papal power, but since the dissolution of monasteries, in the order of God's providence, it has reverted to its original status, with the exception of the great tithes, which still remain appropriated.

The foreign element is gone; abbots and monks no longer step in to alienate the people from their parish Priest. The old order remains—the Church as originally constituted, with its threefold ministry of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. The pure and simple faith of our Reformed Church is taught the people, and the Gospel is preached as in those early days of the Saxon Church here in Mercia, which owed its conversion from Paganism to the missionaries of Iona, by whose labours the half of England was evangelized and a great portion of Northern Europe as well. For it has been ascertained that it is notably the Celtic element that prevails after the lapse of 1,000 years in our English Christianity, and our Church owes more than is generally known to the pure faith, the spirit of poverty, and missionary labours of Columba of Iona, and through him to Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland, from whom the Church of Iona and Lindisfarn received its doctrine and ecclesiastical customs.

The drive was continued to Ripley, where luncheon was taken at the "Cock," after which the party drove on to Codnor Castle, and were received by Mr. F. C. Corfield the Butterley Company having given every facility for inspecting the ruins. The Rev. Chas. Kerry, who has taken infinite pains to search into the past

history of the castle, gave the result of his labours in the valuable paper which appears in another part of this volume. After examining the ruins, the visitors adjourned to the house of Mr. F. C. Corfield, and viewed some beautifully preserved oak panelling, believed to have belonged originally to Codnor Castle. The party drove back to tea at the "Peacock," Oakerthorpe, and returned to Derby from Wingfield Station, the Midland Railway Company kindly permitting a fast train to stop for their convenience. The hopelessly unpropitious state of the autumn weather prevented any later expedition being arranged.

Your Hon. Secretary may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that the number of members who join the expeditions has not been what it ought for the past two seasons. We are constantly asked, "When is there to be another expedition?" but when the expedition has been planned—at no inconsiderable cost of time and trouble—there results a conspicuous non-attendance, not encouraging to further effort.

At its first meeting of the past year, your Council was deeply grieved to receive a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cox, resigning the editorship of our Journal. Dr. Cox was suffering from pressure of over-work, and found himself compelled to relinquish work which came upon him at his busiest time. Finding the decision to be quite final, your Council expressed to Dr. Cox the profound regret with which his resignation had been received, and the gratitude felt for all his invaluable assistance in the past, the Council feeling convinced that every member of the Society would wish such expression to be conveyed to Dr. Cox.

A special Council meeting was summoned to appoint a new editor, and by unanimous consent the post was offered to the Rev. Chas. Kerry. Mr. Kerry accepted the office, and the present volume is issued under his editorship. Your Council trusts that this meeting will approve and endorse its action in the matter.

Your Hon. Secretary attended, as delegate appointed by your Council, the Third Congress of Archaeological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries held in London on July 23rd. Members will be glad to know that this Congress seems to supply

a long-felt want in bringing the various county societies into closer communication one with another, and in promoting systematic research. The archæological survey of England is a work the Congress is very anxious to see completed, and your Council will be very glad to hear of any member willing to undertake the county of Derby.

The work at Rains Cave has been completed since our last anniversary; thanks to the skilled labour of Mr. Ward, ably supplemented by the hearty co-operation of the two young Rains, the cave and its contents have undergone a searching examination. Accurate details of the work done will be found described in Mr. Ward's exhaustive paper, which appears in another part of this volume, and from this it will be seen that whilst the results are of a very interesting character, and fully justifying the decision to undertake the examination, still they are not, archæologically, of sufficient value and importance to make any further work likely to prove remunerative or wise. All expenses incurred in this matter have been defrayed by private subscription, and the Society's funds have been in no way taxed. The very hearty thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Ward and his fellow-labourers for the thorough manner in which they have carried out this work in the interests of our Society. Special thanks are also due to Professor Boyd Dawkins for his invaluable help in the classification of the bones.

During the past year the attention of your Vigilance Committee has been called to several instances of Church restoration or alteration; advice has been solicited, and, of course, willingly given, and we have reason to believe with satisfactory results. In archæology, as in every other subject, good advice is sometimes treated with scorn, but there is every reason to hope that a more true spirit of preservation is abroad, and that the opinion and approval of this Society is not, as a rule, regarded with indifference.

Just before the close of the past year the Society suffered a severe loss in the death of its President, the Duke of Devonshire. When the idea of forming a Derbyshire Archæological Society

was mooted in 1876, the Duke of Devonshire was amongst the very first to be consulted. His Grace received the suggestion most cordially, and took great interest in the formation of the Society. He at once promised to become an annual subscriber, and consented to accept the office of President. During the fourteen years of our Society's existence the Duke's interest in the progress and work of the Society has never flagged; his annual subscription was invariably paid to date (a business-like habit which might with advantage be more universally emulated); and no appeal for any extra funds towards the cost of some special work undertaken by the Society was ever made without a prompt and cordial response from the President; at the same time the Duke was never indifferent to the work of the Society, and to the last felt and showed a keen and kindly interest in all we did. It is with the most profound regret, shared, we feel sure, by every one of our members, that your Council to-day mourns the death of its President, the Duke of Devonshire. Assured that it would be the wish of all our members, your Council has addressed a letter to the late Duke's family, sympathising with their irreparable loss, and expressing the deeply felt regret of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

It was obviously right that the name of our new President should be announced at this, our anniversary meeting, and the Council met on January 1st mainly to consider this question. Your Council were unanimously agreed that the office of President of this Society should be offered for the acceptance of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., whose close connection with the county and well-known real interest in archaeological matters fit him pre-eminently for the post. In reply to the letter from the Council, the Duke of Rutland consents most cordially to accept the office of President, and it only remains for this meeting to give, what we feel sure it will be most ready to give, an emphatic approval of the election of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., as President of our Society.

One of our vice-presidents has recently obtained high ecclesiastical preferment: Dr. Maclagan has been translated from Lichfield

to the Archbishopal See of York. We sincerely congratulate his Grace, and hope that his removal from our neighbourhood will not sever his connection with our Society, or lessen his interest in our work. Another vice-president, the Archdeacon of Derby, has been removed from us by death. Dr. Balston was one of our original members, and one who always kept in touch with our proceedings; he has presided for us, and addressed our meetings, and always came amongst us when he was able. His kindly feeling towards our Society was very sincere, and we deeply deplore his loss. Death this year has not thinned the ranks of our Council, and those of our ordinary members by three only. This is the smallest death-rate we have had to record. The Editor wishes to say that he will be very much obliged to members who, possessing the knowledge, will endeavour to place him in communication with any who are able to elucidate our county history. All contributions should be sent in by October 1st.

In the present volume we are deeply indebted to Sir Alfred Seale-Haskin for his generous gift of the five illustrations of Codnor Castle. It is much to be wished that an illustration fund should be set on foot, by means of which we might be able to afford plates to papers whose authors are not in a position to give them. This question will occupy the attention of your Council at an early date.

The Secretary of the Sectional Committee for Natural History reports that the committee has met twice during the past year. A meeting was held on May 13th, when a Paper by Rev. W. H. Painter (author of "The Flora of Derbyshire") was read, entitled "Botanical Notes on a Walk from Buxton to Miller's Dale, in June, 1890." The paper was very fully illustrated by a collection of Botanical specimens. On the following Monday, May 18th, Rev. W. H. Painter led a Botanical Excursion from Uttoxeter through Doveridge and Sudbury to Tutbury. Luncheon was provided at the Vernon Arms, Sudbury. A large party accompanied Mr. Painter, and the excursion proved very enjoyable.

The Section was represented at the Annual Conference of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies by its Chairman, H. Arnold-Bemrose, Esq., M.A., F.G.S. The Conference was held at Dudley, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1891.

The Midland Union is anxious to visit Derby, and the Committee hope to be able to arrange for this visit either next or the following year.

The accompanying Balance Sheet is not all that could be desired ; the chief defect appears to be the non-payment of a good many annual subscriptions. If members will kindly bear this in mind when they receive, as many shortly will, notice of arrears, the matter will be set straight, and your Council will have no further cause to be other than satisfied with the results of the fourteenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
HON. SEC.

*Mill Hill, Derby,
January 17th, 1892.*

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1890.....	12	6	11
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Subscriptions	102	11	0
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	1	19	0
Interest on Investments	8	6	8
Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1891.....	11	2	7
	<u>£136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Printing Journal	97	0	0
Extracting Fines and other Journal Expenses ..	10	5	0
Editing Journal	20	0	0
Printing and Stationery	1	7	11
Expenses of Natural History Section	4	5	5
Other Expenses	3	0	0
Interest on Over-drawn Account	0	7	10
	<u>£136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1890.....	279	15	0
Life Composition, 1891 (1)	5	5	0
Entrance Fees, 1891 (7).....	1	15	0
	<u>£286</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates at 4 per cent.	170	0	0
Do. do. do. at 3½ per cent.	50	0	0
Balance.....	66	15	0
	<u>£286</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

Examined and found correct.

JAMES B. COULSON, } Auditors.
WILLIAM BEMROSE, }
11TH JANUARY, 1892.

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Sec.
8TH JANUARY, 1892.

BALANCE SHEET.

XXIX

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

Abstracted by Messrs. HARDY, and PAGE, 22, Old Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn.

[Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 31.]

1297. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 25 Edward I.

Jan. 13—29. Between Adam, son of Robert de Weston, senior, *Plaintiff*,
and John de Weston and Alicia, his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the
Defendants, that one messuage with appurtenances in DERBY is
the right of the Plaintiff. And grant thereupon by Plaintiff to the
Defendants of the premises. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 11—25. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 25 Edward I.

Between William de Tiscinton and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and
Robert Fraunceys and Matilda, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of
10 pounds sterling, by the Deforciant, that one messuage and one
oxgang of land in MIDELTON JUXTA WYRKESWORTH
are the right of the same William. To hold to the Plaintiffs and
the heirs of the same William of the chief lords of that fee, for
ever.

1298. Westminster. On the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Feb. 3. Mary, 26 Edward I.

Between Suettus de Aston, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas le Power, of Spondon, and Joan, his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 pounds sterling, by the Defendants, that one messuage and one virgate of land in AYLWESTON are the right of the Plaintiff. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

1299. York. Within the octaves of S. Michael, 27 Edward I.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Between Walter de Langetan, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Robert, his brother, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Aylesbur, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 pounds sterling, by the Defendant, that 26 messuages, 10 tofts, 8 carucates, 50 acres meadow, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture, and 10 pounds rent, with appurtenances in WYRKESWORTH, MIDDELTON, HOPTON, KERSINGTON, and CALDELOWE—as in homages and services of the free men and villeins and those holding villeinages and their sequels, in meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reliefs, escheats, and all other things to the aforesaid tenements pertaining, to wit, whatsoever the Defendant before had in the aforesaid vills, as in demesne and service, on the day this agreement was made, without any reservation—are the right of the Plaintiffs. To hold to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Bishop, of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

Endorsed:—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and William de Tissinton, put in their claim.

Sep. 29—Oct. 13. York. Within 15 days of S. Michael, 27 Edward I.

Between William de Bredon, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of William son of Roger de Chelardeston and Joan, his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 marks of silver, by the Defendants, that 2 messuages, one oxgang and a half, and 6 acres of land, 6 shillings rent, and the moiety of one acre of meadow, with appurtenances in CHELARDESTON and OSMUNDESTON, are the right of the Plaintiff. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

1300. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 28 Edward I.

Jan. 13—20. Between Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey le Sowere, *Plaintiff*, and Andrew, son of Robert de Spondon, and Amice, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20s. of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances (except one acre of meadow), in BOLTON and ALWASTON. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

Jan. 13—20. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 28 Edward I.

Between Thomas de Pylcote, *Plaintiff*, by Roger de Schirlegh, his attorney, and John de Pylcote, *Deforciant*, by John de Slope, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage, 90 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 3s. 10d. rent, with appurtenances in SCROPTON and HATTON. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

Jan. 13—29. York. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 28 Edward I.

Between Robert Beaufoy, of Trusselegh, *Plaintiff*, and John de Loiak and Alice, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in ATHELASTRE. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

Jan. 13—29. York. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 28 Edward I.

Between Robert Abel, of Eton, *Plaintiff*, and William Gregori and Margaret, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of 2s. rent and the third part of one mill, with appurtenances, in TYKENHALE. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

April 10—30. York. Within three weeks of Easter, 28 Edward I.

Between Reginald de Assheburn, clerk, *Plaintiff*, and John de Bek, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 50*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of

2 messuages, 4 mills, 5 carucates of land, 28 acres of meadow, 110 acres of pasture, 20s. 8d. rent and the rent of 3½ pounds of cumin seed and 2 pounds of pepper, with appurtenances, in SWERKESTON and HULTON, and the advowson of the Church of SWERKESTON, to hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Sept. 29—Oct. 19. York. Within 3 weeks of S. Michael, 28 Edward I.

Between William de Parva Langesden, *Plaintiff*, and Margaret, who was the wife of Henry Foleyaumbe de Wormenhull, *Deforciant*, by William Coterel, her attorney.

Acknowledgement, by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant, and grant thereupon by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and Lucy his wife, of 1 messuage, 1 carucate of land, 30s. rent, and the moiety of 1 mill with appurtenances, in PARVA LANGESDON, MORNESHALE, and BRIGHTTRESFELD. To hold to the Plaintiff and Lucy, his wife, and the heirs of the Plaintiff begotten on the body of the said Lucy for ever, at the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. And if the Plaintiff die without issue, the premises to revert to the Deforciant and her heirs. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 12. York. On the morrow of S. Martin, 28 Edward I.

Between William de Monte Gomeri, the elder, *Plaintiff*, by Thomas Totere, his attorney, and Agnes, daughter of William de Ireland *Deforciant*, by William de Grendon, her attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of 2 messuages, 46 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in MARCHINTON and GOMERSALE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 12. York. On the morrow of S. Martin, 28 Edward I.

Between William de Grendon and Walter, his brother, and Dionisia, sister of the same Walter, by William de Grendon, guardian of the same Walter and Dionisia [*Plaintiffs*], and William de Monte Gomeri, the elder, *Deforciant*, by Thomas le Totere, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the said William de Grendon and the heirs of his body, of 1 messuage, 2 tofts, 100 acres of land, and 3 rods of meadow, with appurtenances, in SNELLESTON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. And if it happen that the aforesaid William de Grendon die without

heirs of his body, after his decease the aforesaid tenements shall wholly remain to the same Walter and the heirs of his body. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. And if it happen that the aforesaid Walter die without heirs of his body, after his decease the aforesaid tenements shall wholly remain to the aforesaid Dionisia and her heirs, quit of the heirs of the aforesaid William de Grendon and Walter. To hold of the chief lords of the fee for ever.
Endorsed :—Thomas Brun de Lund', Thomas Kede de Boterwyk, and Geoffrey Lauweman put in their claim. And Henry, son of Herbert, Roger, son of John de Rothington, Henry de Rolleston and Margery, his wife, put in their claim, etc.

1301. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 29 Edward I.

Jan. 13—20. Between Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, and William de Tissyngton and Joan, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 100 marks of silver, by the Deforciant that 3 messuages, 1 oxgang, 23 acres of land, 200 acres of wood, 200 acres of furze, and 2s. rent, with appurtenances, in WIRKISWORTH and MIDDELTON, are the right of the Plaintiff. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee for ever.

Jan. 13—29. York. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 29 Edward I.

Between John, son of Robert Underwode, and Emma, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry, son of Robert de Thuathwait, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Deforciant, that 1 messuage, 3 oxgangs of land, 6s. 4d. rent, with appurtenances, in WYNGERWORTH are the right of the said Emma. To hold to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Emma of the chief lords of the fee for ever.

Feb. 3. York. On the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 29 Edward I.

Between Stephen le Heyr (*Eyre*) de Cestrefeld, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Staneley and Cassandra, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of 1 messuage, 44 acres of land, and 10d. rent, with appurtenances in BARLEBURGH and WHYTEWELL. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Feb. 3. York. On the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary,
29 Edward I.

Between William de Tissington and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and
Roger de Bradeburn, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20 marks of
silver, by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant, of one messuage, 60 acres
of land, 8 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in WYNLEY.
To hold to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same William of the
chief lords of the fee for ever.

April 2—22. York. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 29 Edward I.

Between Emma Hamund, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Wodecotes
and Lecia, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration
of 100 shillings of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and
her heirs for ever, of one messuage and 4 acres of land in
WELESLEYE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

April 2—May 1. York. Within one month of Easter, 29 Edward I.

Between Simon, son of William Puger of Wylesthorp, *Plaintiff*,
and William Puger of Wylesthorp, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Plaintiff to the
Deforciant, and grant thereupon by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff
of 8 messuages, 70 acres and 2 oxgangs and a half of land, with
appurtenances, in WYLESTHORP, BREIDESTON, and
RISELEYE. To hold to the Plaintiff and the heirs of his body
of the Deforciant and his heirs for ever, at the rent of one rose at
the feast of S. John the Baptist. And if it happen that the Plain-
tiff die without heirs of his body, then after his decease the premises
to revert to the Deforciant and his heirs quit of the other heirs of
the Plaintiff.

April 2—May 1. York. Within one month of Easter, 29 Edward I.

Between Ralph de Freschevill, *Plaintiff*, and Alexander de la Le,
Deforciant.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of
20 marks of silver, by the Deforciant, that 8s. 6d. rent with appur-
tenances in LA LE JUXTA DETHEK are the right of the
Plaintiff. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs of the chief lords
of the fee for ever.

June 24—July 1. York. Within the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 29
Edward I.

Between Henry, son of Robert de Weston, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas Wyldegos of BRIDESHALL, and Isolda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, in a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 100 shillings of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of one messuage and 10 acres of land in WESTON UNDER-WODE, and MUGYNTON.

Sept. 29—Oct. 19. York. Within 3 weeks of S. Michael, 29 Edward I.

Between John, son of Ralph de Caltone, *Plaintiff*, and Hugh, son of Henry de Northwode and Matilda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 10*li.* sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one messuage and 10 acres of land in CHATTESWORTH. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 3. York. On the morrow of All Souls, 29 Edward I.

Between William, son of William de Bredon, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of William son of Roger de Chelardeston, and Joan, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one oxgang and a half of land, and 2 acres of meadow 6 shillings rent, and the moiety of one messuage in CHELARDESTON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 11—18. York. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 29 Edward I.

Between Reginald, son of Thomas de Caldewelle, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Caldewelle, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant, of one messuage and the moiety of one virgate of land in CALDEWELL. To hold to the Deforciant, of the Plaintiff and his heirs, all the life of the Deforciant, at the rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and doing all other services to the chief lord of the fee. And after the decease of the Deforciant, the premises shall wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the Deforciant for ever.

Nov. 12. York. On the morrow of S. Martin, 29 Edward I.

Between William de Thurleby, parson of the church of SKELDINGHOPE, *Plaintiff*, by John de Staunford, his attorney, and Ranulph de Ry, *Defendant*, by Robert de Surflete, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 100 pounds sterling, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of the Manor of WHYTE WELLE and the advowson of the church of the same vill. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

Nov 12. York. On the morrow of S. Martin, 29 Edward I.

Between John de Segrave, the elder, *Plaintiff*, by John Bartolf, his attorney, and Alice, daughter of William de Wlwardecote, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 30*li.* sterling, by the Plaintiff to the Defendant and his heirs for ever, of one messuage, one carucate of land, and 5 acres of wood in WLWARDECOTE.

1302. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 30 Edward I.

Jan. 13—20. Between Nicholas, son of Richard de Hopton, *Plaintiff*, and William de Carliolo, of Spondon, and Cecilia, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 8 marks of silver, by the Deforciants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one toft and one oxgang of land, in KERSINTON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Jan. 13—29. York. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 30 Edward I.

Between Thomas, son of Roger le Charpenter, of Cheilmerdon, *Plaintiff*, by William de Benteleye, his attorney, and Richard del Kirkyerd, of Cheilmerdon, *Deforciant*, by Roger, son of Henry Lombard, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 4 acres of land, in CHEILMERDON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Feb. 2—9. York. Within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 30 Edward I.

Between Cristiana, who was the wife of Nicholas de Meynill, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Furneus and Sibilla, his wife, *Tenants*.

Acknowledgement by the Plaintiff that 15 tofts, 15 oxgangs of land, 26 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, 47*s.* rent, two parts of one messuage, and a third part of one mill, with appurtenances, in BEGHTON JUXTA EKYNTON, are the right of the

Tenants; and thereupon the Tenants for themselves and the heirs of the same Richard grant that they will render yearly to the Plaintiff, all the life of the Plaintiff, 10 marks; one moiety at Pentecost, and the other moiety at the feast of S. Martin, in winter. (Clause for distraint in case of non-payment of the said rent), and after the decease of the Plaintiff, the Tenants and the heirs of the same Richard shall be quit of the aforesaid payment for ever.

Endorsed:—Nicholas, son of Nicholas de Meynill, puts in his claim.

April 22—May 21. York. Within one month of Easter, 30 Edward I.

Between Ranulph de Ry and Cristiana, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Thurleby, parson of the church of Skeldinghope, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Plaintiffs to the Deforciant, and grant thereupon by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff of the manor of WHITEWELL, with appurtenances, and the advowson of the Church of the same manor. To hold to the Plaintiffs, and the heirs of the same Ranulph begotten on the body of the same Cristiana, of the chief lords of the fee for ever. And if it happen that the same Ranulph should die without heirs begotten on the body of the same Cristiana, then the premises shall wholly remain to the right heirs of the same Ranulph.

April 22—May 21. York. Within one month of Easter, 30 Edward I.

Between John, son of William de Hanneley, *Plaintiff*, and William de Chelardeston and Joan, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10*li.* sterling, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 39 acres of land, with appurtenances in HANNELEY JUXTA STANELEY.† To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 3. York. On the morrow of All Souls, 30 Edward I.

Between Hugh Orm, of Irton, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of Adam le Mayler, of Thurnaston, and Matilda, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage, one oxgang of land, and the moiety of one acre

† ? Staveley.—ED.

of meadow, in OURE IRTON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. Warranty by the Deforciant and the heirs of the same Matilda.

1303. York. In the octaves of S. Hilary, 31 Edward I.

Jan. 13—20. Between Henry de Hopton, *Plaintiff*, and William le Foun and Alice, his wife, William de Wynefeld and Elena, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of 59 acres of land in ALREWASLEGH. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Jan. 13—20. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 31 Edward I.

Between Robert de Makworth and Agnes, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Walter de Wynefeld and Elena, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs, and the heirs of the same Robert for ever, of one messuage and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in MATLOK. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Jan. 13—20. York. Within the octaves of S. Hilary, 31 Edward I.

Between Ralph de Lathebury, *Plaintiff*, by John de Sewell, his attorney, and Ralph Pyppard, *Deforciant*, by Roger de Neuport, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 100*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one messuage, 360 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 43*s.* rent, and the fourth part of one mill, in EGYNGTON, AMBOLDESTON, ETEWELL, PETLOK, FYNDERNE, HOLEBROKES, and HETHOUSES. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

May 17. York. On the morrow of the Ascension of our Lord, 31 Edward I.

Between Henry, son of Henry de la Chambre of Bynigton, *Plaintiff*, and William de Monte Alto of Croxhale, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one messuage, one toft, and 5 oxgangs of land, in CROXHALE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. *Endorsed* :—And William de Curchun (*Curzon*) puts in his claim, etc.

June 2—9. York. Within the octaves of Holy Trinity, 31 Edward I.

Between Richard Danyel and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Hugh, son of Roger de Tydeswell, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement by the Deforciant to the same Richard, and grant thereupon by the same Richard to the Deforciant, of one messuage and 26 acres of land in TYDESWELL. To hold during the life of the Deforciant at the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. And after the decease of the Deforciant the aforesaid tenements shall wholly revert to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of Richard, quit of the heirs of the Deforciant. To hold of the chief lords of the fee for ever. *Endorsed* :—And John, son of Robert de Tiddeswell, puts in his claim.

June 24—July 1. York. Within the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 31 Edward I.

Between Richard Lauerok, of Derby, and Emma, his wife, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Hemington and Isolda, his wife, *Tenants*.

Acknowledgement, in consideration of 10*li.* sterling, by the Plaintiffs that one messuage in DERBY is the right of the same Geoffrey, and that they remised for themselves and the heirs of the same Emma, to the Tenants and the heirs of the same Geoffrey for ever.

June 25. York. On the morrow of S. John the Baptist, 31 Edward I.

Between Sarra, daughter of Nicholas, son of Stephen de Algarthorp, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas, son of Stephen de Algarthorp, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant of one messuage, 85 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood, and 6*s.* 5*d.* rent, in ALGARTHORP, HULM, BRAMPTON, LINACRE, and CESTREFELD. To hold of the Plaintiff and her heirs all the life of the Defendant, at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of S. John the Baptist, and rendering all other services to the chief lord of the fee. And after the decease of the Defendant, the aforesaid tenements shall wholly revert to the Plaintiff and her heirs, quit of the heirs of the Defendant.

June 25. York. On the morrow of S. John the Baptist, 31 Edward I.

Between Henry de Hamelton, *Plaintiff*, and John, son of Nicholas de Chelmerden, and Beatrice, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of

20 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one messuage, 9 acres of land, one acre and 3 roods of meadow, one acre of wood, in COLLEYE, WEDYNSLEYE, and DERLEYE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 11—18. York. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 31 Edward I.

Between Emma, daughter of Richard, son of Nicholas de Mackeworth, and Cecilia, sister of the same Emma, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard, son of Nicholas de Mackeworth, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant that one messuage, 2 oxgangs and 3 acres of land, and one acre of meadow, in MACKEWORTH, are the right of Emma, as those which the Plaintiffs have of the gift of the Deforciant. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Emma, all the life of the Deforciant, at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist and doing all other services to the chief lords of the fee. And after the decease of the Deforciant, the aforesaid tenements shall wholly revert to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Emma, quit of the heirs of the Deforciant.

1304. York. Within one month of Easter, 32 Edward I.

Mar. 29—April 27. Between Ralph, son of Eustace de Sheladon, of Bauquell, *Plaintiff*, and Hugh de Calnoure and Matilda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage in BAUQUELE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Mar. 29—April 27. York. Within one month of Easter, 32 Edward I.

Between Ralph Coterel, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Sparewater and Nichola, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20*li.* sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one messuage, one toft, 3 oxgangs and 10½ acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, and 8 acres of wood, in CRUMFORD and MATLOK. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Endorsed :—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, puts in his claim, etc. John Coterel puts in his claim.

Mar. 29—April 27. York. Within one month of Easter, 32 Edward I.

Between Reginald de Assheburn, *Plaintiff*, and Richard, son

of Nicholas de Fennybenteleye and Margery, his wife
*Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20*li*. sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of 1 messuage, 2 tofts, 1 oxgang, and 12 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, and 6*s*. rent, in FENNYBENTELEYE. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. Warranty by Deforciant and the heirs of the same Margery.

Endorsed :—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, puts in his claim, etc.

May 24—June 7. York. Within 15 days of Holy Trinity, 32 Edward I.
Between William Brian and Agnes, his wife, *Plaintiff*s, and Richard, son of Roger Sampson of Sherbrok, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the same William that 1 messuage, 2 tofts, 3½ oxgangs of land, and the moiety of 1 acre of meadow, with appurtenances, in SHIRBROK, are the right of the Deforciant ; and grant thereupon by the Deforciant to the Plaintiffs, and the heirs of the same William begotten on the body of the same Agnes, of the premises. To hold of ——— the Deforciant and his heirs for ever. Rendering yearly during the life of the Deforciant 6 marks at the feast of S. Michael, and after the decease of the Deforciant one penny to the heirs of Deforciant, at Easter, and doing all other services to the chief lords of the fee. And if it happen that William should die without heir begotten on the body of the same Agnes, then, after the decease of the Plaintiffs, the premises shall wholly revert to the Deforciant and his heirs, quit of the other heirs of the same William.

May 24—June 13. York. Within 3 weeks of Holy Trinity, 32 Edward I.
Between Richard de Blundesham, *Plaintiff*, and Walter Waldeshew and Joan, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant that the manor of BOILLESTON with appurtenances and the advowson of the church of the same manor are the right of the Plaintiff ; and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant and the heirs of the same Walter for ever of the premises. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

June 25. York. On the morrow of S. John the Baptist, 32 Edward I.
Between Ralph de Latherbury and Margery, his wife, *Plaintiff*s, and Henry Burgilum, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Plaintiffs that

1 messuage, 360 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 60s. rent, and the fourth part of one mill, in EGYNTON, AMBOLDESTON, THURLESTON, OTEWELL, POTLOK, FYNDERNE, HOLEBROK, HOCHENSES, TRUSSELEYE, ANSEDELEY, and WYLINGTON, are the right of the Deforciant; and grant thereupon by the Deforciant to the Plaintiffs and the heirs which the same Ralph may have of the body of the same Margery, of the premises for ever. To hold of the chief lords of the fee. And if it happen that Ralph should die without heir of the body of the same Margaret, then after the decease of the Plaintiffs the premises shall wholly remain to the right heirs of the same Ralph. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 11—18. York. Within the Octaves of S. Martin, 32 Edward 1.

Between Richard de Curzun and Aleanora, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and John de Curzun, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 100*li*. sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of Richard for ever, of the manor of BREYDESHALE with appurtenances and the advowson of the church of the same manor. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Nov. 11—18. York. Within the Octaves of S. Martin, 32 Edward I, and
and Westminster. Within the Octaves of the Purification of the
1305 Blessed Mary, 33 Edward I.

Feb. 2—9. Between Henry de Hambury, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas Page, of Sudbury and Hawysia, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of one acre and a half of land and one acre and a half of meadow with appurtenances in SCROPTON. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

June 13—20. Westminster. Within the Octaves of Holy Trinity, 33 Edward I.

Between William, son of Alured de Sulony, *Plaintiff*, and Alured de Sulony, *Deforciant*, by John Foucher, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 20*li*. sterling, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever of 3 messuages, 1 oxgang and 8 acres and 3 roods of land, and 1 acre of meadow, in NEUTON SULONI and of the homage and service of Richard de Meysham and a certain fishery in the water of

Trent in NEUTON SULONY. To hold of the chief lords of the fee.

June 24—July 8. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 33 Edward I.

Between Richard Prys of Assheburne, *Plaintiff*, and Gordan de Thorp of Assheburne, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the deforciant that 3 messuages, 39 acres of land, one acre and a half of land, in ASSHEBURNE UNDER WODE, ESTECOTE, and BRADELEYE, are the right of the Plaintiff; and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant of the premises. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs, all the life of the Deforciant, at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. And after the decease of the Deforciant the premises shall wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the Deforciant. To hold of the chief lords of the fee for ever.

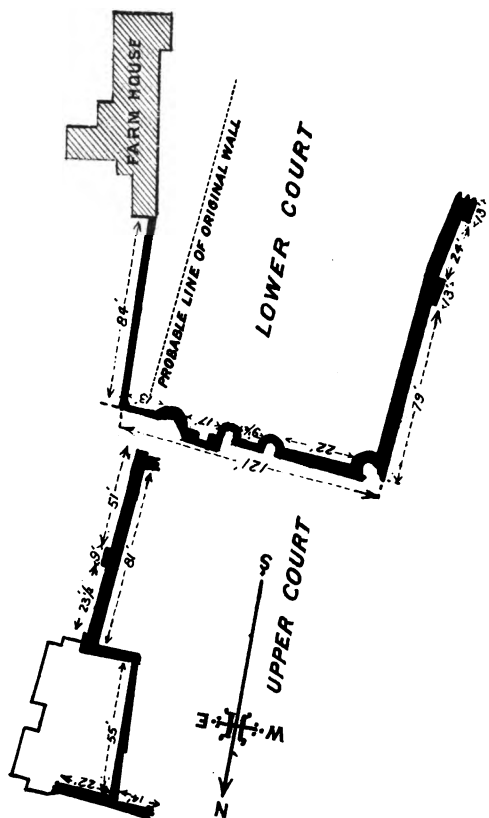
[*To be continued.*]

Codnor Castle, and its Ancient Owners.

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THIS interesting relic of feudal greatness lies on the verge of the upland forming the western boundary of the Erewash valley, little more than a mile from Codnor Park Station, and about three miles east of Ripley. In the sixteenth century this stronghold consisted of two large oblong—if not rectangular—courts, separated by a wall strengthened by four circular towers, nearly equidistant, the gateway between the courts being placed in the centre. The northern or innermost court seems to have contained the principal building—a large edifice of three stories, of which now only three walls remain, and these, unless a protecting hand be speedily applied, will soon be among the things that have been. Of the main, or boundary walls of the north court, there is an east frontage of masonry of 152 feet overlooking the Erewash; of this, 59 feet (the southern portion) consists of a ruinous serrated wall about eighteen feet high, with two rugged perforations as if for windows. In this wall are two projections like wide buttresses, which seem to have been garderobes or latrinæ, standing on the slope of the moat. The southern extremity of this wall for twenty-six feet has twenty courses of squared freestone of broad and narrow work (*circa* 1200), capped by later shale masonry (*circa* 1330), and is clearly coeval with the circular towers. The remainder of this wall northwards consists of an advanced basement, which can only be seen from the moat, shewing a face of sixty-three feet eight inches, obviously a side foundation of the principal structure.

PLAN OF CODNOR CASTLE,
— DERBYSHIRE. —
— 1891 —



Surveyed for F.C. Corfield,
 Ormiston Fields,
 Nov. 17th 1891.

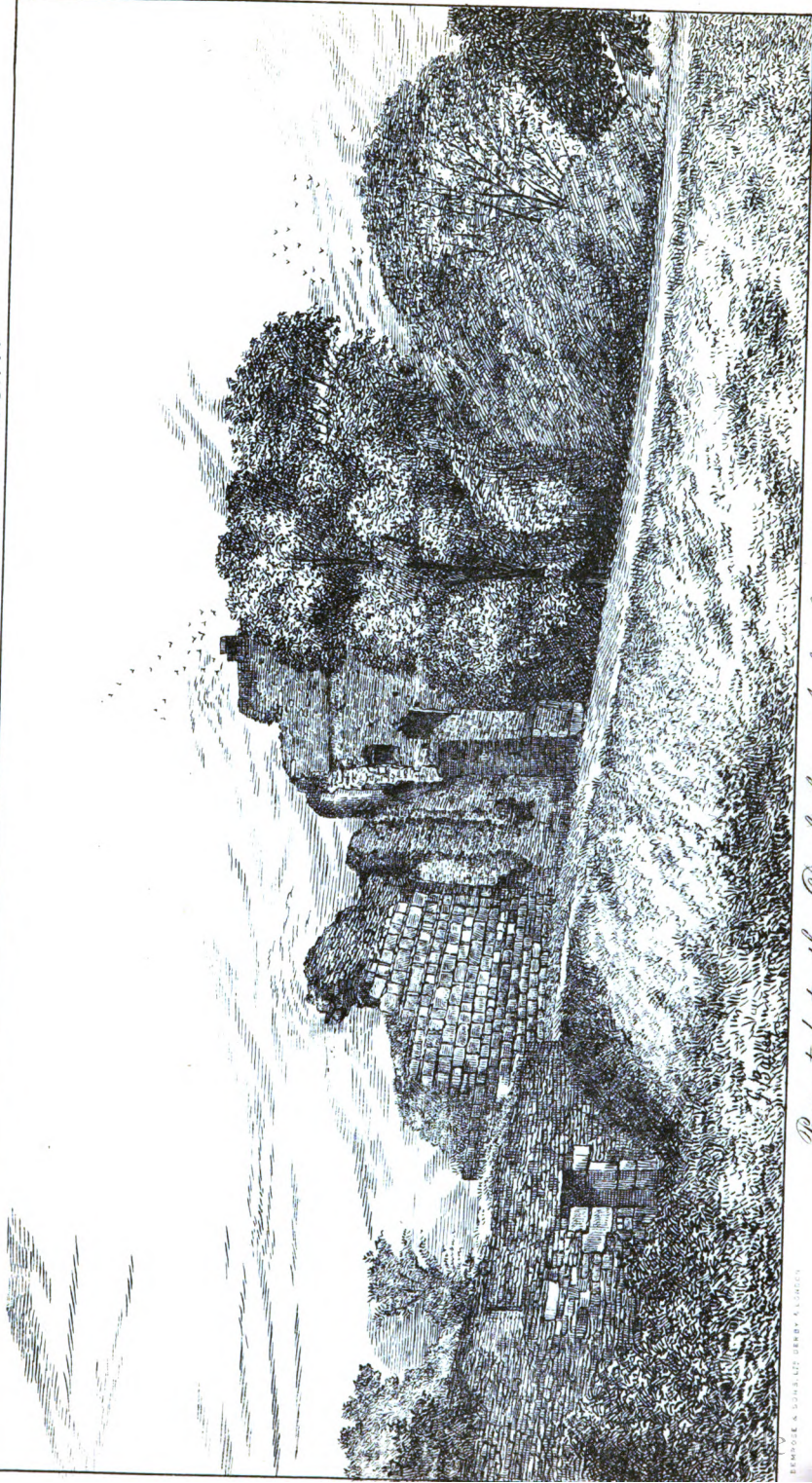
*Presented to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, by
 Sir Alfred Seal, Bart., Mayor of Derby, 1891.*

THE UPPER COURT OF CODNOR CASTLE FROM THE WEST, REDUCED FROM BUCKS' ENGRAVING OF 1727.



*Presented to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, by
Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, Mayor of Derby, 1891.*

—CODNOR CASTLE. EXTERIOR. EAST WALL, NORTH COURT.—

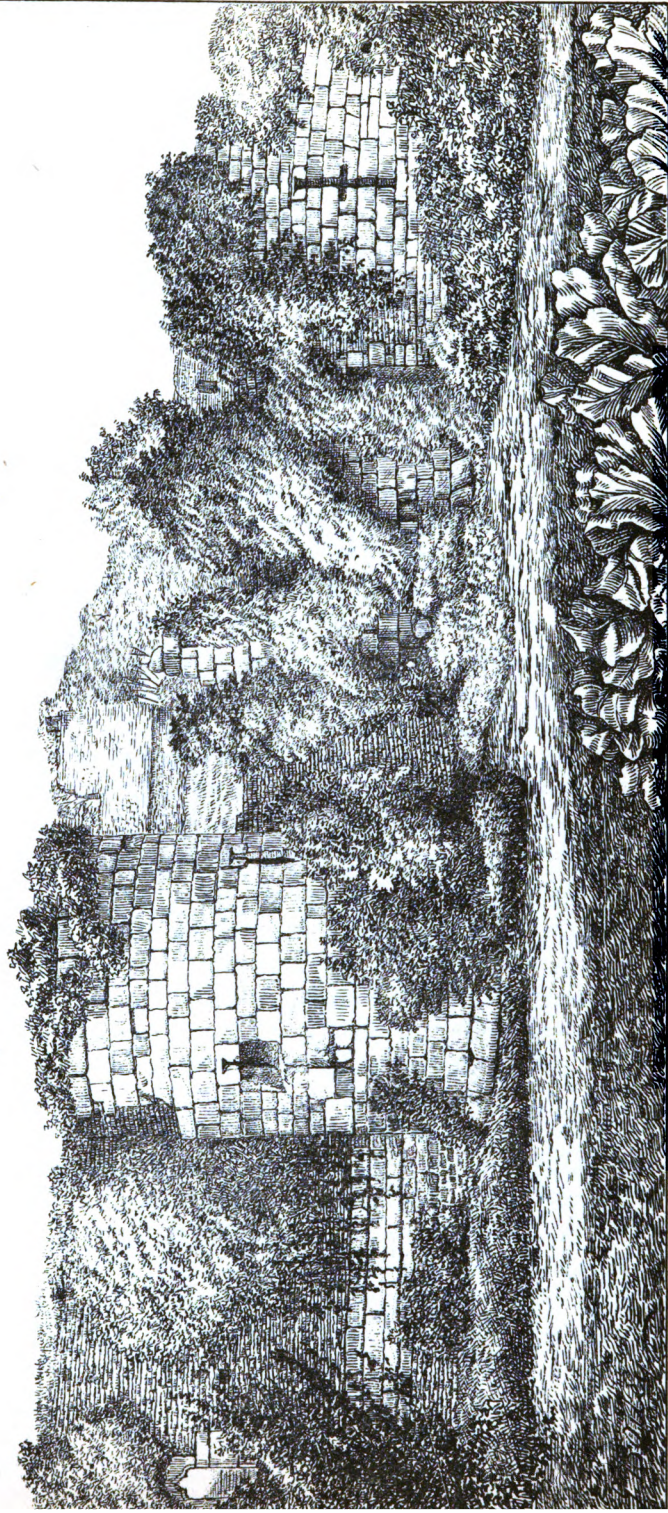


REPRODUCED BY THE DERBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*Presented to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, by
Sir Alfred Seale Hastings, Mayor of Derby, 1891.*

FROM A PHOTO BY R. REENE.

—GODNOR CASTLE. TOWERS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH COURTS.—



W. & A. CO. LONDON & NEW YORK

FROM A PHOTO BY R. NEENE.

*Presented to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, by
Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, Mayor of Derby, 1891.*

On this side of it stood two engaged rectangular towers, ten feet apart, with a projection of six feet. The whole of this block stood out from the court wall line seven feet three inches, and the lofty walls at the back were part of the internal masonry.

The wall between the two courts, with its four circular towers, was clearly at one time the south wall of the original fortress; the south court being a later addition. Of this enclosure there remains only the western wall, including a latrine and a small flight of steps to an upper room, demolished.

The main entrance, with the south wall, has long been destroyed, and the eastern side of the courtyard (now a garden) is occupied by a farmhouse, built out of castle materials, probably about the year 1640

The principal gateway was obviously on the south side, as may be inferred from the direction or trending of the main approaches, and probably occupied a position somewhere opposite the southern extremity of the farmhouse where the ground begins to fall. The entrance to the second or inner court is now blocked, but the jambs may still be seen. They are of an early character. The crenells in the round towers are very interesting, the extremities of the arms being expanded into a triangular form. The wall between the two towers on the western side of this gateway exhibits masonry of two periods; the basement has a triple plinth moulding, and is probably coeval with the towers on each side, whilst the charming little window of a single-light above, recently injured by the loss of a cusp, is of the geometrical style, and may have been constructed about 1350, or a little earlier.

It is said that no less than six farmsteads have been built out of materials obtained from this castle. The best squared stones would naturally be the first selected, and, consequently, the best built portions of the fabric (in this case the oldest) were the first to be demolished and carted away. The substantial farmhouse built on the spot after the castle ceased to be inhabited, is an illustration of my last observation. Some farm buildings a little

to the west of the ruins are also of good freestone of unmistakable origin. The dovecote is of no great age, but has been derived from the same quarry of hewn stones, and has been constructed by some tenant of the farm long after the glories of the castle had passed away. From an observation made by Glover, it seems that about 150 years ago, the outer walls of the castle were then tolerably perfect. It may be that this information was derived from Buck's view of the structure, which, by the kindness and generosity of Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, the worthy mayor of Derby, has been re-engraved for this article by Mr. George Bailey.

About forty years ago, the ground within the northern or inner court was completely turned over in search of ironstone; so that no excavations here in quest of original levels or foundations would be likely to lead to satisfactory results. This disturbance fully accounts for the great discrepancy between the levels of the two courts and the blocking of the inner gateway.

Traces of gardens are still visible in the field to the north-west, from which point of observation Buck seems to have taken his view, and a double row of trees formerly grew on the eastern bank of the moat. The park connected with the castle has long been under cultivation; it is said to have contained about 3,000 acres.

The name "Codnor" (Domesday *Cotenoure*) signifies the cot, cote, or home of cottars, on the "over" or crest of the hill. On the same stretch of high ground stands Heanor from Héah, Heáne, = high, lofty, and the same *ovre* from "ufa" = high—A.S. We find the same termination, but less changed, in Bolsover (in Domesday *Belesovre*), an eminence obviously dedicated in pre-historic times to the worship of the sun, *i.e.*, Bal, or Baal. Other place-names in Derbyshire with this termination occurring in Domesday are Ashover, "Barcouere," "Calver" (Caluoure), "Ednesoure," "Hennesoure," and "Oure."

Codnor with its dependencies, Shirland, Ufton, Heanor, Langley, and Smithcote, formed a portion of the large estates assigned to William Peverell by the Conqueror, soon after the

Norman invasion. They were held at the Survey in 1085 by one Warner, under the Peverells, who remained chief lords of Codnor until the first year of Henry II.; when William Peverell, the fourth consecutive owner of that name, forfeited his vast estates in Derbyshire and elsewhere, through his connection with the death of Ranulf, Earl of Chester, in 1153, to whom the Honor of Peverell had been just assigned by the King.

We are not quite certain as to the identity of this early sub-tenant, Warner. Mr. Yeatman suggests "de Insula;" unfortunately I cannot solve the mystery.

Robert *Fitz* Warner gave lands in Toton to Lenton Abbey (Dugdale).

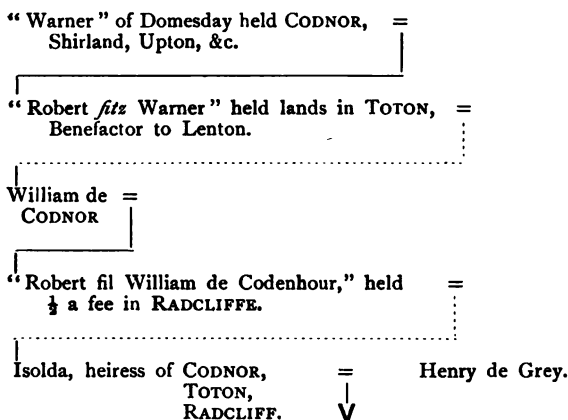
Codnor is not mentioned again in our national records for nearly 100 years.

In the Pipe Roll of 26 Henry II. (A.D. 1180) it is stated that Robert *fitz* William de Codenour, probably grandson of the last named Robert, held half a knight's fee in Ratcliff. This is a very important entry.

Soon after this, and before 1208, we find the whole of the estates connected with Codnor in the possession of Henry de Grey (one of the Rotherfield stock, and brother to Walter, the illustrious Archbishop of York), acquired by his marriage with Isolda, the heiress of Codnor. She was obviously the heiress of *Robert, son of William*, living in 1180, because she brought the estates in Toton and Radcliff (just mentioned as being the lands of the *Warners*) to Henry de Grey.

Supposition now takes the place of reliable evidence. Glover states, apparently on the authority of Thoroton, and he, again, on Burton, that she was the daughter of Hugh Bardolf, and coheirress with Maud of her uncle Robert Bardolf. If this Robert Bardolf be identical with the Robert, son of William, the matter is settled; but I have searched long and diligently for any evidence connecting Codnor and its subordinate manors with the Bardolfs, without any satisfactory result. Mr. Pym Yeatman mentions the possibility of her having been a Morton, or Morteyn, but there is no proof.

I think the following table may help to solve the difficulty :—



The first mention of Henry de Grey that I can find occurs on the Pipe Roll of 7 Ri. I., A.D. 1196, when he was excused payment of 100s. scutage for the redemption of the king, because he was with the army in Normandy. He was certainly married to the heiress of Codnor before the year 1208, as appears from an ancient deed among the muniments preserved at Haddon Hall. This document is so valuable and so interesting that with your permission I will read it.* It is without date, but as Sampson de Strelley, one of the witnesses named in it, died in 1208, I am justified in saying that the marriage took place *before* that year.

(Translation).

"Know ye, as well present as future, that I, Henry de Grey and Ysoud, my wife, concede, give, and by this our charter, have confirmed to William, the son of Robert, and his heirs, a certain angular space of our park of Shirland, as much as Robert, his father, held beyond the water which is called "Grivel," as a boundary between our park aforesaid, and his park of Alfreton, holding of us and our heirs to himself and his heirs freely and quietly for ever, according to a certain territory which he granted

* This paper was read at Codnor Castle before the Society at the last annual excursion.

to us on this side the stream which runs between our park of Coddenhoure and his grove (or wood) of Alfreton, which the aforesaid William, son of Robert, and his heirs, warranted to us and our heirs. Similarly, we and our heirs now warrant the said space of our park of Shirland to him and his heirs for ever These being witnesses: Simon Basset, and John his son, Samson de Strelleya, and Geoffry his son, Roger Poer, Philip de Halecotes, Geoffry Luterel, Serlo de Begleya, Richard de Valeure, Peter de Herthill."

Seal of white wax ; 2 in. long by 1½ wide. bearing a large fine shield of Grey. Barry of six.

For the copy of this document I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Carrington, of Bakewell, to whom the records alluded to have been entrusted by the Duke of Rutland for transcription.

There are a few references to Isolda on the Pipe Rolls. In 1223 she lost a house by mischance (perhaps lapse), and paid half a mark to the Crown for its recovery. The same year she paid six marks to the scutage of Montgomery, as though she was now *herself* responsible for her estates, and her husband, de Grey, was dead. In 1229 she seems to have taken a second husband, Reginald de Mendre, and the same year witnessed the marriage of her eldest son Richard, with Lucia, daughter and heiress of John de Humez, lord of Sheringham (Leicestershire) whose lands he soon afterwards acquired through escheat.

Isolda died in 1246 (30 H. III.), when "de Mendre's" connection with the Codnor estates appears to have ceased altogether; for his name is not recorded on the Pipe Rolls after that time, and Richard de Grey, her eldest son, then paid £28 10s. for his relief for the lands *which were his mother's*, and this is the last record of Isolda.

Henry de Grey and Isolda had several sons, viz. :—

- (1) Richard de Grey, who succeeded to his mother's estates of Codnor and Shirland, Ufton, Heanor, Langley, Toton, Ratcliff, etc., whose male line failed in the reign of Henry VII.
- (2) John de Grey, from whom the most illustrious branches

of this family have sprung *obit* 1266. His son Reginald, Lord Grey of Wilton and Ruthyn, had issue John, Lord Grey of Wilton and Ruthyn, who died in 1323. He left issue two sons.

- (a) Henry, Lord Grey of Wilton, from whom descended a long line of Lords Grey de Wilton, the last of whom, *Thomas*, died without issue in 1614, and his inheritance was carried by his sister, Bridget, into the family of Egerton, created in 1801 Earl of Wilton.
- (b) The second son of John de Grey was Roger. Lord Grey de Ruthyn, ancestor of the illustrious house of Grey, Earls of Kent. The elder line of this branch failed in Henry, Earl of Kent, who died in 1639, when his sister Susan carried the barony of Grey de Ruthyn into the family of Longueville, and from them through the Yelvertons, Earls of Sussex, into that of the Marquis of Hastings. The younger line of the Earls of Kent attained to ducal rank in the person of Henry, Duke of Kent, in 1710, but on his death, in 1740, his earldom and dukedom became extinct.

A younger branch of the Lords Grey de Ruthyn attained to the highest importance. It was founded by Edward Grey, uncle to the first Earl of Kent, who acquired by marriage the barony of Ferrers of Groby. His eldest son George, Lord Grey of Groby, married Elizabeth Wydville, afterwards Queen of Edward IV., by whom he had issue Thomas Grey, created Marquis of Dorset by Edward IV. in the fifteenth year of his reign, 1475. His grandson, Henry, Marquis of Dorset, married Lady Frances Brandon, granddaughter to Henry VII., and was beheaded in 1554. His unfortunate daughter, the Lady Jane Grey, was four days Queen of England. From John, his younger brother, the Earls of Stamford are descended.

- (3) William de Grey (third son of Henry and Isolda of Codnor) was seated at Sandiacre, and was ancestor of the Greys of Sutton, whose inheritance passed by a daughter to the family of Leeke, Earl of Scarsdale.

- (4) Henry. (*Vide Burke's Peerage.*)

We will now return to the De Greys of Codnor. When most of the barons declined to accompany Henry III. (anno 36) to the Holy Land, Richard de Grey of Codnor, eldest son of Henry, and his brother John, of Shirland, readily consented, whereupon the King kissed them, and called them his brothers.

In the forty-second of Henry III., having been deprived of the wardenship of Dover Castle, Richard revolted to the barons, and was with young Montford at Kenilworth, on his way to the north to join the elder de Montford, when he was taken prisoner by a party of Prince Edward's horse, and was deprived of his lands, which, however he recovered by the dictum of Kenilworth.

In 1240 he founded a house for Carmelites at Aylesford in Kent, in imitation of those he had seen in the Holy Land, and, dying in 1255. was buried in that religious house, where many of his family were afterwards interred.

His grandson Henry was the first Baron de Grey of Codnor by writ. He died in 1309.

His son, Richard Lord Grey, in 1330, claimed the assize of bread and ale in Toton as a member of Codnor.

In 1334 he obtained a charter for a market every Thursday at Denby, with a fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the B.V.M. He died in 1336.

His son John, Lord Grey, and two others were commissioned to array all the men in Derbyshire, between sixteen and sixty, to march against the Scotch.

It may truly be said of him, that he was always amongst the foremost in the military struggles at home and abroad in the reigns of Edwards II. and III.

In his time, the castle at Codnor, as might almost be expected, was repaired, and no doubt enlarged and strengthened; the wall containing the single-light window between the two northernmost

towers was re-instated about 1350; but the circular towers were undoubtedly erected by the great founder of the family soon after his marriage with Isolda.

On the Patent Roll of the 39 Edward III. is a release made to this John from all future services, which I have copied for this occasion. It runs as follows:—

(*Translation.*) .

“The King to all to whom, etc., saluting,—Being mindful of the dutiful and arduous services which our beloved and faithful John de Grey of Codnor for us in our wars, both at home and abroad, many times strenuously, and with burdensome labours and expenses sustained and endured, and who by the same services and by other divers infirmities of body heavily pressing upon him is not able at the present time either to labour or to command as he was accustomed, and, being willing from henceforth graciously to provide for the peace and quietness of the same John—

We will and grant for us and our heirs that the same John for the whole of his life shall have these liberties, viz. :—That as concerning coming to our parliament, council, or assembly, on any pretext, summons, or other our mandates, or of our heirs, whomsoever, he shall not be bound to come in the least degree: That he shall not muster men at arms, armed men, hobelars (light horsemen for giving speedy notice of a foreign invasion), bowmen, or any persons whatsoever for *our* wars, or of our heirs, or for guarding the coast or elsewhere, or for keeping the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, by *our* commissions, or of our heirs not hitherto assigned or appointed; nor to be compelled to do this in any way, nor to stay upon the seacoasts by reason of any lands or tenements situated there, or for any cause or pretext whatsoever, any ordination or proclamation made by us or by our heirs notwithstanding. Nor that the same John be appointed mayor, sheriff, coroner, escheator, or any other minister, or officer, either for us, or for our heirs, against his own will.

Given 28 April, 45 Ed. III.

A.D. 1272.”

His grandson, Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, seems to have been a more distinguished officer even than his grandfather. He was at the head of a large contingent of retainers, tenants, and Derbyshire men at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. Mr. Pym Yeatman, to whose collections for Derbyshire I am so much indebted, and which I here desire most heartily to acknowledge, gives us, in his "Feudal History of Derbyshire," the names of all those Derbyshire men who set out with this Lord Grey to maintain the prowess of old England in France; and there can be no doubt but that many of them passed beneath the portals of this old castle on that eventful occasion, to return no more to the hills and vales of their native county. As a man's good name is his best monument, in justice to these brave and stalwart heroes, I will read out the muster roll once more on this historic ground. These brave fellows, the pride and hope of many a parent, are as much entitled to honourable mention as those under whose command they set forth to lay down their lives, their home ties, and their all, for the honour and benefit of their country. "A mere list of names" (writes Mr. Yeatman) "may be but dull reading to one who has no interest in the people, but to men of the county it cannot but be that this record is full of interest. Who belonging to Derbyshire can pass over with indifference these lists of the heroes of Cressy, Poitiers, or Agincourt, when he finds among them whole regiments belonging to his kindred. If anyone can read unmoved, or pass over them with indifference, he must indeed be more or less than man."

LANCERS.

John Grey, Kt.	Wm. Bromley.
Hy. Pierpoint, Kt.	Rich. Hay.
Robt. Moton, Kt.	Wm. Warbleton.
Edwd. Foljambe, Kt.	Robert Strelley.
Gervaise de Clifton.	John Dolfanby.
John Loneham.	Hugo Barton.
John Felbrig.	James Barton.
John Tardner.	Geoffry Barton.
John Cockayne.	Thom. Erlecock.

Alured Langfat.
 Thom. FitzHerberd
 John Waugn.
 Robt. Wennesly.
 Wm. Holys.
 Robt. Germaine.
 Edmund Crabb.
 Richd. Newman.
 John Ifield.
 John Harding.
 Jo. Jore.
 Jo. Bromley.
 Jo. Forth.
 Rich. Foljambe.
 Lernannes Betstre
 Thos. Staunton.
 Thos. Kewell.
 Wm. Dekeyn.
 Robt. Buttiller.
 Jo. Parcar.
 Jo. Jwit (Jewitt).

Jo. Ramsay.
 Thom. Hunt.
 Ferrick Richer.
 Robt. Gilford.
 Richard Spenser.
 Jo. Soudton.
 Jo. Salisbury.
 Jo. Elys.
 Jo. Ewory.
 Wm. Polenham.
 Hy. Sewer.
 Wm. Isaac.
 Wm. Langham.
 Thos. Moton.
 Laur. Dutton.
 Jo. Woodhouse.
 Oliver Agnasford.
 John Curzon.
 Jo. Clifton.
 Hugo Annesley.
 Edmund Lancaster.

Total, 60 Lancers.

ARCHERS.

Thom. Lyneux.
 Jo. Lyneux.
 John Robert.
 Hen. Walweyr.
 Wm. Glossop.
 Geof. Bolton.
 John Richardson.
 Elias Brown.
 John Martin.
 John Calfyng.
 John Sere.
 Robt. Griffith.

Richd. Tailer.
 Wm. Martyn.
 Robt. Holbeche.
 John Russel.
 Roger Nastyr.
 Thom. Cawday.
 Jas. Smith.
 Matt. Johnson.
 John Strote.
 Jo. Irche.
 Jo. Sadeller.
 Jo. Sawyer.

John Oke.
 Robt. Lambert.
 Jo. Seman.
 Jo. Penbroke.
 Jo. Coding.
 Jo. Swaine.
 Wm. Grene.
 Robt. Brigge.
 Wm. Dekynson.
 Hy. Page.
 John Tailour.
 Robt. Dore.
 Roger Barker.
 Richd. Kaire.
 Jo. Lavok.
 Wm. Deye.
 Jo. Stanbourn.
 Roger Turner.
 Jo. Walker.
 Jo. Damette.
 Jo. Lyzt.
 Robt. Ball.
 Robt. Peyn.
 Jo. Walfall.
 Jo. Parker.
 Rich. Cook.
 Rich. Coup.
 Nic. Dutton.
 Wm. Dutton.
 Richd. Parker.
 Jo Feryman.
 Wm. Stert.
 Jo. Schade.
 Jo. Ragge.
 Tho. Grene.
 Wm. Gryсле.

Simon Chambré.
 Thos. Gowe.
 Jo. Dyker.
 Jo. Burgeys.
 Rich. Ferroure.
 Nich. Eketor.
 Rich. Leaham.
 Jo. Robert.
 Thos. Walton.
 John Parker.
 Thom. Brunache.
 Hugo Chauntrel.
 Tho. Carpenter.
 Rich. Fright.
 Robert Taillour.
 Wm. Perston.
 Robt. Rode.
 Jno. Litchett.
 Wm. Corley.
 Hy. Woodward.
 Thom. Knyght.
 Phus Knyzt.
 Wm. Stanlowe.
 Jno. Dekeyn.
 Hugo Radriche.
 Jo. Bredon.
 Thos. Brown.
 Henry Bower.
 John Hervy.
 Ricus Walker.
 Vic Cawdry.
 John Marescal.
 John Merston.
 John Elyot.
 Rich. Owayne.
 Thom. Bagor.

Hy. Pilsey.
 Thos. Cardon.
 Thos. Gamme.
 Jo. Claypam.
 John Bridde.
 Jo. Ravenscroft.
 Jo. Chelle.
 John Leek.
 Jo. Wilde.
 Thos. Bromley.
 Rich. Dawery.
 Jo. Ascher.
 Henry Bawk.
 Wm. Bawk.
 Wm. Clarkson.
 Rad. Parker.
 Jas. Fletcher.
 Hy. Clesby.
 Rad. Bradshaw.
 Jo. Sadeler.
 Oliver Kalam.
 Wm. Wygam.
 Hugo Alrede.
 Jo. Cook.
 Walter Lesard.
 Jo. Forham.
 Rad. White.
 David Elys.
 Robt. Elys.
 Roger Elsar.
 Wm. Kirkby.
 Wm. Kirkby.
 Jo. Smith.
 Jno. Spark.

Jo. Totenhale.
 David Crwe.
 Wm. Eston.
 John Stratton.
 Laur. Repynsdon.
 Jo. Brown.
 Thom. John.
 Rich. Newton.
 Rich. Rouchester.
 Jo. Baylby.
 Jo. Cook.
 Wm. Cook.
 Jo. Barmour.
 Robt. Greenhill.
 Rich. Tompson.
 Thom. Colwyle.
 John Atton.
 Rich. Terroure.
 Christr. Rydewalys.
 John Marcam.
 Jo. Brook.
 Jo. Henning.
 Hy. Merton.
 Rog. Barbour.
 Thom. Hall.
 Hans Armurer.
 Wm. Bailley.
 John Ferroure.
 Hugo Smart.
 Rich. Chaumbre.
 Jo. Baker.
 Rad. Freeman.
 Richd. Mee.
 Ed. Basfouch.

Total, 162 Archers.

Grand Total. 222 men

There are many other Derbyshire names, and specially in the retinue of Philip Leche of Chatsworth, but I have confined myself to the troop of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, in his "Derbyshire Ballads," gives one referring to Agincourt, in which the young monarch (on receiving the tennis balls so insultingly sent by the King of France instead of the tribute due to the Crown of England) is made to exclaim—

"Recruit me, Cheshire and Lancashire,
And Derby hills that are so free :
No married man, nor widow's son ;—
For no widow's curse shall go with me.
Fal, la!, etc.

"They recruited Cheshire and Lancashire,
And Derby hills that are so free ;
No married man, nor widow's son,
Yet there was a jovial, bold company.

And tradition (writes Mr. Jewitt) bears out the noble feature of the ballad, that no married man, nor widow's son, was recruited or pressed into the service for this expedition.

This nobleman, so distinguished in the councils of his sovereign, and so renowned in arms, after holding the offices of Admiral of the Fleet, Governor of Roxburg Castle, Chief Justiciar of South Wales, Constable of Nottingham Castle, and Chief Ranger of Sherwood, Governor of two castles in France, Chamberlain to the King, and Lord Warden of the East Marches, died in the sixth of Henry VI., A.D. 1428.

Henry, last Lord Grey of Codnor, grandson of the last named Richard, was greatly devoted to chemistry, and obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. In 1458 he confirmed John Clerke in the office of Keeper of the Parks of Codnor and Aldercar, with a salary of twopence a day. He died in 1496 without lawful issue, and was interred in the Priory of Aylesford, founded by his ancestor in 1240.

On his death, the posterity of his aunt Elizabeth, who married John Zouch, a younger son of William, Lord Zouch of Haringworth, inherited the Codnor estates, and in this family they

remained for six generations ; when, in 1634, Sir John Zouch, and his son and heir apparent, sold the castle and manor of Codnor, with the remainder of their estates, to Dr. Neile, Archbishop of York, and his son, Sir Paule, whose descendant, Richard Neile, sold Codnor with its members, Heanor, Loscoe, and Langley, in 1692, to Sir Streynsham Master.

The representative of this family, Chas. Hoskins Master, Esq., of Barrow Green House, Oxted, Surrey, in reply to my enquiry with regard to the ancient title deeds of Codnor, writes thus :—

“I have no knowledge myself of there being any deeds extant here relating to Codnor. It was sold to the Butterley Company some thirty years ago, so my connection with the place has been very slight.”

Still prosecuting my enquiries, Mr. Fitzherbert Wright informed me that the Butterley Company have no deeds relating to Codnor earlier than 1624.

ADDENDA.

CODNOR CASTLE AND SHIRLAND.

“Placita de Quo Waranto.”

Inquiry held at Derby before W. Herle and his companions Justices itinerant in the county of Derby, on Monday next after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, Anno 4 Edward III. (A.D. 1330).

(Translation).

Richard de Grey of Codnor was summoned on the plea of “By what warrant” he claimed to hold in his manor of Codnor and its members, “view of frank-pledge,” and those things which pertain to the same—pillory and tumbrel, and infangthief, outfangthief, and gallows, and thol, and theam, and waif, and four parks in the same manor, and free warren in all his demesne lands.

And the aforesaid Richard appeared by John Shirwode his attorney, and said that he had all the aforesaid liberties as pertaining to that manor, and that he and all his ancestors time out

of mind had enjoyed all the aforesaid liberties without any interruption, and none of them had been abused.

And Will. de Denum who followed on the king's behalf, desired that enquiry should be made if the aforesaid Richard did possess the liberties aforesaid, and if so, then how those liberties were used, and from what time. Wherefore enquiry was made. And the jury said upon their oath that the aforesaid Richard and all his ancestors and other tenants of that manor had, time out of mind, held the aforesaid liberties as parts and members of the same. All had been well used except that the same Richard always punished delinquents in the articles against assize (bread, ale, &c.) by fine, and not by corporal punishment; wherefore the said "view" was taken into the hands of our lord the King.

Afterwards came Robert de Sallow and John de Shirwode and paid a fine of 20s. to the king to enable the said Robert to resume the "view" which was granted.

SHIRLAND.

Placita de quo waranto. Anno 4 Edward III.

(Translation).

Henry de Grey was summoned to answer to the king as to "By what warrant" he claimed infangthief, gallows, and view of frank-pledge in his manor of Shirland, and free warren in all his demesne lands, and to have a park in the same manor, and to have a market at Higham on Wednesday in every week, and a fair there every year, of three days' duration, viz. :—on the vigil, on the day, and on the morrow after the Feast of S. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st), and that he and his heirs freely and without impediment were able to chase, and take in all our forests, foxes, hares, and cats, except in the king's demesne warrens, and in such way that the king should receive no damage in his hunting.

And Henry de Grey came. And he said that he and all his ancestors and all who had held the manor time out of mind

possessed infangthief, gallows, view of frank-pledge, park, market, and fair, as was claimed as pertaining to the same manor. And he claimed to have free warren in all his manors, and similarly, that he and his heirs might be able to chase and take foxes, hares, and cats in all the king's forests. He said that Henry, formerly king of England (great grandfather of the present king), by his charter granted and confirmed to John de Grey, great grandfather of the said Henry, that he and his heirs should for ever have free warren in all his demesne lands in his manor of Shirland, so that no one else might enter those lands to chase or take anything in them which pertained to warren without the permission of the said John and his heirs, upon forfeiture of £10 to the king. And he exhibited the aforesaid charter of King Henry dated the 3rd day of April, in the 27th of his reign (A.D. 1243).

The jury confirmed the statements of Henry de Grey. Afterwards came Robert de Glapwelle and Henry de la Pole, of the same county and paid a fine of two marks to the king for the conformation of the said liberties—which was granted.

Anno 4 Edward III.—The king for good service committed to Richard de Grey of Codnor the custody of the manor of Oveston with the appurt. in Northamptonshire, at a certain rent.—(Abbrev. Rot. orig. in Scac., p. 42).

Anno 7 Edward III.—The king appointed Richard de Grey of Codnor, Will. de Herle, Ric de Wilughby, Roger de Baukwell, and Hen. de Fenton, justices of the king for the county of Lincolnshire, to enquire upon the oath, etc., concerning all oppressions, conspiracies, etc., and to hear and terminate them according to law.—(Abbrev. Rot. orig. in Scac., p. 79).

Anno 8 Edward III.—The king paid respect to Richard de Grey of Codnor concerning £71 5s. 11½d., which the said Richard owed for the farm of the manor of Oveston with the appurtenances until the month of Easter.—(Abbrev. Rot. orig. in Scac., p. 79).

—CODNOR CASTLE. REMAINS OF NORTH COURT. INTERIOR EAST SIDE.—



*Presented to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, by
Sir Alfred Sauls Haslam, Mayor of Derby, 1891.*

REPRODUCED BY THE DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Codnor "De Johanne Souche Milite occasionato ad ostendum quare Manerium de *Codnor* and alia in countatibus Derbiæ and Northamptoniæ in Manibus Reginæ seisiri non debet ratione alienations.—(Paschæ Rec. 10 Eliz : Rot. 141.—Jones' Reports).

A romantic poem of six cantos, entitled "DE GREY—A TALE OF CODNOR CASTLE," dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, was published about the year 1820 by G. B. Whitaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane, London. It is of considerable merit, but a purely fictitious production.

Botanical Notes on a Walk from Buxton to Miller's Dale in June, 1890.

BY REV. W. H. PAINTER.



THE walk to be now described was really one from Miller's Dale to Buxton, but for the purpose of this paper it is reversed, as it is far easier for a pedestrian to *descend* from the last mentioned place to the former, than for him to *ascend* from the one to the other.

The reason for my walking to Buxton from Miller's Dale was this: I particularly wished to examine a willow growing in this dale, *Salix undulata* (*Ehrhardt*), and to obtain specimens of its fertile capsules; therefore I took a train down to Miller's Dale station, intending to visit this tree, and then, if there was not time for doing anything more, to return to Buxton to catch the train for Congleton, which left at 5.10 p.m. But as I found when I had returned to the railway station that I had sufficient time to walk to Buxton (two and a half hours), I determined to do this, and the result of this rapid walk will now be placed before you in the reverse order, as I have already stated.

After leaving Buxton by Spring Gardens and the Bakewell Road, the pedestrian keeps by the side of the river Wye down Ashwood Dale. This dale, from its commencement until the road winds round Topley Pike, and Blackwell Dale commences, is full of botanical treasures. On the occasion of this visit of mine to it, I found three plants which I had not before seen there, though I had frequently botanized in it, all of which occur

in various parts of the county. When looking over broken ground near the Lover's Leap, my attention was attracted to a tall cruciferous plant, which I immediately discovered to be *Draba muralis* (Linn.), one of the Whitlow grasses, a plant which grows only upon the mountain limestone, and which I have also gathered at its most southern habitat, Stone Eaton, in Somersetshire. Close to it was the little *Hutchinsia petraea* (R. Ba.), a plant which is plentiful in the limestone dales, and one which I once travelled thirteen miles in a gig to find. In company with these was the little *Alchemilla arvensis*, (Lam.), or Parsley Pier, a plant which is not of frequent occurrence in Derbyshire, and also *Valerianella olitoria* (Moench), or Lamb's Lettuce, another plant which is not frequently met with in the county, especially in the hilly parts.

Close to these, but hidden away in the grass, grows *Saxifraga Geum* (Linn.), or London Pride, which has been growing here for many years, and has thus become naturalized. On the rocks above the spot where this plant grows is to be seen early in July the beautiful *Polemonium cæruleum* (Linn.), the Blue Jacob's Ladder, a plant which extends southwards from the limestone dales of Yorkshire, and which is found only in a wild state in similar dales in Derbyshire, though it is frequently found as a garden escape. Specimens of these two plants are exhibited, though they were not gathered in the course of this excursion.

The next plant of which a specimen is exhibited is *Cardamine flexuosa* (With.), which is said to be considered a variety of *Cardamine hirsuta* (Linn.), but it will be seen that it is a well-marked species, easily distinguished by its flexuous stem and spreading fruit pods. This plant abounds all through the dales in the gutters by the sides of the roads.

The sides of the river Wye all down this dale are fringed with several species of willows, such as *Salix fragilis* (Linn.), var. *Britannica* of Dr. F. Buchanan White, which prevails throughout Britain, the true *Salix fragilis* not being known in Great Britain; and *Salix viminalis* (Linn.), easily distinguished by its long and narrow leaves.

Lower down the dale I was very glad to meet with the pretty mossy saxifraga, *Saxifraga hypnoides* (Linn.), which I had not before seen there, though it grows in several places in the neighbourhood.

All the cliffs on the right hand side of the road were fringed with various species of the Hawkweed, with their bright golden flowers. Among them I noticed *Hieracium murorum* (Linn. *pt.*), with its thin leaves, arched peduncles, and hoary phyllaries, *Hieracium cæsium* (Fr.), var. *Smithii* (Baker), an exact reproduction of the plants which grow upon the Limestone Scars of Settle, in Yorkshire. Here, let me say, the true *Hieracium cæsium* is not to be found in the British Isles ; the variety only is to be met with.

Nearly at the end of this dale, on a bed of Toadstone, is to be found the pretty Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris* (Linn.), which also may be seen growing on the ledges of the rocks of Topley Pike, but not in the profusion in which it is to be seen in Yorkshire and Westmoreland.

Near the foot of Topley Pike a path leaves the Bakewell Road, and keeps near the river side. Pursuing this, we soon enter Blackwell Dale, and here, in the season, we find the river Wye covered with the white, starry flower of *Ranunculus pseudo-fluitans* (Bab.), a plant which occurs in most of the limestone dales, and which is distinguished from the true *Ranunculus fluitans* (Lam.), by its sessile submerged leaves. A specimen of this plant is exhibited, obtained on a former visit.

Pursuing our way down the dale, a good-sized tuft of *Tragopogon pratense* (Linn.), var. *minus* (Mill.), is to be seen, and on a woody bank a fine bush of *Pyrus Aria* (Linn.), with its corymb of white flowers, greets the eye.

On the stones of the railway embankment a large number of the Hawkweeds grow. Among them I discovered *Hieracium pallidum* (Biv.), a species closely allied to *Hieracium cæsium* (Fr.) before mentioned, from which it differs by its yellow styles and leaves fringed with white hairs ; the var. *nemosum* (Backh.) of *Hieracium vulgatum* (Fr.), from which it differs by its

large rosulate leaves, which are always purplish on the under side.

Lower down the dale I came upon *Myosotis sylvatica* (Hoff.), one of the handsomest of the Forget-me-Nots, a plant which grows also in Ashwood Dale, where I found it in the course of this walk. The only place where I had previously seen it growing in this county was near Ashford-in-the-Water, on the high road from Buxton. This plant may be readily distinguished from the other species of *Myosotis* by its long-stalked root-leaves, and by the spreading hooked bristles of the calyx.

Near this plant another was growing which is often mistaken for it, *Myosotis arvensis* (Hoffm), var. *umbrosa* (Bab.). This variety of the Field Scorpion Grass has larger flowers than the type, and is altogether a taller and more robust plant, while it differs from the plant before-mentioned in having half-cleft segments of the calyx, and oblong acute leaves, *M. sylvatica* having a calyx which is three-fourths cleft, and oblong-lanceolate leaves. This variety is of frequent occurrence in the dales.

Salix cinerea (Linn.) also grows here, another well-marked plant or shrub, and which is of frequent occurrence throughout the county. The leaves of the specimen exhibited belong to the male plant, as there were no catkins visible upon the bush from which it was cut.

Several grasses occur in this dale, but I only stopped to gather specimens of the one now shown—*Festuca duriuscula* (Lin.).

Through taking a wrong turn in the path I came upon a fine plant of *Polystichum lobatum* (Prest.), one of the Shield Ferns, which used to be called *Polystichum aculeatum* (Roth.), var. *lobatum* (Smith). This is the usual form of *P. aculeatum* in the woods and lanes of Derbyshire, differing from the type by its narrow fronds, and from *P. angulare* (Prest.) by its pinnules not being stalked but sessile, and at an acute angle with the common stalk of the pinnæ.

Now we enter Chee Dale and gaze upon Chee Tor. Here *Geum intermedium* (Ehrh.) grows luxuriantly, as well as *Veronica montana* (Linn.), a plant which I had overlooked in my previous

visits to this dale. And here, in August, is to be found one of the rarest Derbyshire plants, growing upon a perpendicular rock, *Hieracium prenanthoides* (Vill.), a specimen of which is included with the plants now exhibited.

Lower down the Dale several bushes of *Salix Caprea* (Linn.) (the Great Sallow) were noticed; in the swampy ground *Carex rostrata* (Stokes) was found; whilst in the plantations *Poa nemoralis* (Linn.), var. *angustifolia* (Parnell) was gathered, a grass which, on being submitted to Mr. C. Bailey, F.L.S., for his verification, was pronounced by him to be the above-mentioned variety.

On a level piece of wet ground in this Dale is to be found another rare plant, *Scirpus Carici* (Retz), which flowers in July and August. This is its only habitat in Derbyshire, and thus in this dale two plants are found which do not occur elsewhere in the county.

Hastening on our way through Miller's Dale, in which during the season several roses are to be met with, we notice here and there small plants of *Geranium columbinum* (Linn.), or the long-stalked Crane's-bill, a plant which is generally found on limestone banks; *Arenaria serpyllifolia* (Linn.), a tolerably common plant; *Populus canescens* (Sm.), a tree which grows at the beginning of the Dale, but is mentioned here because of its place in the Botanical order of plants; and last, but not least, *Salix undulata* (Ehrhardt), a willow upon which I have some lengthy remarks to make.

When I first saw this tree in August, 1883, unlike other willows, it had produced *summer* catkins, which are more or less pubescent, a fact which had misled many Botanists. Upon specimens of it being submitted to our greatest British authority upon the willows, Dr. J. Buchanan White, of Perth, he requested me to visit this tree in June and obtain the spring capsules. These turned out to be quite glabrous. Thus Dr. White was enabled to determine the species of this willow, and also to settle the question of its parentage, for this willow is a hybrid of two other willows, and not a true species. To quote Dr. White's own words, given in my "Flora of Derbyshire": "The great interest," he says, "attaching

to the plant is, that it clearly demonstrates *Salix lanceolata* with glabrous capsules, and *Salix udulata* with pubescent capsules, as the one bush shows the two at different times."

Here is an object for Botanists to keep in view. Let them search for this willow in the osier-beds. I find that in the neighbourhood where I am now living, in North Staffordshire, this same plant is grown for basket-making ; and it is not unlikely that it is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Derby for the same purpose.

Close to the old tree of *S. undulata* (Ehrh.), I found on the top of a wall the little grass *Festuca rigida* (Kunth.), a plant which I had looked for in Miller's Dale several times, but hitherto without success, though I had frequently passed by its habitat.

In bringing my remarks upon this ramble to a close, I trust that what has been said, and the specimens that have been exhibited, will act as a stimulus to the Botanists present, and also as an incentive to others who have not yet commenced the study of this science to join their ranks. Independently of the zest and interest which a knowledge of Botany gives to a walk in the fields, or upon the roads, often converting what would otherwise be an uninteresting walk into an interesting one, the study of the flowers of the field gives one an insight into the mercy and wisdom and creative power of Him Who is the Maker of all things, and Who has designed the delicate pencillings upon the petals of flowers, as well as the means by which different plants are propagated and dispersed abroad upon the face of the earth. Be it, then, the object of all true Botanists to trace in all that they see of plant life, from the first manifestation of that life, when a plant arises from the seed, to the time when its petals fade away, and its fruit is formed and dispersed by the winds, the hand of Him Who has created the worlds ; thus acknowledging the truth of the words of the Psalmist, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works ! In wisdom hast Thou made them all : the earth is full of Thy riches."

A Survey of the Honour of Peverel.

10TH OCTOBER, 34 HEN. III., A.D. 1250.

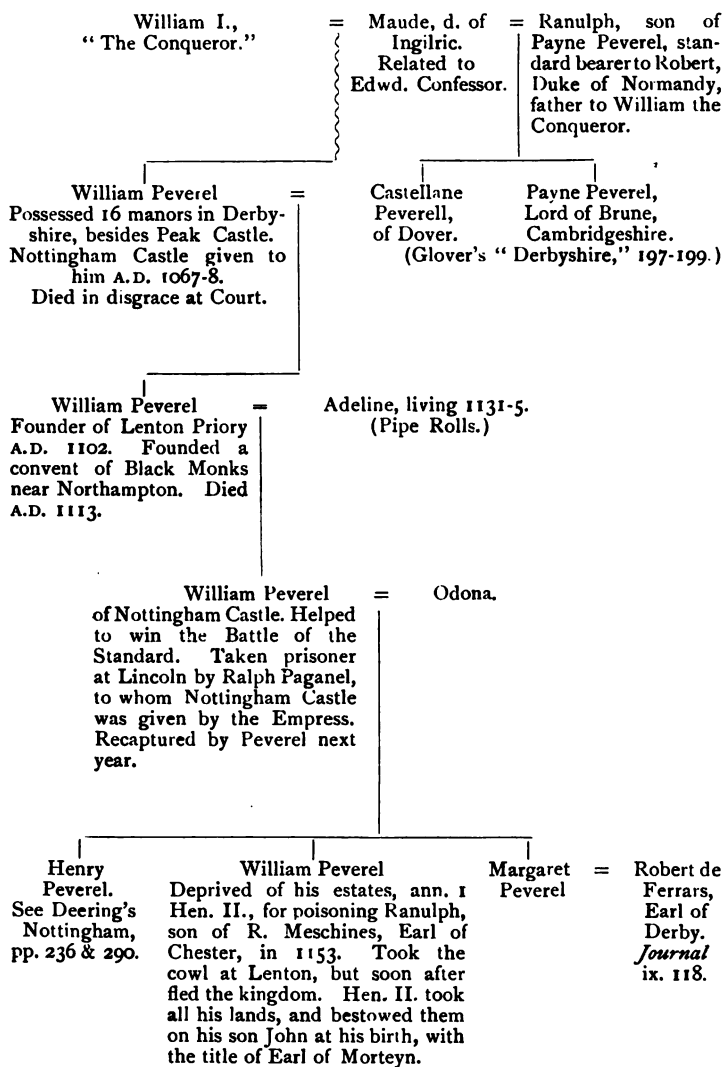
WITH NOTES BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THROUGH the kindness of John P. Jackson, Esq., of Stubben Edge, the Editor has been able to place before the readers of this *Journal* an original Survey of the Honour of Peverel never before published. It is of singular value, because it contains a compact list of tenants at one stated time ; whereas the "Testa de Nevil," which apparently does the same thing, is certainly composed of surveys and memoranda of different periods, as Mr. Pym Yeatman (to whose most valuable and laborious collections for this county I am so deeply indebted) most clearly shows in his elaborate introduction to his extracts from that record. It seems that the first part of the "Testa de Nevil," comprising the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire portion, was compiled in 1198 ; but the second notice of the Honour of Peverel is stated to have been rendered into the Treasury in 1237 ; and this, again, has reference to tenants of a later period still.

NOTE.—*The text, in large type, is a translation of the Latin original: the intervening notes, in smaller type, are by the Editor.*

By way of preface to this document, the Editor has thought it desirable to give a short pedigree of the Peverels, with a list of the manors belonging to this honour as given in the Domesday Survey.

PEVEREL PEDIGREE.



PEVEREL ESTATES IN DERBYSHIRE, mentioned in Domesday.—Belesovre, Glapwell, Esnotrewic, Normantune, Cotenovre, Hainovre, Langlei, Smitcote, Sirelunt, Ufton, Peak Castle, Bradewell, Heselbec, Hochelai, Habenai (Abney), Watrefeld.

(THE ROYAL MANDATE.)

HENRY by the grace of God King of England, etc., to the sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, greeting.

We command thee that in thy full court, and in the presence of the Coroner of the said counties, thou enquire diligently upon the oaths of twelve lawful and trustworthy men of the same counties by whom the verity of the matter may be the better able to be known,—

Who are the tenants in the Honour of Peverel in the counties aforesaid :

What lands they hold in the same Honour :

And how much they are worth :

And how much thy predecessors our sheriffs received of the aforesaid lands :

Of suits of County and Hundred, Views of Frank Pledge, Sheriff's Turn, Pleas :

And other things whilst the aforesaid lands were in the hands of our said sheriffs :

And enquiry thereupon distinctly and openly made, such as thou wilt have to warrant before the Barons of our Treasury at Westminster from the day of Saint Martin on the XVth day (*i.e., of November, within the octave of St. Martin.—Ed.*) under thy seal, and the seals of the Inquisitors, and this letter. In the time of J. Francis at Westm : 10 Oct : in the 34th year of our reign.”

(THE SHERIFF'S RETURN.)

“To the Noblemen, and Reverend Lords in Christ, the Barons of the Treasury of our Lord the King, the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby sendeth saluting with obedience, reverence, and honour. Know ye, that I, being bound by the mandate of our Lord the King, have made inquisition concerning the Fee of Peverell in the counties aforesaid, according to the letter of our Lord the King, which I send to you, upon the oath of approved and lawful persons, viz. :—Nicholas de Knyveton, Robert de Corlaveton, Will. de Kilvington, John de Eyleston,

Gilbert de Brunesley, Hugo Cost de Hokenall, Reginald de Añesleg, Richard de Jorz, John de Leke, and Henry de Byrche-wood of the county of Nottingham, and Elye de Bamford, Roger Fuljambe, Robert de Albeney, Peter de Hirst, Adam le Seneschal, Will. le Luy de Pencz (? *Pentrich*), Ralph de Wynefeld, and Peter de Ulkelthorpe (*Oakerthorpe*) of the county of Derby, who say upon their oath that

GERARD DE RHODES holds the MANOR of LANGAR with the appurt: and the MANOR of CLIFTON with the appurt: and they value them at £80. And beginning in the time of Philip Mark, first; for the fine of the great Wapentake, View of Frank Pledge, Sheriff's Turn, Suit of County, and for all other pleas and plaints, they give per ann. 25^{shill.} which each sheriff after the time of the aforesaid Philip received yearly in his time.

1 John.—Gerard de R. paid 23s. 5d. scutage for Clifton and Langare. 'Isabella his wife.' He had it of the gift of King John. Ralph his father held the vill. of Langar, 2 Hen. III., when it was worth £30 per ann. ("Yeatman's Feud. Hist." ii. 407.) Philip Marc farmed the county for Gerard de Avicia anno. 11 John. P.M. was Sheriff of Nott. and Derby from 12 John to 9 Hen. III. Ann, widow of Philip Marc was to have 100s. for several assarts in Bulwell as long as she lived. (Pipe Ro. 18 Hen. III.) P. Marc holds viii acres of land of the Sergeanty of Sandiacre, and one meadow upon 'Irewys' (*Erewash*) 21 H. III.—(Testa de Nevil.)

They say also RICHARD DE WYVERTON holds a moiety of the vill of Wyverton, with the appurtenances valued at £10 per ann: and from the time before named, he gave to each sheriff 3^{s.} 4^{d.} yearly for all the aforesaid matters, and 18^{d.} yearly for sheriff's aid.

A.D. 1237.—John de Mendham, Roger de Coston, John le Paumer and Henry de Cotgrave hold in WYVERTON the fourth part of a knight's fee, and all render suit.—(Testa de Nevil.)

They say that RICHARD DE GREY holds a carucate and a half of land in RADCLIFFE (upon Trent), which is valued at 100^{s.} per ann., and from the time before named he gave to each

sheriff 7^s. 3^d. for the aforesaid requirements, and 4^s. 6^d. for sheriff's aid. (*See the article on Codnor Castle.*)

ROBERT DE STRETLEG (Strelley) holds in the vill of ADBOLTON the third part of a carucate of land with the appurt: and it is valued at per ann: and from the time before named he gave 19^d. to each sheriff yearly for all the aforesaid matters, and 19^d. for sheriff's aid.

ANDREW LUTERFLL holds the manor of GAMELSTON with its appurtenances of the Soke of Clifton, and from the time above mentioned, he gave to each sheriff yearly, for all things as aforesaid, 10^s. and for sheriff's aid.

Anno 30 H. III. (A.D. 1246)—A. L. had a grant of free warren in Gamelston and Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire.—(Charter Rolls.)

They say that WILLIAM DE SIBBETHORPE holds in the vill. of thorpe (*Sibthorpe*) half a knight's fee, worth 100^s. yearly, and he does suit to the Court of Peverell, and pays nothing for suit but pays 4^d. per annum for suit of his Wapentake of Newark.

Anno 16 H. III. (A.D. 1222). William, son of Robert de Sibthorpe, holds half a fee of the Honour of Peverell.—("Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," i. 202.)

They say that PETER the son of OSBERT holds in STANTON of his wife's dowry of the heirs of Robert de Salseto $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, and it is worth £6 per ann: and from the before named time he gave to each sheriff 18^d. yearly for all things aforesaid, and 18^d. for sheriff's aid.

Itm. ROBERT DE REBERCI holds in the vill of SKIPTON 3 bovates: and they value it at 18^s. per ann., and he renders nothing else yearly for all other demands than he makes summons and distrains for the court of Peverell from the Trent southwards.

Itm. REGINALD DE COLEWIC holds 25 bovates in WYLEGBY which they value at £6 yearly; and from the aforesaid time he pays to each sheriff for all the said dues and for sheriff's aid 25^d.

Itm: The same Reginald holds the manor of COLEWIC which they value at 100^s. per ann: and from the aforesaid time he gave to each sheriff, and for sheriff's aid 3^s. yearly.

"Reginald de Colwyc holds the land of Colwyc by serjeanty and the jury say his land is worth only £6 per ann."—(Testa de Nevil).

It appears by an escheat of 26 Hen. III. that Reg. de Colwyc was then dead: Philip his son and heir being 40 years of age. In 6 Ed. I the jury found that Reginald Colwyc lived 106 years. He was probably the son of Wm. de Colwyc who 21 Hen. II. paid a fine for having sold a horse to the king's enemies. He also held lands in Willoughby in the Wolds, soke to Clifton.—(Vide "Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 382.)

"Of the serjeanty of Roger de Colwic in Colwich and Wyleby nothing is sold, and it is known that for his serjeanty in Colwic upon the arrival of the king in Nottingham once in each year, he should render 12 arrows, and for the serjeanty of Wyleby he should find for the king's army in Wales one horse worth 13s. 4d., and one sack and one pitcher and one hempen leash worth one farthing."—("Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 428.)

Itm. COLIN DE MOLIS has the manor of WIDMERPOL, with the appurt: in his custody, with the son and heir of John de Heriz, and it is worth £20 per ann: and from the time aforesaid he paid to each sheriff for all the said dues and for sheriff's aid 12^s.

Itm. The same Colin has in his custody, with the same heir, the MANOR OF SOUTH WINEFIELD, and TYBESCHELF, which they value at £14 per annum; and from the time before named, he gave to each sheriff for all dues 9^s. 7^d.

Nicholas de Moels (27 Hen. III.) holds in the Co. of Nottingham, in Widmerpol, Gunalveston, Winfield, and Tybshelf 3½ fees by custody of the heir of John de Heriz; and the heirs hold of the king in chief; of the gift of King Hen., son of John. (See below under "*Sarra de Heriz*.")

1 John.—Ivo, son of Robert de Heriz, had a charter of free warren in the woods and lands of S. Winfield. Anno 18 Ed. II. an inquest was held concerning the estates of John Heriz in the abovenamed places.—(Vide "Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 442.)

Itm. Geoffry de Stapilford holds in Thurmodiston (Thrumpton)

and Stapleford one Knight's fee, which they value at £6 per annum. For all dues and for Sheriff's aid 2s. per annum.

This entry is crossed out in the original record, the reason assigned being "because he holds nothing in chief more than of Richard de Stapilford as is said beneath."

Itm. THE ABBOT OF GERNEDON (? Garendon) holds in Cortlingstock 42 bovates of land, which they value at £4 per annum. And he is quit of all payments by charter of our lord the King.

"They said that William the son of Philip de Cortlingstock gave to the Abbot of Gerewdon' xxx acres of land in Cortlingstock in free alms which were of the Fee of Cawr3 in the time of the present king."—(Hundred Rolls: A.D. 1276)

Itm. RICHARD DE GREY holds half a knight's fee in TOUETON (Toton) which they value at £10 per ann. He paid to each sheriff for all dues 9s. per ann. (*See the article on Codnor Castle.*)

"Richard de Grey, of Codenoure, was summoned to shew to the King by what warrant he claimed to have in the vill of TOUETON, which is a member of the manor of Codnor, in the county of Derby, fines for breach of assize of bread and ale, amercements of hue and cry, effusion of blood, infangthief, outfangthief, gallows, waifs, and free warren in the same vill in all his lands: and free fishery in the waters of Irewwys, on the bounds of the vill of Sandyacre, as far as the mill of Chillewell: and also to have in the vill of ESTHWAYT (*see below*), which is a member of Codnor, fines for breach of assize of bread and ale, for Hue raised, effusion of blood, and free warren in all his demesnes in the same vill."—(Hundred Rolls, anno, 3 Edward I.)

Itm. RICHARD DE STAPILFORD holds the manor of STAPILFORD for one knight's fee, and it is valued at £9 per ann. And from, etc., he paid 5s. for all the aforesaid dues, and for sheriff's aid 9s.

Anno 36 Hen. III. Richard, *son of* Geoffry de Stapilford.—(Pipe Rolls. "Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," i. 220.)

Itm. GILBERT DE BRUNESLEG holds a carucate and a half of land in TROWELL and BRUNESLEY, which they value at 100s. per ann. And from, etc., he paid 2s. yearly for the aforesaid dues, and for sheriffs' aid 4s.

This Gilbert was son and heir of Roger de B. and a ward of Ralph Brito's in 1228, and Roger de Brunsley was son or grandson of Geoffry. (*Vide* "Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 383.)

Itm. WILLIAM DE MORTEYN holds in WOLAVETON (Wollaton) and COSSAL a carucate and a half of land, valued at 100^s. He paid, etc., 2^s. 6^d. yearly, and for sheriff's aid 4^s. 6^d. per ann.

Eustace de Morteyn held these estates from anno 7 to anno 30 Hen. III. Roger de Morteyn holds Cossall and Wollaton for one knight's fee, for which he performs suit only.

Itm. ROBERT LE VAVASOUR holds the manor of BILBOROUGH for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee. It is worth 6^s. per ann. From the time before named he paid 20^d. to each sheriff, and 3^s. for sheriff's aid yearly.

This estate, with Shipley, passed to the Strelleys on the marriage of Sir Robert S. (*No. 9, Strelley Pedigree*) with Elizabeth, the heiress of Robert, second Lord Vavasour.

Itm. ROBERT DE STRETLEG (Strelley) holds the manor of STRETLEG for half a knight's fee, and it is valued at 6^s. per ann. And from the time, etc., he gave to each sheriff for all dues 20^d. yearly, and for sheriff's aid 3^s. per ann.

Itm. ADAM DE ALDESWORTH holds in ALDESWORTH half a carucate of land worth 20^s. per ann. And from the time, etc., he gave for all dues 10^d., and for sheriff's aid 18^d. yearly.

Anno 12 Ed. 1. Robert, son of Adam de Aldesworth. (Pipe Rolls.)

Itm. ROBERT DE KINEMARLEG (? *Kimberley*) holds in KINEMARLEY half a carucate of land worth 20^s. per ann. And from etc., and to each sheriff for all dues, 10^d., and for sheriff's aid 18^d. yearly.

Itm. HUGO son of RALPH holds 2 carucates of land in GRESLEG and WATENOWE, valued at 100^s. And from, etc., he gave, etc., 40^d. yearly, and for sheriff's aid 6^s. per ann.

Anno 12. H. III. (1228), Hugo son of Ralph, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph de Gresley accounted for £15 for her relief for 3 fees which the said Ralph de Gresley held of the Honour of Peverell of Nottingham.—(*Yeatman's Feud. Hist.*, i. 126.)

"This Hugh Fitz Ralph was one of the barons who rose against King John. He married and obtained a great inheritance with Agnes dau. and coheir of Ralph de Gresley, by Isabella, dau. of Robert de Muscamp."—(*Yeatman's Feud. Hist.*, ii. 348.)

Itm. RICHARD DE GREY holds half a carucate of land in ESTWYC worth 100^s. per ann. And from etc., he gave, 10^d. and for sheriff's aid 18^d. per ann.

Itm. The same Richard holds the manor of CODENOURS and it is valued at £10 per ann : and from the time aforesaid he gave to each sheriff 9^s. per ann. and for sheriffs aid 21^s. yearly.

"De Isolda de Grey XL. fi : pro quinque feodas militis et dimidia in Codenours."—(Testa de Nevil.)

Itm. ROBERT DE WATENOWE holds in WATENOWE one carucate of land worth 100^s. per ann. And from the time aforesaid he gave to each sheriff for all the aforesaid 20^d. per ann., and for sheriff's aid 3^s. yearly.

In 21 Hen. III. he held half the vill. of Watnall for one fee and service.—(Testa de Nevil.)

Itm. LAWRENCE DE ST. MICHAEL holds a carucate of land in LINDEBY worth £7 6^s. per ann., and he holds it of our lord the King for one pelisse of seven fesses (or bars) and he renders nothing else.

Itm. Our lord the King holds another moiety of Lindeby, worth £7 6^s. per ann : and renders nothing else.

King John ordered a grey pellisson with nine bars of fur to be made for the Queen.—(Planché 391.)

"PELICIUM, pellis.—Anno 1202 Pro capa Hugonis de Gravella & pro pelicio gris £12. Pro duo peliciis esquirellorum, et pro duo leporum, £6." "Facit nomagium planum et petit pelliciam vairiam."—(Gloss : Du Cange.)

Anno 27 Hen. III.—King Henry holds half of Lindeby and farms it for £7 14s. Robert de Marys holds the other half by the wardship of Lawrence heir of Lawrence de St. Michael (Esch. 30 Hen. III.) and renders one pelisse of seven fesses.—("Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 434.)

Itm. HUGH THE SON OF WILLIAM holds half a carucate in HUCKNALL by the service of keeping one falcon for our lord the King, and renders nothing else.

Anno 3 Hen. III.—Hugh son of William holds the land of Hucknall and the mill of Radford.—(Pipe Rolls.) "It is a serjeanty of the king's for keeping falcons."—("Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 413.)

Itm. AUDA DE BOELL holds one carucate of land in BULWELL worth 100^s. per ann., and he pays nothing else.

Itm. ROBERT DE COKEFELD holds in “. . . hal” one carucate of land worth 100^s. and for all, etc., 20^d. and for sheriff’s aid 3^s. per ann.

Anno 2 Hen. III.—Agatha de Cokefield is a ward of the king’s, her land is at NUTTALL of the Hon. of Peveril and worth 24s. per ann.

Anno 27 Hen. III.—Robert de Cokefeld holds one quarter of a fee in NUTHALL.—(Testa de Nevil.)

Itm. JOHN DE ORREBY holds 4½ carucates of land in BASEFORD worth £9 per ann., and from, etc., etc., paid 7^s. 1^d. yearly to each sheriff for all dues and for sheriff’s aid 12^s. 9^d.

(27 Hen. III.) John de O. holds three parts of 1 fee.

Itm. WILLIAM DE PASSEYS holds a carucate and a half of land in SUTTON valued at 20^s., and from, etc., for all services 2^s. 6^d. yearly, and for sheriff’s aid 4^s. 6^d.

28 Hen. III.—William son and heir of Robert de Passeis, paid 2 marks for his relief—(“Yeatman’s Feud. Hist.,” i. 212.)

Itm. THE PRIOR OF LENTON holds three carucates of land in LENTON, RADFORD and KILETON (“*Kyketon*” in “Yeatman’s Feud. Hist.,” ii. 434) valued at £15, and he does nothing else because he is quit by charter of our lord the King.

Itm. WILLIAM DE BELLO CAMPO holds three carucates of land in BESTON, valued at £15, and from, etc., he gave 5^s. to each sheriff for all, etc., and for sheriff’s aid 9^s. yearly. (Bello Campo = Beauchamp.)

21 Hen. III. Miles de Bello Campo and Richard hold a fee in Beston.

“De Johne de Beauchamp xls. pro uno feodo militis in Beston cum pertinenciis.”—(Testa de Nevill.)

Itm. ROBERT DE STRETLEG (Strelley) holds one carucate of land in CHILLEWELL, valued at 50^s. per ann., and he gave to each sheriff 20^d. for, etc., and for sheriff’s aid 3^s. yearly.

Itm. HENRY DE BYRCHEWODE holds the fourth part of a carucate of land in BRAMCOTE, valued at 41^s. per ann., and from, etc., he gave 5^d., and for sheriff’s aid 9^d.

Itm. ROBERT DE NOERS holds the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee in COLWYC valued at 100^s., and from, etc., he gave 12^d. yearly, etc., and for sheriff's aid 12^d.

Itm. SARRA DE HERIZ, who was the wife of JOHN DE HERIZ, holds the manor of GUNOLVESTON in dower, of the inheritance of John, her son, who is in the custody of Colin de Mol, valued at £10 per ann., and from, etc., she gave, etc., 5^s. 4^d. per ann., and for sheriff's aid 6^s. (See p. 45).

Itm. RALPH DE WODEBURG (Woodborough) holds a carucate of land in WODEBURG valued at 100^s., and from, etc., he gave, etc., 3^s., yearly, and for sheriff's aid 3^s.

("Respeciatis in tergo") Itm. They said also that MATTHEW DE HAVERSAGE holds the manor of KINEWOLDMERS (*Killamarsh*) valued at 100^s. per ann. And from, etc., he gave, etc., 2^s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d., and for sheriff's aid nothing; because he is of the free Wapentake of S. de Bello Campo.

"De Cecilia de Menyl 40s. pro uno feodo militis in Kynewaldemerse."
—(Testa de Nevill).

Pipe Roll 12 Hen. III. Matthew de Hathersage and Alicia de Criddeling paid 200 marks for having seizin of the land which was Isabella Meisnell's, cousin of the said Matthew and Alice, which was held of the king in chief.—("Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," i. 195.)

Itm. ROBERT LE BRETON holds the manor of WALETON with its appurt: and it is valued at £8 per ann. And from, etc., he gave, etc., 7^s. 8^d., and for sheriff's aid, nothing; because of the free Wapentake of the same.

Robert Briton of Walton, pd. 40s. scutage, 5 John. "Ralph Abbott of Darley (1229—1247), conveyed to Robert, son of Robert de Walton (Brito), etc., for his homage and service the whole land of Oggeston, which the same Robert held of Ralph, son of Ralph de Wessington, to hold to the said Robert, etc., and their heirs."—"Yeatman's Feud. Hist.," ii. 350.

Roger de Briton held Walton, 30 Ed. I.; another Robert had it 20 Edward III.

Itm. SIMON, the son of HUGO, and WILLIAM, the son of RICHARD, held the manor of GLAPWELL. It is worth 5 marks per

ann. And from, etc., he gave, etc., 23^d., and for sheriff's aid nothing; because of the free Wapentake of the same.

Anno 21 Hen. III., Simon de Glapwell holds half a fee in Glapwell, and does suit. Anthony de Beck holds half a fee in Glapwell of the fee of Thomas de Glapwell, with suit by the said Thomas.—(“Yeatman's Feud. Hist.,” ii. 146.)

Itm. JOHN DE GREY holds the manor of SCHIRLOND with the appurt: It is valued at £6 per ann. And from, etc., he paid nothing; because he never gave to this kind of assessment (“Geldas”), and for sheriff's aid nothing. (*See the article on Codnor Castle*, p. 31).

Itm. RANULPH, son of RANULPH LE POER, is the heir of NORMANTON and PINXTON, which are in the keeping of our lord the King and the Lady of Norton. And the said Ranulph is under age: and they value it at 100^s. per ann. And from, etc., he gave, etc., 4^s. 9½^d. and for sheriff's aid nothing, because of the same free Wapentake.

27 Hen. III.—Ran: le Poer held ½ fee of the Honour of Peverel, in Penkeston.

Thomas, lord of Norton, occurs 21 Ed. III. in a muster roll of that date, under “Alfreton.”—(Yeatman's “Feud. Hist.,” ii. 481.)

“Sum of the pence from both parts until this present, £13 8s 6½d.”

WAPENTAKE OF PEAK.

Itm. They say that ROBERT BASSET holds a knight's fee in Haddon and Baslow, and it is worth £20 per ann. And the sheriffs of Derby never took anything of the aforesaid lands concerning suits of County, Hundreds, Views of Frank Pledge, Sheriff's Turn, nor any other things, because it was always in the hands of the Bailiff of the Peak for the time being; *i.e.*, the Bailiff received yearly for sheriff's aid for the said land 5^s., and nothing more.

Itm. holds one knight's fee in Eyum and it is valued at £20 per ann. And he gives 4^s. yearly for the same “. ll.” .

27 Hen. III. William de Morteyn holds one knight's fee in Eyam of the king in chief, for which he pays 40s.—(Testa de Nevill.)

Itm. “. ll” “. n*” holds a knight's fee in Bakewell. It is valued at £30 per ann., and he gives nothing to a palfrey

Anno 2 John.—Ralph Gernun paid £7 scutage for his fee in Bakewell.
—(Pipe Rolls.)

4 Ed. II.—William Gernon held a fee in Bakewell.

Itm. RICHARD DE ASFORD holds the manor of Asford valued at £30 per ann., and he gives 12^s. yearly for sheriff's aid to the same bailiff.

Itm. Richard de holds half a knight's fee in BEELEY valued at £10 per ann. He gives 2^s. for the said aid to the Bailiff.

Warner de Beelegh, and afterwards his son Serlo, held this manor about the reign of Richard I.

Itm. HENRY DE DERLEY holds half the vill of Derley worth 60^s. per ann., and he gives 2^s. yearly for the aforesaid aid to the bailiff.

42 Hen. III.—Henry, son of Henry de Derley.—(Pipe Rolls.)

Itm. WILLIAM “DE D d. ville de Derleg,” with the son and heir of Andrew de Derleg. It is valued at 60^s. per ann., and he gives 2^s. for the aid aforesaid.

Perhaps the former part should read—“William de Ken'd'al holds *half* the vill of Derley (*Glover*). The last 'd,' with the abbreviation, is clearly for 'd' imidium = half.

33 Hen. III. (1249)—William de Grey paid 40 marks for having the custody of the land and heir of Andrew de Derley.

Itm. SAMPSON DE STRETLEGH holds the manor of “. . . . 'ch” (Haselba'ch'). It is worth 60^s. per ann., and he gives 2^s. for the said aid to the same bailiff.

Itm. PAULINUS DE LANGITON holds the manor of Tideswell. It is valued at 100^s. per ann. And he pays 4^s. yearly for the aid aforesaid to the same bailiff.

Anno 35 Hen. III.—Paulinus had a grant of markets and a fair in Tydeswell—(“Yeatman's Feud. Hist.,” iii. 5). For this privilege he

* (? “Will Gernon.”)

paid 11 marks in the 48th of Hen. III. Cecily, widow of Paulinus, occurs 4 Ed. I.

King John gave the vill of Tidiswelle with the appurtenances to Thomas de Lameley for 60s. (*per ann.*), payable at Peak Castle, and it descended to Monekino, his son, and he had two daughters: one of these died without an heir, and Master Paulinus de Pauntone (? *Langiton*, or *Langton* v. "*Launtone*"), who married the other daughter, holds the whole village aforesaid. And Paulinus sold the said vill to Richard Danyel in the time of King Henry (III.), father of King Edward, and after the decease of the said Richard it descended to John Daniel, his son, who is the present tenant.—(Hundred Rolls, anno 3 Ed. I., A.D. 1275.)

Itm. RICHARD DE VERNON holds the manor of HADDON and BASLOW. They are valued at £20 per ann., and he gives nothing for aid because King John, father of the present King, attorned homage and service of the said manor to the lord the Earl of Ferrers.

They also said upon their oath that the Castle of the Peak as well as the Forest of Peak with other demesnes, viz.:—The villages of Peak, Tadington, Prestclive, Bradwell, a carucate of land in Hover Haddon, the third part of Hope, Thornhill, a moiety of Aston, which are in the demesne of our lord the King, are in the keeping of William de Horsenden now Bailiff of the Peak."

(*Exchequer Q.R. Misc.: Minister's Accounts,
Weedings—^{247A}/₂ Record Office.*)

Hermits, Fords, and Bridge-Chapels.

BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.

FEW can have seen the early representations of S. Christopher in his struggle through the turgid ford with the Holy Child, without noticing a figure on the bank of the river holding a lantern or torch for the direction and assistance of the saint. This individual represents the mediæval hermit of the ford. The circumstances attending the legendary life of S. Christopher—his direction by a hermit to devote his strength to the service of Christ by carrying travellers or pilgrims over dangerous streams, his solitary life, his devotion to his labours, and finally his high and singular reward—seem to have powerfully influenced the hermitical devotees of the middle ages. Bridges were few and far between, fords treacherous and perilous, and pilgrims bent on holy errands were many; what work could commend itself to the benevolent-minded Christian more than the guardianship of a ford? Indeed, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there was hardly a ford, causeway, or bridge, without such an attendant; and when, by the liberality of travellers, or the munificence of the wealthy, bridges were made to span the old ford or ferry, the services of the hermit and his primitive oratory were not discarded. As late as 1488, some centuries after the bridge of S. Mary's, Derby, had been erected, there was a resident "hermit" in charge of it, and a chapel, too, with its chaplain, to pray for the king, for the benefactors of the bridge, and the God-speed of the travellers.

(I was strangely reminded some time ago of this old-world state of things when crossing the fields between Wallingford and Bensington ; the footpath led me to the side of the Thames ; the ferry-boat was moored on the other side ; there was no visible attendant, and the cottages were at some distance beyond the boat. After straining my voice in vain, and beginning to think of returning to Wallingford, I saw a large *iron* cow-bell (much the shape of the old four-sided saints' bells of Ireland), suspended by a chain to a post by the river side. A vigorous peal had the desired effect ; a cottage door opened, and in a few more minutes I was safely landed on the Bensington shore by the modern "hermit" of the ferry.)

S. Christopher was considered an efficacious medium against fire and *flood* ; and if his frescoes were so common in our parish churches in the middle ages, and placed in the most conspicuous position on the walls (very frequently on the north wall, opposite the main entrance), how much more must his stalwart figure—so potent against disasters by *water*—have confronted the traveller in the old ford chapels. The monitory legend usually painted beneath ran thus :—

"Cristofori faciem die quacunque tueris,"

"Ella nempe die morte mala non morieris." i.e.,

"On whatsoever day thou dost behold the face of Christopher
E'en so upon that day thou shalt not die an evil death."

The duties of the hermit of a ford seem to have been undertaken "ad majorem Dei gloriam," and the office was accordingly assumed with much solemnity. The Pontifical of Abp. Bainbridge of York, A.D. 1508—14, gives a special office for the benediction of a recluse and his dwelling. Perhaps the following extract from the Episcopal archives of Ely, which have been recently indexed at the charge of Lord Alwyn Compton, the present Bishop, (would that others would follow his most laudable example !), will give a better insight into the mediæval management of bridges than any words of mine could convey.

Translation.

“ We make known to all by these presents that on the 23rd day of the month of June, 1491, in the cathedral church of Ely, the Divine Office having been solemnly celebrated, we received the Profession of John Thomson, hermit of the causeway of Erith (Cambridgeshire), and have invested him with the hermitical habit, and laid upon the same John, then and there, our injunctions, charges, and agreements. And whereas the same John hath nothing of his own whereby he is able to live, except he be succoured by the faithful in Christ, devoted to God, and to gifts and alms of charity. And whereas we believe that as often as we stir up the minds of the faithful to the exercise of this kind of piety by the alluring gifts of indulgences, they are the more inclined to do them, ‘ De Dei igitur,’ etc. ‘ Cunctis Christi fidelibus de peccatis, suis,’ etc. Therefore they who shall contribute food or any other things for the sustenance of the said John shall have ten days of indulgence; but to them who shall contribute silver, or any of their goods, or who shall assign or bequeath a subsidy of charity towards the reparation of the bridge and common way there, we, by these presents, graciously grant forty days of indulgence as often as they shall perform the same during the life of the said John. In testimony of which, etc. Given in our palace of Ely, on the day, month, and year above written, and in the fifth year of our translation.”—(Bp. Alcock's Register, p. 72.)

Another extract from the same Register gives us the exact form of words used by the hermit in making his Profession.

Translation.

“ The 25th day of the month of February, A.D. 1493, the same lord bishop, in the Hall of Gonvyll, Cambridge, dedicating or consecrating a certain chapel there, and in Pontificals celebrating a solemn mass there, Robert Mitchell and John Smith, neither of them being joined in matrimony, were professed under the form of words following :—‘ I, Robert Michyll, not joined in matrimony, promise and vow to God and the Blessed Mary, and to all saints,

in the presence of the Reverend Father and Lord, John, by the grace of God, Bishop and ordinary of this diocese of Ely, that I will lead a life of perpetual chastity, according to the rule of Saint Paul, the first hermit. In the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And in sign of this my profession, I here subscribe. ✚ “Et ego Johannes Smyth non jungatus, etc., ut supra ✚.”

The following may serve to throw a little light upon the policy which seems to have given *some* impetus at least to the ecclesiastical authorities in the encouragement of bridge building, etc., but considering the belief of the period in the availing merits of the saints and the virtue of their relics, they must certainly be accredited with the best of motives.

12 Sep. 1458. (Reg. Gray, fo. 35. Ely.)

“Universis Episcopis, &c. Pium obsequium et Deo gratum tociens impendere opinamur quociens mentes fidelium ad caritatis vel alterius pie devocionis opera allectivis indulgentiarum numeribus propensius excitamus. Cum igitur ecclesie nostra Eliensis aquis et paludibus sit circumdata adeo quod reliquis sanctarum virginum in ea quiescentium not valet a devotis ut debetur exhiberi visitacio nisi per pontes et calcet’ quorum difficilis est reparacio et ad quos reparandos propter eorum cotidianam reparacionem cotidiana beneficiorum necessaria est largitio. Inde est quod Willielmum Grene heremitam latorem presertium virum fidelem qui precepto nostro et communi consilio ecclesie nostre Eliensis pro salute anime sue curam reparacionis calcetorum de Stanteneye et Soham et pontium in eisdem suscepit ad vestre caritatis destinamus subsidium Vos in Domino exhortantes ut eum favourabiliter exadiautis; De Dei igitur, &c., qui ad reparacionem poncium calcetorum de Stantenye et Some—manus porresciunt adjutentes quadraginta dies,” etc.*

Having referred to these archives, which abound with similar information with regard to bridges and hermits in the Fen districts,

For these extracts we are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. J. H. Crosby, The College, Ely.

there can be no doubt that the Registers of other dioceses throughout England teem with matter equally interesting relative to their particular sees.

Surely something might be done by the authorities in the way of epitomizing or fully indexing these invaluable evidences of local history and the religious life of the kingdom in the middle ages ; it seems so sad that these priceless tomes belonging to the ancient Church of England should not, in the presence of the restored life of that Church, be made to reveal something of the spirit which pervaded her inner life, and which led to such wondrous results, instead of being buried in the musty oblivion of our Episcopal Registries.

From the Registers of Ely chiefly, then, with regard to the status of a hermit of a ford, we may learn—

1st. That the hermit elect made a religious profession before the Bishop, and was then invested by the Bishop in a particular dress to be worn by him.

2nd. That the recluse and his dwelling received a special benediction.

3rd. That they were not (necessarily) in Holy Orders, special chaplains being appointed to say the offices in the bridge-chapels.

4th. That they were not always celibates ; for in 1488 the hermit of St. Mary's Bridge, Derby, was a married man.

5th. The bailiffs or other local authorities inducted the hermit into his office on receipt of the Bishop's letters.

6th. That a Royal Licence was required to empower them to *demand* tolls for the repair and sustentation of their bridges, and that this licence usually expired after a lapse of three or four years.

7th. The hermit was usually sustained by the alms and donations of travellers, moved to this good work in times of special necessity by episcopal indulgencies.

8th. That the bridge hermitages were under the special control of the Bishop of the diocese.

In Bishop Fordham's Register (Ely), in the year 1400, is recorded an indulgence to all who shall contribute to the road from Milton to Sydyngbourne, and to the support of William Fayreford,

poor hermit, diligently labouring for the repair of the same, and for Waterbech and Denny and Denny and Stretham causeways, and William Rogere, hermit; and for Jo. Oblyn. (Is this name derived from his '*hobbling*' gait, because it is stated that he "*in tibia sua sinistra maculat?*" Evidently a case of "*The right man in the right place.*")

Anno 1401—Indulgence for Wittlesford-brigge chapel, and Jo. Lucas, hermit there.

In Bishop Grey's Register, anno 1454-79, we have a mandate from the Bishop to the Bailiff of Brandon, requiring him, "whereas Thomas Passshelaw, lately the occupant of *our Hermitage* upon the bridge of Brandon was dead," to admit John Herryman to be hermit there for his life '*si bene se gesserit*' (if he behave himself well), the said hermit to keep the buildings of the hermitage in due repair out of the offerings received of those who should cross the bridge. (Gibbon's "*Ely Epis. Records.*")

With this preface, let us now turn to the Bridge of St. Mary at Derby. The Rev. Dr. Cox in his "*Churches of Derbyshire,*" iv., 102-6, gives a most interesting account of this structure, with an inventory of the ornaments and valuables contained in the Chapel in 1488. This latter is very curious and valuable, as being probably the only inventory extant of a *Hermitage* chapel, and the more so, because it was taken before any danger of confiscation was apprehended, and before the era of embezzlement had commenced.

"And the saide John and Thos. Oxle the same tyme made accompt to the saide auditors of all juels and ornamentes beyinge att the Mary of Brigge that be in the custody of John Shenton, Armett (*hermit*) and his wyffe—Syr John Dale then their pste (priest).

Inp̄m one cote of crymyson velvett endented with golde that my lady Gray gaffe, and opon hytt y^s lxvj penyes, ij gilte penies, one gilte ob (farthing), ij penese of ij^d, one grotte, an Be of silver, ij shelles of sylver, one herte of silver, a mounde of silver, one broche of copur, and gylte, ij shaftes of silver, one cristall stone inclosed in silver.

Also one cote of blewe velvett y^t my lady Chamburlayne gaffe ; Thereupon y^s a crowen of sylver and gylte that John Boroës gaffe. Item a grette broche of siluer and gylte with a stonne in hytt. Also one case of Redde satten with buttons of siluer and gylte. Itm' lx penes, iij gylt penes, one peny of ij^d, one crosse of syluer. Item a casse of veluett, one broche, and one peny of hytt, and a crystall stonne.

Itm' one garment y^t my lady Longforth gaff of blewe veluett and Rede. And on y^t ys a crucifix of siluer and gylte, with a rynge of golde that maistres Bonynton gaffe, Also a a rynge of siluer and gilte, another of cop^r, vj ste^d a iiij^d and vj halfe pens, iij grotes, iij pens of ij^d, vj flewes (flowers) of siluer and gilte, Itm' x Curall bedes with ij siluer gawdyse.

Itm' one cote to o^r Lorde of Crymysyn veluett furred with manyver' (minever) y^t my lady Longforth gaff. Opon hytt y^s a shyld of syluer with v bende pens, Itm xi pens, and v gylte pens, a peny of ij^d, Itm one payr of bedes of siluer gaudied with corall y^t Oxlee wyff gaff. Itm' one stone closed in siluer, with one cross of siluer, one broch of siluer, ij other broches of siluer and gilte, with one colar of blak perle with xvij belles of siluer and gylte.

Itm one payre of bedes of corall, gaudede, havynge gaudeses of siluer and gilte, with iiij ringes, and ij not fixed of siluer, and gilte, with a cristall stone set in siluer, and a stone of corall that Richard Baker wyfe gaffe.

Itm' another payre of bedes of corall, with gaudese of siluer and gylte, with one golde rynge, and ij rengs of siluer and gilte, with ij crucifixes of syluer and gylte, that Richard Sale wyffe gaffe.

Itm one payre of bedes of corall, gaudede with syluer, y^t Richard Colyar wyffe gaffe.

Itm' one payre of bedes of blak jette.

Itm' one payre of bedes of corall, with a crose stone, with xxv gaudies of siluer, with a tufte set with perles y^t Roger Justice wyfe gaffe.

Itm' one gylte gyrdel y^t maistress Entwysel gaffe.

Itm' one purpulle gyrdel y^t Edmund Dey wyffe gaffe.

Itm' one blewe gyrdell herness with vij studdes on hytt, y^t John Hyll wyffe gaffe.

Ite one whyte vestemente of damaske, with ale thynges that longeth to y^t, and ij corporaxes of Rede veluett.

It' v alt' clothes, ij of them twille. It v towells, one of them of twylle, and ij pax bredes.

Itm iiij frontels, one of blew say with sterres on hytt, y^t S^r James Blounte Knyght gaffe.

Item in the Chapelle y^s ij masbokes, j sawter, one chalice of silver and gylte, ij cruettes—one coper; ij cushens of tapstre wark that Alesome Sonkye gaffe, one pyloe of corall, ij cappes to o^r Lorde, one blewe velvett, with one peyre of bedes gaudede with perle, with iij stones of corall, and one peny of hytt.

Itm' another of blak with crowned of y^t and one flower of siluer and gylte. Itm ij candelstikkis of latten, and xix tapurs of wax."

It seems somewhat remarkable that out of the fourteen benefactors recorded in this Inventory, no less than twelve of them should be *women*; from which it may be almost safely concluded that there was a guild of sisters of "Our Lady of the Bridge" in connection with the hermitage chapel—as there was at Chesterfield in connection with the chapel of St. James by the Bridge there.*

That there was a famous image of the Virgin and Child in the chapel is quite clear from the foregoing inventory. Two "coats"

* The formation of guilds for the maintenance of bridges was very common in the middle ages, e.g., "In the year 1452 Thomas Mettingham, priest of the chauntry founded by John Hosebonde in Maidenhead Chapel, petitioned Henry VI. to grant his licence for the establishment of a Guild in the said chapel, to be called the "Overseer, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of S. Andrew and S. Mary Magdalen of Madenhuth," for the following purposes:—First, The maintenance, etc., of the chauntry; and secondly, for the continual reparation and keeping up of the bridge over the Thames, which had then gone far into decay, and was exceedingly dangerous."—(Gorham.)

By the exertions of the brethren of the Holy Cross at Abingdon the bridges at Burford and Culhamford with the causeway between them were erected. This guild was first incorporated in 1442, when they were empowered to possess lands of £40 a year. In 1457 they supported two chaplains, one of whom was called the "Bridge-priest," who was to pray for the benefactors to the bridge and road. Their salary was £6 13s. 4d. each per annum. The guild was dissolved in 1547, when their rental amounted to £85 15s. 6d.—(Lyson)

and a "garment" (undefined as to their use, but from their trickings obviously designed for an image) are named with another coat *appropriated* to "*o' Lorde*," from which it may be inferred that the first-named were intended for "*o' lady*." Two of them were of *blue*, the colour usually selected for the Virgin's apparel. By '*cote*' we may understand a kirtle or gown, and by "*garment*" an outer cope or mantle.

The quaint appearance of the images (the Sacred Infant wearing a little cap)—arrayed in costly velvets, covered with rings, rosaries with "*gaudies*" (the larger beads for Ave Marias), shells, arrows, flowers, brooches, all of silver, and some gilt—with numbers of bent or lucky pennies, all stitched securely on, presents a charming picture of the display of the votive offerings of the middle ages.

The hermit was a married man, and therefore a secular, whose duty it was to collect the tolls; no very agreeable task at any time, but particularly so in these times—judging at least from the tolls defined by the pontages. One of these for St. Mary's Bridge is dated 19 Edward II., A.D. 1326. The following is a translation of a portion of it:—"The King, etc., Know ye that in aid of the reparation and emendation of the bridge of the town of Derby, which as we are given to understand is broken and ruinous, we grant to you for the term of three years from the date hereof, that ye may take by the hands of those in whom ye may confide, and for whom ye wish to be responsible, the following tolls or customs on account of those things coming and passing over:—

"For any load of grass, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For any horse, mare, and cow, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For any skin of horse, ox, or cow,—fresh, salt, or tanned, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For any cart carrying meat—salt or fresh, $\frac{3}{4}^d$.

"For 5 'bacons,' $\frac{1}{4}^d$. ('Baconibus.')

"For any Salmon—fresh or salt, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For any 'centena mulvellorum congrorum et sticarum anguillarum sallicarum ven unū denar.'" (A centena contained $13\frac{1}{2}$ stones of 8 lbs. each, *i.e.*, 108 lbs. The "mulvel" was a fish taken plentifully in the North Sea in summer, and called by the

Londoners, "Green fleb," and by the men of Lancashire, "milwen,"—probably the mullet. "Congrorum"—designed for the church."—(Du Cange "Gloss.")

Or for any salted Eels, 1^d.

For ten boars or pigs, 1^d.

For a centena of Aberdeen fish, $\frac{1}{4}$ ^d., etc., etc."

(*See under Swarkeston.*)

Disputes must often have occurred between the hermit and his passengers with regard to the tolls: the pigs would certainly be a difficult problem according to numbers, as money was then—there being no halfpence and farthings; and it was no doubt owing to something of this kind that the hermit of St. Mary's on one occasion found himself in trouble at Nottingham, A.D. 1467-8. "The tithingman of Middle Pavement present that Robert Allen and William Thurkell, goldsmith, made an assault upon the hermit of the bridge of the town of Derby: fined 6^d."—"Nottingham Borough Records," ii., 270.

Three Pontages for St. Mary's Bridge may be found in the Patent Rolls: 1st Pat., 19 Edward II., m. 26—just quoted. 2nd Pat., 2 Edward III., m. 22, and 1st Pat., 3 Edward III., m. 27. As these pontages, however, are merely grants to the burgesses to collect tolls at specified rates for limited periods, for the repairs of the bridge, I have not copied them at length.

SWARKESTON.

The most famous bridge in Derbyshire is that of Swarkeston, crossing the Trent in the vicinity of Stanton, in which parish the greater part of the structure is situated. This bridge, with its contiguous causeways, is said to be nearly a mile in length. Upon it, and in the middle of the river, stood an ancient chauntry chapel.

A legend is current that this bridge was first erected at the sole expense of two maiden sisters, who had the misfortune to lose their lovers when attempting to ford the swollen waters of the Trent together at that point, on an intended visit to their betrothed. It is said that the disconsolate ladies expended the

whole of their fortunes on this large undertaking, and lived the remainder of their days together in poverty.

The earliest reference to this bridge that I have yet discovered is in the Hundred Rolls. It is as follows :—"Inquisition held at Derby on the Feast of S. Hilary, in the Church of S. James, Anno 3 Edward I. (Oct. 1, A.D. 1275). The jury reported that the merchants of the soke of Melbourne passing over the bridge of Swarkeston and other places within the limits of the liberty (concerning receipt of passage money and toll of our lord the king pertaining to his borough of Derby) are always accustomed to withhold passage and toll on their own power and authority to the prejudice of our lord the king and the Borough of Derby. Three years have elapsed already since they have withheld the said passage money and tolls, unjustly and without warrant."

The Patent Rolls give three pontages for Swarkeston; viz. :—2nd Pat., 18 Edward II., m. 31.; 1st Pat., 12 Edward III., m. 26. This latter was granted to the men of Swarkeston for four years; the collectors of the bridge tolls being Hugo del Calke, and John the son of Adam. Given at Westminster, March 1st, 1338. The next will be found on the 3rd Pat., 20 Edward III., and is as follows :—

"Concerning the receiving of customs for the reparation of the Bridge of Swarkeston."—"The King to his beloved bailiffs and approved men of the town of Derby, saluting: Know ye that in aid of the bridge of Swerkeston, which to a great extent is ruinous and broken, and especially dangerous to men passing over, and manifestly injurious to the neighbourhood, We grant for the reparation, etc., unto you from the day of the date hereof, to the end of three years next following, that ye may take by the hands John the son of Adam de Melbourne, senior, and John the son of Adam de Melbourne, junior, for the things crossing by the bridge aforesaid, the following customs :—

"For any load of grass, hay, brush, or brushwood ('brasia'), $\frac{1}{4}$ ^d.

"For any horse, mare, ox, or cow, $\frac{1}{4}$ ^d.

"For any cask ('dolium') of wine, 2^d. For any pipe of wine, 1^d.

"For any skin of horse, mare, ox, or cow, fresh, salt, or tanned, $\frac{1}{4}$ ^d

"For 5 fitches of bacon ('baconibus'), salted or dried, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every ten pigs, 1^d . For ten fleeces, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For a centena of clothing of wool, or goats' hair, 1^d .

"For a centena (108 lbs.) of skins of lambs, goats, hares, squirrels, foxes, cats, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every centena of dressed fur (vairé, very costly), 6^d .

"For every quarter of salt, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every pack saddle load ('sumagio') of cloth,—or drawn by cart, 3^d .

"For every centena of cloth of worsted, 2^d . For every texture of 'wostede' which is called 'coverlit,' of the value of 40^s , 1^d .

"For every centena of linsey, 1^d .

"'De chief de cendallo affoyciato,' 1^d . [Probably veils or coverings for the head, of pure thin silk—*vide*, Dr. Rock's "Textile Fabrics" and "Cendalum," Du Cange.]

"For other cendal, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every centena of mulvel—salt, or hard baked, 2^d .

"'De centena pristis marini,' $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

"For every sumpter load of sea fish. For every salmon, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every 12 lampreys, 1^d .

"For every cask of sturgeons, $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

"For every last of 'Allecis' (little fish fit for salting) 6^d .

"For every cart load of tan, by the week, 1^d .

"For moveables of weight, viz., every 108 lbs., 1^d .

"For every quarter of 'Waide' 2^d . (a herb used by fullers, of detergent properties) ? Woad.

"For every bale of Cordovan 3^d . (very soft leather prepared at *Cordova* from goat skins).

"For every load of Brushwood or charcoal, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every centena of faggots, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"For every thousand of turf, $\frac{1}{4}^d$. For every cart load of ashes or timber, by the week, $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

"For every centena of tin, brass, or copper, 2^d .

"For every burden of ale (Batella carcato), burnt turf, or any other things not here specified of the value of 5^s . and more, $\frac{1}{4}^d$.

"And we command you that ye take the aforesaid tolls and customs for three years in the form aforesaid, and the pence arising therefrom ye use for the reparation, &c., of the bridge aforesaid, and for no other purposes. Given at Reading the 28th of December, 1347."

From an inquisition held at Newark, October 26th, 1503, we learn that a parcel of meadow land lying between the bridge and Ingleby had been given in early days to the Priory of Repton, on the tenure of supplying a priest to sing mass in the chapel on Swarkeston Bridge; but that there was then no such priest, nor had one been appointed for the space of 20 years. The Churchwardens of Stanton in 1552 reported, "We have a chapell edified and buylded uppon Trent in y^e mydest of the greate streme anexed to Swerston bregge the whiche had certayne stuffe belongyng to it, ij desks to knele in, a Table of wode, and certayne barres of yron and glasse in the wyndos, whiche Mr. Edward Beamont of Arleston hath taken away to his owne use, and we saye that if the Chapell dekeye, the brydye wyll not stonde."—"Churches of Derbyshire." iii., 471.

The third bridge in Derbyshire, which seems to have had an oratory and a hermitage connected therewith, is

CROMFORD,

although hitherto I have not been able to find any original corroborative evidence. "Tradition has it (writes Rev. Dr. Cox) that this (the old chapel near Cromford Bridge) was an oratory for the use of those who were about to cross the ford of Cromford, and that fees were paid to the priest in charge by the travellers." ("Churches of Derbyshire," ii., 573.) This bridge, apparently coeval with those of Duffield and Matlock, was constructed in the early half of the 14th century, and all of them were widened on the north or upper side about the beginning of the present century. At its south western corner, near the cottage, are the remains of a small rectangular building with a Gothic doorway, clearly coeval with

the oldest portions of the bridge, and this I take to have been the residence of the hermit. The episcopal registers of Lichfield, if consulted, might give a satisfactory solution, and throw much light, not only on this, but on others in the county—Swarkeston especially, which, *from its size*, must have been a continual drain on the charity of the country.

The following interesting inscription appears on a coping stone of Cromford Bridge above the remains of the hermitage:—

“THE LEAP OF MR.”

“B. H. MARE IVNE, 1697.”

No one, unfortunately, seems to know anything of this remarkable circumstance; but certain it is that from this spot the mare must have fallen nearly 25 feet into the river below. The bridge then was very narrow, the parapet high, and it would seem that the mare, probably coming at full speed from Cromford, upon turning the corner of the bridge, found the narrow passage blocked—perhaps by sheep or cattle—and so to escape collision bounded over the side into the river. Whether she had a rider, or whether any loss of life occurred, there seems to be no means of ascertaining, but it appears to have created some sensation at the time, for the inscription is well and deeply engraven.

CHESTERFIELD.

Glover in his “History of Derbyshire” mentions the chapel of St. James, formerly standing by Lordsmill Bridge. This must be the chapel in which Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, who became possessed of the manor of Chesterfield in right of his wife Alice, one of the coheiresses of Edmund, Earl of Woodstock, founded a chantry by royal licence in 1446. The licence taken from the Patent Ro. (25 Hen. VI. p. 2, No. 462, m. 10) is as follows:—

(Translation.) “The King to all to whom, &c. Know ye that we for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies give and grant licence to our most dear cousin Richard Earl of Salisbury that he, his heirs, or executors, may found a chantry for one chaplain in a

certain chapel at Chesterfield, constructed near (juxta) the bridge there, in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed and Glorious Virgin Mary, to celebrate divine service every day in the said chapel for the health and good estate of us, and of our Consort Margaret Queen of England, and for the aforesaid Earl, and Alice his wife, whilst we live, and for our soul, and the soul of the aforesaid Queen, when she shall have departed from this life, and for the souls of all the faithful departed for ever, *and of the five women sisters perpetually devoted*, in the chapel aforesaid, &c., according to the appointment of the said Earl. And to make, found, and erect houses and edifices near the same chapel, for the station or lodging of the said chaplain, and sisters, and that he may be able to reconstruct them and build them '*de novo*.' And that the chauntry thus founded and established, shall for ever be called 'The Chauntry of the Earl of Salisbury of Chesterfield,' and that the chaplain of the aforesaid chauntry and the sisters of the same and their successors, when so founded, erected, and established, shall form one body; and that they shall be able to obtain and appropriate to themselves and their successors, any lands, tenements, rents, and possessions whatsoever, both temporal and spiritual, to the value of 20 marks per annum; which is not held of us in chief of any person or persons, &c., &c. Teste R. apud Westm. viij die Julii. (A.D. 1446.)"

I have not the means of ascertaining the number of bridge chapels once existing in England. A few still remain in their time-honoured positions, but by far the majority have perished with the old bridges they once so quaintly adorned. Of those which remain, perhaps the chapel on Wakefield Bridge is the best known. Others were—

THE CHAPEL ON LONDON BRIDGE. The following story given by John Stowe of the origin of this, is *typical of the early history of others whose origin is unknown*. "A ferry being kept in the place where now the Bridge is builded, at length the ferryman and his wife deceasing, left the same ferry to their onely daughter, a maiden named Mary, which, with the goods left her by her parents, as also with the profits rising of the said ferry, *builded an house*

of *Sisters*, in place where now standeth the East part of S. Mary Overees Church above the Queer, where she was buried, unto which house she gave the oversight and profits of the Ferry. But afterward, the said house of Sisters being converted into a college of Priests, the Priests builded the Bridge of Timber as all other the great Bridges of this Land were, and from time to time kept the same in good reparation, till at length, considering the great charges which were bestowed in the repairing the same, there was (by ayd of the Citizens and others) a Bridge builded with stone. The arches, chappell and Stone Bridge over the Thames at London having been 33 yeers in building was in the year 1209 finished. . . . Peter Colechurch, Priest and chaplain (by whom the bridge a few years previously—1163—had been not only repaired but new made of timber) was buried in the chapel of S. Thomas on the Bridge in the year 1205." (Stowe's "Survey," Edit. 1633, p. 27.)

YORK.—Chapel of S. William on Ouse Bridge.

READING.—Chapel of the Holy Ghost on Caversham Bridge.

BEDFORD BRIDGE.—Chapel of S. Thomas—William Averbury, chaplain in 1343. To it pertained 2 messuages, 17 shops, 3 acres of ploughland, and seven shillings rent in Bedford. (2 Pat. 16 Ed. III.)

WORCESTER.—Chapel of S. Clement on the old Bridge.

At GLOUCESTER, Walred, a *chaplain*, began to construct a bridge in the time of Henry II.

DROITWICH.—"Churches of Derbyshire," iv., 102.

RAVENS CROSS - BOURNE HERMITAGE. — Matthew Danthorpe hermit, rebuilt the chapel 1 Henry IV. The king gave him the place of the hermitage wth the chapel with wreckage of the sea and waifs and other advantages for "*trias leucas*"* round about that place, reserving to the chief lords of the fee the profits of fishing and royalties there. Rot. pat. 1 Hen. IV.

WAREHAM, a chauntry within the hermitage of S. Guthlac.

* "*Leuca*," "*Leuga*."—A measure of 1,500 yards or paces (Du Cange). So the hermit would have a sea-board or coast of more than five miles upon which he might exercise his claims.

SHALFLEET HAVEN HERMITAGE. 3 Pat. 2 Ed. III. m. 17.

LEICESTER.—West Bridge. In the "Topographical Cabinet," vol. ix., is a view of the remains of a chapel existing on the bridge *c.* 1800, then converted into a dwelling house.

BRADFORD, WILTS. In the same work, vol. vi., is a fine engraving of the old bridge, with remains of the chapel or hermitage in the middle of it, apparently then used for a toll house. (*c.* 1800.)

HUNTINGDON.—Chantry on the Bridge here, mentioned 1 Pat. 3 Ed. III. m. 24. An indulgence was granted by Fordham, Bishop of Ely, in 1401, for building the chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr and S. Catharine on Huntingdon Bridge.

KILKENNY, IRELAND, Bennett's Bridge. 3 Pat. 16 Ric. II. m. 2. "A grant was made to *the chaplain* by the king, that he might erect and crenellate a certain stone tower *upon his bridge* there."

WALLINGFORD, BERKS., Chapel of "Mary of Grace" (*vide Hedges' "Wallingford,"* ii., 253.)

Much might be said about these, but as the object of this journal is to elucidate the history of Derbyshire especially, we must leave them for the archæologists of other counties to unfold their separate histories.

I cannot conclude this paper better than by giving a very apposite illustration from Mrs. Jamieson's "Sacred and Legendary Art." In her account of the hermit saints, she relates an interesting legend (p. 449) of S. Julian—"Hospitator," who, having slain his parents unwittingly in a fit of jealous suspicion of his wife's infidelity, on discovering his error "wept bitterly, and wrung his hands, and said, 'Alas! by what evil fortune is this that what I sought to avoid (alluding to a prophecy of ill omen to his parents at his hand) has come to pass? Farewell, my sweet sister (to his wife), I can never again live with thee until I have been pardoned this great sin.' And she answered him, 'Nay, my brother, can I allow thee to depart, and without me? Thy grief is my grief, and whither thou goest, I will go.' So they departed together and travelled, till they came to the bank of a great river, which was often swollen by torrents from the mountains, so that

many, in endeavouring to pass it, perished miserably. And there did Julian found a cell of penance for himself, and near to it an hospital for the poor: and by day and by night, in summer and winter, he ferried travellers across this torrent without fee or reward.

“One night, in the depth of winter, when the flood had broken its icy bounds, and was raging horribly, he heard in the pauses of the storm a mournful voice, which called to him across the stream. And he arose immediately, and found on the opposite bank a youth who was a leper, and who appeared to be dying from fatigue and cold. He brought him over the river and carried him in his arms, and laid him in his own bed, and he and his wife watched by him till the morning. When it dawned, the leper rose up in the bed, and his face was transformed, and appeared to them as that of an angel of light; and he said, ‘Julian, the Lord hath sent me to thee, for thy penitence is accepted, and thy rest is near at hand,’ and then vanished from their sight. Then Julian and his wife fell on their faces, and thanked God for all His mercies; and shortly afterwards, being full of years and good works, they slept in the Lord.

“This legend is often found as a series of subjects in ecclesiastical decoration. It is beautifully told in a series of subjects on one of the windows of the Cathedral of Rouen, presented by the *company of boatmen* of that city in the fourteenth century.”

Notes to the Pedigree of the Strelleys of Strelley, Oakerthorpe, and Hazlebach.

COMPILED BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.



HERE are but few families whose names figure more prominently in the history of Notts. and Derbyshire than the "Knightly" family of the Strelleys, now represented by Richard Charles Strelley, Esq., of Oakerthorpe, and no task has ever been more congenial to the editor of this Journal than the compilation and illustration of this pedigree, which certainly is one of the most authentic in the county of Derby. It takes its rank amongst the very first in antiquity, and evinces an ancient prestige almost unrivalled by any other family in the county. It is one of the very few remaining which, like the Curzons, Stanhopes, Byrons, Okeovers, Meynells, and Cockaynes, has maintained its patronymic for more than 750 years, in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune, and through at least four and twenty generations.

The Strelleys appear to have been the original owners of the place from which they derived their name, a parish about five miles north-west of Nottingham. The name signifies the "Lea," or meadow of the "Strad," "Strat," or "Street"—some ancient road (British or Roman) which once passed through the district; and it is very probable that the Strelleys became tenants in fee to the Peverells at the Norman Conquest—tenants of those lands which they had probably long possessed ere the Norman set foot on these shores.

NOTE.—The figures at the commencement of each of the following sections refer to the numbers attached to the names in accompanying pedigree.

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At

1. Walter de Stradleigh, married Isilia de Moiz, *temp.* Hen. I., ante 1135. Forfeited his lands *temp.* Ric. I. for his complicity in the rebellion of Earl John. "In the year 1230 (14 H. iii.), Robert de Moyz claimed against Robert de Estradleigh (Strelley) two parts of three bovates of land with the appurtenances in Chilwell, whereof Robert de Moyz his father was seized *temp.* Hen. II., and eleven bovates of land with the appurt^e in Chelewell as his own right, whereof one Isilia his great-grandmother was seized in the time of Henry I. There were lands parted to the five sons of Isilia, whereof three—Robert, Henry, and Richard, she had by her first husband William de Moyz, but Sampson and Roger, she had by her second husband Walter de Stradleigh. Samson was father of Walter de Stradleigh the father of Robert de Strelley the defendant, who pleaded that Robert (son of William de Moiz and Isilia) had no son by his married wife, as he did likewise the same term concerning 24 bovates in Haselbach, (in Hope, Derbs.) which he had passed to Philip de Strelley; about which Nich. de Karl, Adam de Herthill, John Bret, and Roger de Ayencourt (Deincourt) were the four knights summoned to chose twelve to make a recognition of the grand assize between the said Robert de Moyz complainant, and Robt. son of Walter de Strelley defendant."—(Thoroton.)

2. Sampson de Strelley, eldest son of Walter and Isilia. He is first introduced to us in the Pipe Roll of 6, Ric. I. (A.D. 1194-5), as paying a fine of 43s. 6d. levied on his lands in Nottinghamshire for his being on the side of the king's enemies; but a short time afterwards, anno 10 Ric. I., he obtained seizin of his father's lands, forfeited because he was with Earl John—probably about the year 1190, when John took the castles of Nottingham and Tickhill during the absence of the king in Palestine. (King Richard recaptured these fortresses in 1194.) Anno 2 John, this Samson was appointed one of the surveyors of the operations at Horsley Castle.—(Pipe). Anno 4 John, he held one knight's fee of the Honour of Peverell, and paid scutage for the same.

In 1178, Sampson de Strelley was witness to a grant of Lands

in Wiverton, Notts., from Richard de Barneston to the Priory of Lenton.—(Nichols' "Leicestershire"). A.D. 1204, Feb. 19, King John being at Tikhill, commanded William Briwer to deliver Horsley Castle into the custody of Samson de Strelley; and on the 21st of April, anno 6 John, the king commanded Samson de Strelley to deliver the castle of Horestan with the village of Horsley into the hands of Brian Hostiarus.—(5 and 6 John, Rot Lit. Pat.)

Samson de Strelleya and Geoffrey his son were witnesses to a deed of Henry de Grey and Isolda of Codnor Castle, granting an angular piece of the park of Shirland, on the Shirland side of the brook, then called the "Grivel," to William, son of Robert, lord of Alfreton, to be attached to his park of Alfreton.—(Haddon Muniments.) He died in 1208.

3. Roger de Strelley, son of Walter and Isilia.

4. Walter de Strelley, eldest son Sampson, married Cecilia, one of the two co-heiresses of Robert, son of Robert de Somerville, lord of Oxtun. The other daughter was espoused to Hugo de Capella, owner of part of Gyton and Oxtun, by whom she had issue—Cecily, wife of Walter de Cuily; Laderina, wife of Will Tesseraud; Elizabeth; and Avicia, wife of Sewall le Founne, by whom she had one daughter, Lucia, who became the wife of Sampson de Strelley, founder of the Woodborough branch of the Strelleys, who differenced the arms of the Strelleys—"paly of six *argent* and *azure*"—by placing a cinquefoil *gules*, in the centre of the shield. Walter de Strelley succeeded his father in his estates in the 9th of K. John—"Walter de Strelley owes one falcon for having seizin of the land which was his father's the day he died."—(Pipe R.) Anno 14 John (1213), he held 2 bovates in Strelley anciently of the Soke of Arnold, at a yearly rent of 3s.—(Pipe Ro.) He seems to have died in 1215, when Geoffrey, son of Peter de Mandeville, gave the king 100s. and a good palfrey to have the son of Walter for his ward.

Anno 2 H. III. (Pipe), "The heir of Walter de S. holds his land of the Honour of Peverell, and Philip de S. has the custody of that land, and this by the gift of Geoffry de Mandeville,

to whom K. John gave that Wardship. The land is worth 100s., out of which Cecelia, the widow of Walter, has one-third for her dower."—"Feudal History of Derbyshire," i., 407.)

5. Philip de Strelley, apparently second son of Sampson, and the legitimate guardian of his elder brother Walter's heir. He was the immediate ancestor of the Strelleys of Brough and Hazlebach, of whom presently. He married the daughter and heiress of Richard Fitz Roger, by Avicia, his wife. Hugh Fitz Roger was on the jury concerning the forest rights with Ralph Hansehin, early in Henry II.'s reign. He was the seneschal of this Philip de Strelley, 4, Hen. III. Anno 7 John (1206), Philip de S. paid a fine to have the posthumous daughter of Richard Fitz Roger to wife.—(Pym Yeatman's "Feud. Hist." i., 316). "The mill of Burgh (Brough) was in the hands of the said King John, and he gave it to Philip de S. for the service of finding one valet for carrying a falcon trained to take herons in the season, and so it was held from king to king, by heir to heir, and Hugo Strelley now holds it."—(Hundred Rolls. 3 and 4, Ed. I. (1275).

6. Hugh de Strelley (3rd son of Sampson) occurs in 1225, (Pipe 10 H. III.), when he was sued by Robert Fitz Geoffry and Robert, son of Robert. He and his wife, Matilda, were founders of the old chapel at Mapperley, Derbyshire. It was erected within the enclosure of their mansion about the year 1230 (vide Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," iv., 216). In the year 1237 he held 15 acres in the Serjeanty of Sandiacre.—(Pipe). In the year 1259, Matilda de Strelley released to William le Vavasour 40 acres of land in Mapperley, and also a messuage held by her as dower, and the said William, at her request, granted the same land and messuage to Thomas de Quappelode in fee, at the yearly rent of 4s., with foreign service and suit of court, to the chief lords for W. le Vavasour. Robert, son of John Ingram, of Nottingham, and Thomas le Sauner put in their claim (Cal. Fin., vol. x. of this *Journal*). As late as 10 Hen. 6 (A.D. 1433) Robert Strelley, of Strelley, held land in Mapperley, to value of 20s. per ann. In 1259 (43 H. III., Pipe) the Sheriff accounted for some arrears of payments due from Matilda, *widow* of Hugh de Strelley. She

was living in 1262, when Eudo de Mapperley and Thomas were employed in her service.

7. Geoffry de Strelley, "son of Sampson."—(Haddon Muni-ments, *re* Shirland Park.) (Pipe 46 H. III.) He had a son Robert, who was a tenant of No 9. Robert, son of Geoffry (de Strelley), and Robert, son of Robert (de Strelley), sued Hugo de Strelley, anno 10 Henry III., A.D. 1225—(Pipe Ro. Yeatman i., 195).

8. Sir Robert de Strelley, Kt., son and heir of Walter (4), attained his majority in 1228-9, when he did homage for his lands. Anno 21 H. III., 7 Nov., he held a knight's fee in Strelley and Bilborough, with suit at court of Peverill, in Nottingham, once in 3 weeks (*Testa de Nevil*). Strelley was held of the king in chief for 40^s. This Robert held the vill of Shipley, Derbyshire, in right of Hebicabell, his wife, for half a knight's fee of William de Ros.—(Kirby's Quest.) In 1252 he had a grant of free warren in Strelley, Trowell, and Oxton. (See under Note I, for particulars of a law suit between this Robert and Robert de Moyz, concerning 24 bovates of land in Hazlebach). Mr. Pym Yeatman, in his extracts from the Red Book of the Exchequer, gives the following, from which it would almost seem that this Robert held some office under Earl Robert de Ferrers.—"In 31 Hen. III. there was an assize to enquire whether Sampson le Dunn and Galf de Skefington had disseized Robert de Ferrars (the Earl) of 15 tofts, 2 carucates, and 24 bovates, 2 mills. and 4 acres of wood and 1^s., and one pound pepper-rent in Breadsall, which he claimed to hold of the feoffment of James de Audeley. Sampson said that the Earl commanded him that he should send to him his palfrey, which was a fine one, and when he was unwilling to send it, the Earl sent his knights to the town of Breadsall who seized the horse and took it to a certain hermitage, and the same Earl held it in hand for a long time, and afterwards gave it to *Robert de Strddley*, who gave it to Hugo de Dun, with Nicholas de Marnham, the Earl's steward.

This Robert de Strelley died 12 Ed. I. (1284) seized of Strelley, 28 bovates in Chilwall—16 of which he held of Henry de Grey and the manor of Oxton.

9. Sir Robert, "son and heir of Sir Robert de Strelley." Aged 30 and over anno 12 Ed. I. He married Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Robert, second Lord Vavasour, of Hazlewood, Yorks., and Shipley, Derbyshire. (See Calendar of Fines in this *Journal*, vol. xii., 40.) This Robert, second Lord Vavasour, died without male issue, and Burke, in his history of the Commoners (i., 52), says that this barony is supposed still to exist in the heirs of this Sir Robert Strelley. The coat of the Vavasours, "*Or, a fesse dancette Sa.*," forms one of the Strelley quarterings. Sir Robert de Strelley died in 1302.

"Anno 30 Edward I. Inquisition of lands and goods held by Robert de Strelley on the day of his death, made at Strelley before Rich. de Havering, Escheator, Feb. : 13, anno 30 Ed. I., by the oath of Walter de Winkbourne, Robert de Kinmarley, Adam de Cossale, Ric. Martel de Chilewall, Merton Passeys de Sutton, Roger Casteleyn de Stapleford, Rob. Gyon of Bramcote who said, &c., that the aforesaid Robert on the day, &c., held the manor of Strelley with the advowson of the church there, in fee, of the Honour of Peverel for one knights fee, &c. There are certain free tenants in his own demesne paying 104^s. 6^d. Amongst hem Robert, son of Geoffry de Strelley (see No. 7), holds 8 acres. The total rents amount to £7. He has *inter alia* a windmill in Chilwall, &c. Robert, son of the said Robert, deceased, is his son and next heir, and is of the age of 23 years on the feast of St. Matthew next following."—(Inq. P. M. Record Office.)

10. Sampson de Strelley, of Woodborough, Notts. (brother of No. 9). See for his marriage under No. 4. Founder of the Woodborough branch of the Strelleys. (For pedigree, see Thoresby's Thoroton's Notts.)

11. Sir Robert de Strelley, son and heir of Sir Robert (9). Born 1279. The King's ward. In 30 Ed. I (1302), on the death of his father paid 100^s. for his 'Relief' of his lands in Strelley, Adbolton, Cortingstock (vid. Thoroton, under Chilwell). In 1281, his parents, in his name, alienated messuages and lands in Parwich to Robert, son of Geoffry de Dethic, at a peppercorn rent

(see *Journal* xii., 40). In 1313, he was one of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who received pardon after the death of Piers de Gaveston.—(Rymer *Fœd.* iii., 446.) In 1321 (14 Ed. II.), he became possessed of the advowson of the church of Strelley.—(Inq. ad q^d Damnum, and Treasury Roll 15 Ed. II.) June 29, 1330, he and his uncle Sampson, of Woodborough, were witnesses to a deed between the Corporation of Nottingham and Sir Will. de Colwick, securing wharfage at Colwick for the Corporation during time of drought, when boats could not reach the town. In 1331, he claimed two parks in Shipley; one probably the inheritance of Hebicabell, and the other derived from the Vavasours. The jury found in favour of Shipley Park, but against the park called 'Estinker.'—(Placit de Quo War. 4 Ed. III). "And as to that other park which he claimed to hold, the jury said that it is not a park, but only a certain enclosure called Estinker, in which wild animals are contained." He was owner too of the parks of Strelley, Bilborough, and Oxtun, in Notts., which were recognized as his by the jury of the Placita de Quo Warranto, having belonged to his ancestors time out of mind. He died about the year 1350, when his widow became a vowess. Anno 1350, Oct. 22, a commission was issued by the Abp. of York to the Prior of Shelford, Notts., to receive the vow of chastity of Dame Constance, widow of Sir Robert de Strelley.—(*Testamenta Eboracensia.*)

The following illustration is from the register of Fordham, Bp. of Ely, A.D. 1407 (Epis. Records of Ely—Gibbons, 405), "Vow of Chastity of Alice Thurgaton, in the Chapel of Downham Manor." "I, Alice Thurgarton, avow perpetuele chastite in the presence of you honourable fadre in God Sir Johan by godes grace bysshop of Ely. And behote to lyve stablich (firmly) in this avow. And in wittnesse ther of I with myn owne honde make my signe benethe." Et dictus Reverendus pater votum hujusmodi recipit et admisit et mantellum ac annulum dicte voventis solempniter benedixit et imposuit super eam, presentibus ibidem Magistro Johe Metfeld cancellario dicti Rev. patris Dominis Simone Derby," &c.

An inquest post mortem was held 27 Ed. III., 1354, on the death of Robert Strelley, but the record of this is utterly illegible.

This, however, may have been his eldest son and successor in the estates ; if it be so, he only held them for four years, and must have died without issue.

12. Sampson de Strelley, Kt., married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Hercy, Kt. On the 16th Nov. 1383, Sampson de S., John de Grey, of Codnor, and others, were commissioned by the king to enquire into the character of the obstructions to the navigation of the Trent between Nottingham Castle and the sea, and especially those caused at Colwick by the diversion of the stream to the mill of Richard Byron. This Sampson was one of the witnesses produced by Richard le Scrope in 1389, in the famous trial between himself and Robert Grosvenor, with regard to the right of bearing the arms : "*Asure, a bend, or.*" His evidence, as recorded in the Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, is as follows :

" Mons^r Sampson' de Strauley dage du xl ans & plus arme3 p xxvi ans pduct p^r la ptie de mons^r Richard Lescro3 jure3 & examine3 demande3 si le3 arme3 dazure ove un bende dor apptiegnent du droit & de hitage au dit Mons^r Richard Lescro3 dit q̄ oyl & q̄ il ad oy dire de3 veux chtrs & esquiers q̄ le3 aunces^{ls} du dit mons^r Richard ount este use3 & arme3 le3 dit3 du temps outf memoir de home & toutelys este en continuel & pesible possessioñ de les dit3 arme3 le3 queux sount descēdu3 au dit mons^r Richard p droit descent de lynee & de hitage & unqs en nulle temps ne oyast dire le cont^{re}ie demande3 sil ad oy dire q̄ fuist le prim^{er} aūcestrier du dit mons^r Richard q̄ portaist primfient e3 dit3 arme3 dit q̄ noun qar le3 aunces^{ls} du dit mons^r Richard ount este de si long temps qil passe memoir de hōme & le3 aunces^{ls} du dit mons^r Richard ount este use3 le3 av^{ant}dit3 arme3 dont memoir ne court come il ad oy dire de ce3 aunces^{ls} Et dit qil ad veu & conu le dit mons^r Richard estre arme3 en mesme3 le3 arme3 dazure ove un bende dor publikement eu psence du Roy Edward q̄ mort este q̄ Dieu assoille & en psence de tou3 le3 s^{rs} dev^{ant} Parys Et mons^r Hen^r Lescrop estf arme3 en mesme le3 arme3 ove un labelt blanc a mesme la viage demande3 p qi il sciet q̄ le3 dit3 arme3 sount a mons^r Richard dit q̄ ensy ad oy dire de3 plusōs chtrs & esquiers queux ount veu le dit mons^r Richard estre arme3 en mesmes le3 arme3 dazur^{re} ove un bend dor p ans demande3 sil ad oy en ascun temps dascun chalange ou in^{fr}upcioñ faite p le3 aunces^{ts} du dit mons^r Ro3t Grovens^r ou p luy mesme3 ou p ascun en son noun p^r le3 dit3 arme3 a dit mons^r Richard dit cteynement qil ne oyast unqs pler del dit mons^r Robert ne de ce3 aunces^{ts} tanq cest debate cōmenceast."

He died 13 Ric. II., 1390 (*vid.* Thoresby's Thoroton, i., 219).

There is a beautiful but nameless tomb in the centre of the chancel of Strelley Church, bearing the crest of the Strelleys, which can only be referred to this Sampson and his lady, although it would seem from its details not to have been erected for at least ten or fifteen years after his death. Sir Sampson died in 1390, and his son and successor in 1430, whereas this memorial represents the armour and costume worn about 1405-10. It must also be remarked that there is a manifest incongruity between the plainness of the sides of this tomb and the exquisite workmanship of the superincumbent effigies; and I cannot but think that these figures, representing a demolished tomb, have been brought from some other part of the church to make room for pewing or some other fancy, and placed upon this tomb when its original *mensa* was laid upon the floor; this covering I believe to have been the slab bearing the brasses of Sir Robert Strelley, who died in 1487, and his wife Isabel, *which has been considerably reduced in size*. This will account for the defective condition of the upper edge of the high tomb, and the utter disappearance of the customary marginal inscription of the period of the effigies. The head of the knight in pointed bascinet reclines on a helm crested by the family device--a Saracen's Head langued, and wreathed *argent* and *azure*. The body is vested in an escalloped jupon encircled or girt horizontally round the hips, with an ornate sword belt to which are attached a "pot"-sheathed dagger on the right, and a sword on the left. The feet in sollerets rest on a lion. Two laminæ come between the gorget and the jupon.

The head of the lady is a magnificent specimen of mediæval art. The hair is trussed at the sides in richly jewelled network, and banded over the brow beneath a handsome coronet. The mantle receding downwards is secured across the breast by a slender cord attached to the robe by jewelled plates. Two tiny dogs of the mastiff order keep vigil in the folds of the mantle near the feet. The right hands of the figures are conjoined. The knight holds his right gauntlet in his left hand. Fourteen angels bearing shields adorn the sides of the tomb, each completely occupying his rectangular compartment; these, however, are

not in artistic harmony with the figures above, and are probably of the latter end of the century. The shields, no doubt, were once emblazoned, but the colouring has long since perished, and no devices remain on them.

13. William de Strelley.

14. Sir Nicholas Strelley, Kt., son of Sir Sampson and Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Pierpoint, Kt., by whom he had issue, Sir Robert de S., Kt., and John S., Esq.—(Harl. MS. 1400). In the year 1412 he was returned amongst those who held lands worth £20 a year.

In 1413, Sir Nicholas and Peter Strelley presented Edmund Fawkenor to the Rectory of Nuttall, and in 1416, Richard Castleacre was presented to the same benefice by the same patrons.

In 1415, commissions were issued to this Sir Nicholas Strelley, Sir John Zouche, Ralph Frescheville, Sir Nich. Montgomery, and the Sheriff of Derby, to make musters in Derbyshire of men suitable for the Agincourt expedition.—(Rymer Fœd. ix., 256.)

The will of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, knight.

“In the name of God. Amen. I, Nicholas Strelley, Kt., of good mind and sound memory, on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, Anno Dom. 1430, do make my testament in this manner. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and the Blessed Mary and all His saints, and my body to be buried in the parish church of All Saints, Strelley. Itm. I bequeath my best beast in the name of my ‘principal’ to the rector of the church aforesaid. Itm. I bequeath 20 lbs. of wax and 4 tapers to be burnt around my body from the day of my burial through the octave. Itm. I will that my executors appoint seven chaplains immediately after my decease to say the office of ‘Placebo’ and ‘Direge’ around my body to celebrate for my soul and the souls of the faithful departed for seven days next following; viz., every day as well Placebo and Direge as other masses, viz., one mass of Requiem with note; second, of Holy Mary with note; third, of Holy Trinity; fourth, of the Holy Spirit; fifth, of All Saints; sixth, of All Angels; and

seventh, the service proper for the day : and that each of the chaplains aforesaid shall have a black cloak (togam) with hood of the same suit, and 6^s. 8^d. in money told, with food and drink at my expense, during the aforesaid seven days. Itm. I will that the aforesaid chaplains choose five poor clerks especially needy to celebrate in the church aforesaid during the aforesaid seven days, and that they receive each one 2^d. per day ; viz., 1^d. to offer to the mass of Requiem and 1^d. for holding torches, and a black cloak with hood of the same suit, and a new pair of shoes and food and drink as above. Item, I will that the aforesaid torches be not lighted except only at the elevations of the sacrament of the Mass of Requiem : and the aforesaid seven days being fulfilled, the 12 torches be now distributed, viz., 4 torches to the Church of Strelley aforesaid, and two to the chapel of St. Mary in the same church ; two to the church of Bilborough ; two to the church of Trowell ; and two to the chapel of Shipley. Item. I will that my executors aforesaid chose five widows, very needy, clothed in white garments (*vestibus albis*) at my cost, which said widows every day they offer, shall receive each of them 1^d. for the Mass of Saint Mary at my cost, and each of them shall hold each day one candle at the aforesaid mass of S. Mary at my cost. And that every one of them shall have 20^d. in all for sustenance in food and drink during the aforesaid seven days. Item. I bequeath for expenses on the day of my burial and during the six days next following with provisions at my house, 20 marks. Itm. I bequeath 100^s. for distribution amongst the very needy poor in the villages of Strelley, "Hymmesley" (Hemsell or Hempsell), Nuthall, Basford, Bilborough, Chilwell, Adenburgh (Attenborough), Stapulford, Trowell, Cossall, Adesworth (? Awsworth) according to the discretion of my executors aforesaid, so that no one who uses any kind of unlawful games, or haunts taverns at unlawful times of night, shall have the aforesaid, sum unless he is willing to give sufficient security to my executors aforesaid that he will leave off the same, and if it be afterwards found that he hath not given up the same, he shall restore all the aforesaid sums thus received to my executors. Itm. I bequeath

10^s. to the Minorite Friars of Nottingham to celebrate a Trental for my soul and the souls of all the faithful departed. Item, I bequeath 10^s. to the Carmelite Friars of Nottingham to celebrate a Trental for my soul as aforesaid. Itm. I bequeath to the Preaching Friars of Derby 10^s. to celebrate a Trental for my soul and the souls of all the faithful departed. I appoint for my executors John Colfield, Esq., Thomas Meres, Esq., Henry Knyveton, Esq., Robert Willoughby, Rector of the church of S. Peter's, Nottingham, Nicholas Pakker, rector of the church of Bilborough, and William Bland, and I ordain Sir William Babington, Kt., Supervisor. Given at Strelley.

Proven 26 Sep., 1430.

(Translated from the Latin copy in the *Testamenta Eboracensia*.)

15. Sir Robert de Strelley, Kt., son and heir of Sir Nicholas, married, 1st, Jane or Joan Harcourt (Harl. MS., 1400), and, 2ndly, Agnes, dau. of Sir Richard Stanhope. "There were covenants of marriage 10 Hen. IV. (1409), between Sir Rich. Stanhope, Kt., and Sir Nich. Strelley for the marriage of Agnes, dau. of Sir Rich., to Robert Strelley, son of Sir Nicholas." (Thoreby's "Thoroton," iii., 245.) In some pedigrees the Christian names of these wives have been transposed.

Robert Strelley was among the lancers at Agincourt in the retinue of Lord Grey of Codnor, 1415 (Yeatman's "Feudal History," iii., 141), where he was probably knighted. Died 17th Hen. VI. (1438).

The following description of a memorial in Strelley Church which is clearly that of this Sir Robert, is taken from a newspaper article on the monuments in Strelley Church by E. A. Lawson Lowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Shirenewton Hall :—

"Against the north-west corner of the tomb just described is an incised slab much broken and defaced. It has evidently borne two figures; one apparently a knight in armour—but this is little more than conjecture. The other figure is more distinct. It is that of a lady in a long flowing robe, with her head resting upon a cushion, and having several small figures of children

kneeling at her feet. There is a long marginal inscription, quite illegible with the exception of the following towards the end . . .

'M. CCCC. XXXVIII quaꝛ aiḡꝛ p'piciet' deus. Amen.'

From the date, it seems probable that this slab commemorates Sir Robert de Strelley, the son and heir of Sir Nicholas, though the date of his decease is given by some authorities as 1437."

16. John de Strelley, Esq., brother of Sir Robert (15).

There is a fine incised alabaster slab in Strelley Church to the memory of John Strelley. In the centre is depicted a single figure in full armour wearing a bascinet. There are roundels decorated with radiations—perhaps intended for stars—to protect the arm pits and elbow joints. The taces forming the skirt of the cuirass are six in number; a dagger, in a pot sheath, is suspended on the right, having a hemispherical knob at the top of the hilt. On each side of the head, which reposes on two cushions placed diagonally, are two shields of the Strelley arms, without quarterings, viz., paly of 6, *argent* and *azure*. Surrounding the whole is a marginal inscription, of which but little save the words, "Johannes de Strelley, armiger," can be deciphered. Every characteristic on the slab points to the year 1418, to a year or two, as the date of this memorial.

This John married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Hunt, of Linby, Notts., and left issue.

17. John Strelley, of Linby, who by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of William Meering, left five children.

1. Sir Nicholas Strelley, Kt., who died childless.
2. Isabel, wife of George Staveley, of Bignall, Oxfordshire.
3. Anne, wife of Richard Bingham, of Watnall.
4. Sir Henry Strelley, Kt. (ob. s.p.), and
5. Jane Strelley.

Thomas Mering, of Newark, Esq. (Will August 13th, 1500), bequeathed to Arnold De, and to Elizabeth, wife of John Strelley, of Linby, his sister, "if it so be y^e yei be mared to gedder after y^e forme (of) lawe, the tenament liying betwix my brade yates (broad gates) and the house of John Fulwodd for y^e

terme of yer lifes, and if yei never mary, it to remayne unto the profytt of my sayd chauntre."

By will dated August 25th, 1506, Alexander Mering, of Newark, gave to Nicholas Strelley, son of this John and Elizabeth, a standing cup of silver, pledged for 4 marks.

An alabaster monument of the Strelleys was turned out of Linby Church some years ago by the late Thomas Hurt, and was then buried somewhere in the churchyard. Some shields of the Strelleys still remain on the porch door.—(Communicated from Linby, July 4th, 1891.)

In 1548, August 6th, the advowson of the church at Linby was granted to Robert Strelley, Esq., and Frideswife, his wife. From his will, dated 17th January, 1553 (Reg: "Tashe" Somerset House), it appears that he was of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, and had large estates at Harborough and Langton, in that county, and at Bardon, Northants. He bequeathed all his estate in the manor of Linby to his brother, Robert Strelley, as well as Barrow's lands in Langton. To John Strelley, vintner, of London, an annuity of £13 6s. 8d., out of the manors of Harborough and Great Bowden. To Nicholas and John, sons of the said John Strelley, of London, an annuity of £13 6s. 8d. each out of the lands and manors of the same.

To Robert Strelley, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to Alice, his wife, and the survivor of them for life, 40s. yearly rent out of the same.

To "Ffrydeswyde" Strelley, his wife, two parts of the manors and estates of Great Bowden and Harborough, and all other lands and leases in the said towns for life, and after her decease, to his nephew, Will. Savill, son of George S., deceased. Then in case of failure of issue, to John, his brother, and, if childless, then under the same conditions to Joan Porter, then similarly to Geoffry Waste, and, if childless, to his brother, Robert Strelley, of Tirlington, and for default of issue, to the said John Strelley, of London, and his heirs males, and again, for want of issue, the remainder, etc., to Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, Kt., and to his heirs for ever. In the will occur, "Johan Porter, my sister ;"

"My sister Wase, deceased;" "Leonard Stubbs, my nephew;" and "Elizabeth, his wife, my neice." To his brother Robert, he bequeaths all his estate and title of and in the manor of Linby, in Nottingham, and to him and his heirs the patronage and advowson of the parish church of Linby. To William Strelley, his brother, he bequeathed all his estate in the Parsonage of Adbolson, Ratcliff, Basford, and Oxtun, Notts.; and to John, son of George Savill, he bequeathed the advowson of Boresworth (? Bosworth).

Robert Strelley, Esq., died Jan. 23rd, 1553-4, possessed of the manor of West Langton, Leicestershire, then valued at £18 12s. od. a year, which he held of the Queen as of the honour of Leicester and parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of a knight's fee. His widow Frideswide was one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to Queen Mary, from whom she obtained a grant of divers manors in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, particularly the site of the priory of Ulvescroft. Mr. Nichols, in his "History of Leicestershire" (ii. 663), gives a pedigree of the Strelleys of West Langton, derived from the Visitation of Leonard and Vincent, in which the arms of the Strelleys of Strelley are differenced by a crescent. They seem to have descended from the old stock, but the link is not very clear. The will was proven 15th March, 1553.

Sir Geo. Gyfford (Will 1557-8, "Noodes" 2nd Register), mentions his *sister*, Frydeswyde Strelley.

A grant of augmentation of arms by William Henry, Clarenceux King of Arms, was made to Robert Strelley, Esq., of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, 20th December, 1554; obviously the Robert of the preceding will. He was member of the Queen's Privy Council, and had performed valiant service in Scotland at the siege of Winstrell, "as well for his true and faithful service done to Her Majesty at Fromyngham." The augmentation consisted of the addition of a bordure indented *ermine* to the old Strelley coat.—(Nichols' "Leicestershire.")

18. Sir Robert Strelley, son of Sir Robert, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Kemp, and sister of John Kemp, Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury. She died at Oxtun, and was buried

at Strelley, 7th September, 1458. Sir Robert died 17th January, 1487. Their monumental brass still remains in the chancel at Strelley. It consists of the figures of the knight and his lady, with an inscription beneath their feet. The slab has been powdered with *stars* in roundels, of which one was remaining above the head of the lady in 1851, when I took a rubbing. ("*Stella*," a star:—a sort of play on the family name). The matrices of 18, three in a row, are still to be traced, as also of four shields placed near the angles; as well as of the two plates representing the family, which, judging from the *size* of the respective matrices, may have consisted of about four boys and five girls. In the centre, above the effigies, is a helmet and mantling, surmounted with orle (*argent* and *azure*) and crest (a Saracen's head), the upper half of which is lost. The knight is bareheaded: pauldrons double-plated; round the neck a gorget of mail, with fringe of the same scalloped beneath the taces: gauntlets with large back plates, but ends of the fingers covered with small laminæ: large sword suspended in front: hilt of dagger appearing from behind right thigh: feet in sollerets: lion under foot. The lady is habited in plain kirtle without pleats: sleeves expanding at the wrist, and covering back of the hands: mantle secured over the breast by a strap, with a rose button at each end, and receding downwards: hair brushed behind, and secured with plaited fillet, into which skewers are thrust to extend the "butterfly" head-dress. Two little dogs, *vis-a-vis*, and belled, crouch at the feet, one flap-eared and smooth-coated, and the other prick-eared and shaggy. The inscription is as follows:—

"**Hic iacet dñs Robert' Strelley de Strelley
Milit' et Essabella vxor ei' qui qđm Robert' obiit
Apud Strelley xbijs die M̄s Janbarijs Anno dñi
Millio CCCC lxxxijs et Antedca Essabella obiit
Apud Oxton et Sepulta est Cancellā ecclie de Strelley
bijs die februarijs a dñi M̄ CCCC bijs quor'
aiabꝫ ppiciet' de' amen.**"

For notice of the ledger, see under No. 12.

In 1441 (3rd Patent 19 Henry VI.) the King confirmed to Robert Strelley, "Esquire," free warren in his lands of Shipley, Mapperleg, Billeburg, Strellegh, Trowell, and Oxtan. In 1457, Robert Stable and John Spencer, wardens of Hethbeth Bridges, Nottingham, in their account of the contributions for the rebuilding of two of the arches, mention the gift of 24 great beams by Robert Strelley, Esq., out of his park at Shipley. In the "Records of the Borough of Nottingham," recently published, we have—

Anno 1458. "Itm peid in diuers spens (expenses at)
 Strylley Schepley and in odor plassus. x^d.
 "Itm for a quarter of freche Sawmon (fresh salmon)
 to Robert Stryllay..... viij^d.
 "Payde to the Kepar of Shyplay Parke for a rewarde xx^d.
 "Payde for y^e careeg of xxi trese fro Scheplay.....xxv^s.
 "For skaplyng of tymber at Schyplay ij^s. viij^d." (Vol. ii. 367.)

There is a very remarkable entry in the "Records of the Borough of Nottingham" (iii. 15), from which it would appear that the mansion of this Sir Robert Strelley, in Nottingham, was plundered *a few days before his death*. Sir Robert died on the 17th of January, and the action for the alleged abduction of plate and money was pleaded in court on the 30th day of the same month. "Anno 1487-8. Jan. 30. John Strelley, esquire. Nicholas Strelley, knight, and Thomas Strelley, esquire, complain of Cecily Bulker and William Bulker, husbandman, on a plea of trespass against the peace of our Lord the present King. And whereupon the same plaintiffs, by John Bower, their attorney, complain by protestation that the said defendants *on the 17th day of January*, in the 3rd year of King Henry VII, here at Nottingham, within the jurisdiction of this court, by force and arms, broke and entered the close and house of the said plaintiffs (the sons of Sir Robert, and *their property at the time of the suit*), and took and carried away four silver gilt cups, price £40; and two dozen silver cups, price 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.); six dozen

silver spoons, price £12, contained in a chest ; and 200 marks in old nobles (£133 6s. 8d.), and £100 in royals, and £200 in angels, and £200 in silver money contained in a coffer, and other domestic utensils to the value of £10, then and there found, and against the peace of our Lord the King ; and did other damage to them, to the grievous loss of the said plaintiffs, whereby they say that they are injured and have damage to the value of £1,000, and, therefore, they bring suit. And the said Cecily comes in her own person, and defends the force and injury, **when**, &c. ; and she says that she is not guilty, and of this she puts herself upon the country, &c."

The sons of Sir Robert are here given in order of seniority. The pedigree in the Visitations does not mention Thomas, the third son, nor yet Joyce, who became the wife of Humfrey Salwey of Kanke and Stanford, who was the King's Escheator for the county of Worcester 22 Henry VI., and Knight Mareschal of that Prince's court, as appears on his monument in Stanford Church, of which he was lord and patron.—(Burke's "Commoners," i. 152.)

19. John Strelley, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth, married Sanchia ('Sancia' on the mont.), daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby, Esq., and sister of Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt. His beautiful tomb is one of the chiefest ornaments of Strelley Church. It stands against the north wall of the chancel, partly under a canopied recess near the sacarium. On the mensa lie the effigies of himself and his lady, and no one can gaze on the face of the esquire, looking so anxious and careworn, without feeling that he has before him an obviously faithful representation of the deceased. At the time of his death the wealth and importance of the Strelleys of Strelley was at its greatest height, and the loss of his two sons, John and George his only male representatives, whose tiny memorial (an alabaster slab incised with the figures of two children in gowns guarded with fur) lies close by the wall at the west end of his own monument, must have weighed very heavily upon him. All his outlying estates were divided among his four daughters, and passed into families of other names, whilst the old

homestead of Strelley alone remained to his younger brother Sir Nicholas.

This diminution of the family estates, through their division amongst these four co-heiresses, marks the commencement of the decline of the prestige of this ancient family, and regret can only be felt at the inevitable.

Above the tomb, in the centre of the canopy, is a representation of the Deity, holding in His lap the souls of the children, six in number. On His right, on another pinnacle, stands the effigy of S. *John* Baptist pointing to the Holy Lamb, supported on his left arm. On the left hand of the central figure stands S. *John*, the beloved disciple, with chalice and serpent issuing therefrom, the left hand making the sacred sign over them. On the arch, or lintel, beneath the canopy are four shields, viz. ;

1. Strelley (paly of 6, *argent* and *azure*) impaling the arms of *Kemp* (his mother's family), 3 garbs of wheat.
2. Strelley, impaling Willoughby—the arms of his own and his wife's family—the latter '*Or*, on two bars *gules*, 3 water bougets *argent*.' This shield also occurs in a window in the North aisle.
3. Strelley impaling 'a lion rampant langued,' perhaps for Pierpoint, but, if so, the semeé of cinquefoils charging the ground (probably painted) have disappeared.
4. Strelley impaling 'a bend between 6 cross crosslets.'

The effigy of the husband has long flowing hair, the head resting on his crested helm : mantling and crest very fine : a double chain round the neck : large shield-shaped plate attached to the taces, beneath which is seen a deep fringe of mail : the sabatons of four laminæ rest on a well sculptured lion.

The effigy of the lady shows a plain folded hood, round over the forehead : collar with jewelled pendants round the border : mantle secured with cords over the breast. An ornate belt with buckle and pendant appear through an opening in the dress, which I can only describe as a bibbed kirtle.

Seated on the lion's back, beneath each foot is a diminutive 'weeper' : head reclining on right hand : each holding a rosary in

the left hand reposing on the knee. There are angel supporters on each side the pillow at the head.

The inscription, beautifully engraven on the verge on the mensa, is as follows :—

**“Obitus Johis Strelley Armig. vicesimo Secdo
Die Januarii Anno Dni M^{mo} CCCC^{mo} 3^o et obitus
Sancie uxoris ei' oblit apud (sic) ano Dni M.D.”**

The two sons of John and Sancia Strelley, viz. : John and George, having died young and without issue, the vast estates of the Strelleys devolved upon the four remaining daughters.

(a) Isabella, the eldest, was first married to Clement Lowe, of Denby, and afterwards to Richard Paynell. By her first husband she left issue, Mary Lowe, heiress of Bilborough, Hemsell, Cossall, and Kimberley. She became the wife of William Sacheverell, second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley. Their only son, Sir Patrick Sacheverell of Hemsell, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Oversale, Kt., of Hull, left issue Anne Sacheverell, who became the wife of John Strelley of Hemsell, the great grandson of Sir Nicholas (No. 20). The arms of this John Strelley and Anne Sacheverell, his wife, in a sadly mutilated condition, appear (1890) over the porch of the old ruinous school house at Bulwell, of which, apparently, they were either the founders, or at least benefactors. As might be supposed, the division of the family estates between the four sisters would give rise to some heart-burnings and strife.

The following, taken from an old document which came into the writer's possession some time ago, manifests a rather unpleasant state of things between some of the parties concerned.

In the year 1600, a suit was entered by Humfrey Ayscough, complainant, against Patrick Sacherevell, John Strelley, and Anna, his wife, Launcelot Rowleston, Edward Ballard, and Valentine, his wife, John Grundy, Michael Grundy, and Charles Hansworth, defendants, on the plea of

trespass and ejection from a farm. It appears that Roger Ayscough on the 5th June, 41 Eliz., at Hempzell, in the parish of Bulwell, had leased and to farm let to the said Humfrey Ayscough 240 acres of land with the appurt. in Hempzell for the term of 3 years, and by virtue of his admission the said Humfrey entered, and was in possession of the property until the said Sir Patrick Sacherevell and the other defendants above mentioned on the 5th day of June, in the said year (1600), came by force and arms and ejected Humfrey from the said farm (his lease of the same not having yet expired), and committed other enormities to the loss (to the said Humfrey) of one hundred pounds. The jury concluded that the defendants were guilty of transgression and they were fined to the amount of £7 13s. 10d.

(b) Margaret, 2nd sister, became the wife of John Powtrel of West Hallam, who died in 1543. For issue, see *Reliquary*, vol. xxiv., p. 158. The arms of Powtrel, impaling Strelley, appear at the west end of the tomb of Walter and Cassandra Powtrel at West Hallam.

(c) Elizabeth, the 3rd co-heiress, married William Ayscough.

(d) Anne, the 4th sister, was first wife of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, by whom she had Sanchia, sole heiress, who became the wife of John Babington of Rampton; and afterwards wife of Sir John Markham, Kt.

The division of the Strelley estates in 1535 is thus recorded by Thoroton, (ii. 220): "By an instrument of division bearing date 10th October, 27th Henry VIII., it appears that Thomas Ayscough divided the lands of John Strelley into four parts whereof Sir John Markham and Thomas Powtrel (of West Hallam) chose the two first; viz., all the lands in Wheteley, Saundeby, Northleverton, Sturton, Litilburgh, Burton, Radcliff, Cotgrave, Shipley, Gedding, Langley, Stapulforth, Cortlingstock, Nottingham, and Harby for one part. And for the other, which Powtrel had, all in Chilwell, Trowell, Adingbrugh, Bramcote, Calverton, Estwayt—a house in Trowell, a house in Cossal Marsh and Colston Basset. The next was chosen by Isabel Paynel,

widow, and William Sacheverell and Mary, his wife, which was all in Bilborough, Hempzell, Cossall, Kymberley, Tomlynholme, Curleton; and Marshall Hall and Thomas Ayscough had for the fourth part, all in Oxton, and Plunger."

The manor and estate of Strelley now only remained to the Strelleys.

20. Sir Nicholas Strelley, second son of Sir Robert (18), married Catharine, daughter of Thomas West, 8th Lord Delaware. He died at Lenton, 30th April, 1491, and was buried at S. Andrew's, Baynards Castle, London.

The following is a copy of his will preserved at Somerset House (Reg. "Milles" 45, A.D. 1481):

"In Dei Nomine. Amen. The last day of the moneth of Aprill in the yere of our lorde god M^ccccc.lxxxi. and the xth yere of the reigne of King Henry the vijth afre the conquest of Englonde the vijth. I Nicholas Strelley knyght hole of mynd and in my good memory, laude and praising be vnto allmyghty god, make and ordeyne this my p^sent testament conteynyng my last will in the forme ensuing. ffirst, I bequeth and commytt my soule to almighty god my Redemer and Savio^r and to o^r blessid lady saint Mary virgine his moder, and to all saints and my body to be buriede in the pisch church of Saint Andrew at Baynards Castell in the cite of London in such a convenient place there, to be lymtyed and named by Margarete my wif, and I bequeth to the high autre of the same church iij^s. iiij^d. also I will that I have an honest prest to sing for my soule and for the soules of my ffader and of my moder and all my frends, and all cristen soules in the foresaid church of Saint Andrew by an hole yere next folowing afre my decesse, and I bequethe to the same p^st for his salary for the same yere x marc' ster'. Also I will y^t Margaret my wif purvey and bey of and w^t my goods an honest stone of marble of the value of xl^s—to be laid on my grave in the foresaid church of saint andrewe and I will that the residue of all my goods and detts above not bequethed afre my detts paid, my buryng don, and this my p^{nt} will fulfillid be eqally devidid into ij ptes, and I geve and bequeth the on half of the same residue

to the foresaid Margaret my wif, to haue and enioy to hir as hir propre goods for eu'mor : and I geve and biqueth to Nicholas my sonne, and to Agnes and Cecill my daughters, the other half of the foresaid residue to haue and enioy to them as y^r propre goods for eu'mor : and I will that the foorseid Margerete my wif cause that the same other halfstrudele (true half share) of the same residue of all my said goods for my said childreyn be employed in merchaundise to the behofe and for the most avayle and profite of my said childryn vnto the tyme they com to ther lawfull ages or tyll they be mariede : and I will that all the same merchaundises of the said halffendele of the said residue for my said childryn w^h all the avayle and encrece comyng and growing of the same m'chaundise be deliu'ed to my seid childryn when that they com to ther said ages or when that they be married and I make and ordeigne the foresaid Margaret my wif executrice of this my p^{nt} testament : and I ordeyn my welbeloved newew Sir Walter Hungerford Knyght supviso^r of the same my testament. Thes witnesses : Sir Thomas Williams pson of the church of Saint Andrew abovesaid, Dame Kateryn Lady la Ware widow, Richard Parnam, Cristofer Rawlynson, Cristofer Dalton, Robert Leget, scryvan' and others. Yoven at London at the day and yere above saide."

"Probatum fuit suprascriptum Testamentum coram dño apud Lambith xii die mensis Junii anno dni Millimo CCCC nonogesimo primo (1491) Hilarii &c. jurament' Dni Thome Williamson Capⁿⁱ & Rici Barnam testum ac approbatim &c. festu Sancti Anne &c. nec non de plano compoto &c. ad Sancta, Dei euangelia, jurate, &c."

The "Records of the Borough of Nottingham" (ii. 271) present us with a little incident connected with this gentleman in his younger days, when the honours of knighthood did not impress upon him the responsibility of his position, and the weight of his example : "Anno 1468—Long Row. The Tithingmen there present that Nicholas Strelley *Esquire* made an affray with bloodshed upon William Forster, serjeant at mace in common market : fined 40s."—but perhaps the sergeant deserved it. It seems to

have been a case of fisticuffs and a bloody nose, for no weapon is mentioned in the indictment, and the injury done to his dignity was probably much more serious than to his person.

21. Sir Nicholas Strelley, only son of Sir Nicholas and Catherine, daughter of Lord Delaware. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Simon Digby, Lieutenant of the Tower; second, Ellen, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley; and, third, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer, Kt., by whom he had four sons and four daughters:—

Sir Anthony, of Strelley; Nicholas, of Beauchief; John; Henry, of Hempsell (from whom the present Mr. Strelley, of Oakerthorpe, is descended); and Isabel, Margaret, Jane, and Alice, the wife of Sir John Byron, Kt., who died in 1609, and was buried at Colwic.

In the year 1537 the Abbey of Beauchief and the surrounding district was granted to Sir Nicholas Strelley for the sum of £223. It passed into the family of Pegge (through the failure of male issue) by the marriage of Gertrude Strelley, sole heiress, with Edward, son of Edward Pegge, of Ashbourne, in the year 1648.

On the 27th of March, 1539, the funeral procession of George, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, started from Winfield Manor, where his body had remained from the 26th July, 1538, for interment at Sheffield: among the chief mourners was this Sir Nicholas Strelley, Kt.

"He died at Strelley, 25th August (3 Eliz.), 1560, seized of Strelley and Bilborough and the advowsons of both the churches, as well as lands in Bulwell, Cossall, Wattenbow, (? Watnall) Farnesfield, and Basford, as by an inquisition taken at Nottingham the year following appeareth, Sir Anthony Strelley, his son and heir, being then 30 years of age."—(Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," ii. 220.)

22. Sir Anthony Strelley, son of Sir Nicholas (21) by Elizabeth, his third wife, born 1528. Married Joan, eldest daughter of George Baynham, Esq., of Closewell, Gloucester, by whom he had issue eight children:—

1. Sir Philip Strelley, of Strelley, 1589. Died 4 James

29th September (1607). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Garneys, of Garnish, Co. Norfolk, and left issue one son, who died *sine poles*.

2. George Strelley, who married Anne Aldred, of Colwick. Nicholas, their only son, espoused Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Rossell, of Radcliff, who was afterwards the wife of Richard, Lord Byron. This Nicholas left one son only—George Strelley, who died in France unmarried about 1680. He retained possession of Strelley until his death.
3. Nicholas, twin brother to George.
4. Henry S.
5. Anthony S.
6. Francis, living 1614: married a daughter of . . . Willoughby, afterwards the wife of Sir George Peckham.
7. Mary, eldest daughter.
8. Eleanor, wife of Sir John Mitchell, Kt., of Ansley, Sussex, Master in Chancery to King James. They left issue:—

(a) Nicholas M., of Nottingham, who married Ann Tilman, by whom he had Nicholas, Gervaise, and Anne.

(b) John, (c) Francis, (d) Vincent, (e) William.

A grant of the site of Felley Priory was made to this Sir Anthony (22) anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. Anno 1 James I. the reversion was granted to Anthony Millington.—(Dugdale's "Monasticon"). In the "Records of the Borough of Nottingham" (iii., 221) is a curious action entered by Anthony Strelley, gentleman, against one Robert Jerningham, on the plea of detainure. "And whereupon the same Anthony by John Burford his attorney comes and says that on the 10th of February in the 34th year of our Lord the present King, divers goods and chattels of the said Anthony's, to wit a gown of taffety edged with velvet, price £3 10s.; a Spanish cloak of frysado (coarse woollen cloth) guarded with velvet, price 33s.; a black velvet coat, price £5; a new coloured coat of cloth, price 26s. 8d.; a

black satin doublet lined with sarcenet, price 30s. ; a pair of black hose, the upper stocks black velvet, price 20s. ; a pair of scarlet hose, the upper stocks crimson velvet, 26s. 8d. ; one whole piece of black chamlet, price 30s. ; three new shirts, price 20s. ; three ells of Holland cloth, price 10s. ; a masking garment of sarcenet, price 30s. ; a bonnet of velvet, price 7s. 6d. ; and a black satin coat guarded with velvet, price £3 13s. 4d., came *by accident* into the hands and possession of the said Robert Jerningham, &c., whereby the said Anthony says that he is injured to the value of 40 marks, and therefore brings suit. And the said defendant comes in his own person, and acknowledges that he has, and detains the goods and chattels specified in the declaration." The court decided that the plaintiff should recover his goods and receive 40 marks for the damage he had sustained—"And the defendant is in mercy."

23. Nicholas Strelley, second son of Sir Nicholas (21), settled by his father at Beauchief. Lord of the manor of Eccleshall. Buried at Sheffield, 26th October, 1602. Married Bridget, daughter of Anthony Thwaites, gent. ; buried at Norton, 23rd March, 1591. They had issue Gervaise (ob. 6 James I.), Anthony (ob. 1610), Nicholas, Ursula (ob. 1589), Mary, Bridget, and Joan, wife of James Barley. A good pedigree of this branch is given in Glover's "Derbyshire," ii. 95.

24. John Strelley (third son of 21) married Ann, daughter of Sir George Baynham, of Colewall, sister of Sir Anthony's wife (22). They had issue :—William, Nicholas, and John, who was living at Hemsell in 1630 ; he married Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Sacheverell of Hemsell (grandson of Isabel Strelley, one of the four co-heiresses by Clement Lowe), and had issue :—

(a) Henry Strelley, described as of London, 1638, who married Rosamund, daughter of John Parker, of Norton Lees, Co. Derby, by whom he had John Strelley, mentioned in the will of his uncle, William Parker, in 1630 (*vide this Journal*, v. 44).

(b) Patrick Strelley, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas,

Thornbury, of Thornbury, Derbyshire, by whom he had one son, Patrick.

- (c) George Strelley, described in the "Visitations" as "of London." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Reding, of Clewer, Berkshire, by whom he had issue one son, John, who died without issue. There is a monument in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, to the memory of George Strelley, with a shield of eight quarterings, amongst which are those of Sacheverell (*at once identifying the deceased as one of the Hempsell family*), and the sixth quartering has "*argent* three boars heads couped *sable*"—the arms of Reading of Clewer, as above. If this be the monument of this George, he must have had a son born after the death of John, of the Herald's visitation, and apparently by a second wife. The inscription is as follows:—"Erected by Mrs. Ann Strelley, Widow, daughter of John St. Amond, of Manfield, in the County of Nottingham Esq. in memory of George Strelley Esq. her late husband deceased, who was lineally descended from Strelley of Strelley an ancient family in that county, and was Mayor of this Borough in the year 1667, where after 63 years conversation in this world, loveing mercy, doing justice, and walking humbly with God, he peaceably (on the 16th day of February), 1673, Resigned this life for an heavenly habitation (leaving issue by the said Ann, only George Strelley, his sonn and heir), and resteth interred neere this funeral pile in certain hopes of a glorious Resurrection."

- (d) Mary Strelley, only daughter of John and Anne, the wife of, first, John Martin, of Wilcot, Oxon; and, second, of Richard Holland, of Eastwood, Notts.

25. Henry Strelley, of Hempsell, fourth son of Sir Nicholas Strelley (21), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer, and brother of Sir Anthony (22), of Strelley. He married Joane, daughter of George Charneley, by whom he had two sons, John

and Henry, both mentioned in the will of Philip Strelley, and this JOHN was direct ancestor of

The Strelleys of Oakerthorpe.

This estate of Oakerthorpe was purchased by Philip Strelley, citizen and goldsmith of London, son of Henry and Ellen, some time towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He left no issue. By his will, dated 6th September, 1603, he entailed his estate first upon his brothers Ralph, George, John, and Christopher in order of their seniority, then for lack of issue respectively, upon *John Strelley of Hempzell, the son of Henry Strelley (No. 25)*, who was the brother of Sir Anthony Strelley (No. 22), late of Strelley, Kt., and to his heirs male.* Then in case of failure of issue it was to pass to Sir Philip Strelley, Kt. (No. 26), of Strelley, eldest son of Sir Anthony, and after his decease to Nicholas Strelley (28), son of Sir Philip, who proved to be the last of the eldest line. Again, in case of failure of issue, it was to pass to Francis Strelley, brother of the said Sir Philip; afterwards, under like circumstances, to George Strelley, brother of the said Francis; and, lastly, for want of issue to Henry Strelley, brother of the said John Strelley, of Hempzell.

(The will of the testator mentions his sister Mary and "her younger sister," his sister Emma Short, and her children Henry and Elizabeth; his cousins, Thomas Grymstone and Frances, his wife; his aunt, Anne Tuke; his uncle, John Walton, of the city of Gloucester; his uncle, William Walton, of the city of Worcester; his aunt, Elizabeth Josua; his loving cousin, Francis Grimston; his loving cousin, Elizabeth Constable; mistress Larkin, widow; my wife's cousin; mistress Higham, also my wife's cousin; my cousin, Mary Estaffe; my cousin, Martha Strelley.

The administration of the will was granted to "Radolpho Strelley fratri naturali et legitimo Phillipi Strelley nuper parochiæ Sancte Marie Colechurch civitatis and diocese London," A.D. 1620.)

* Who inherit at the present time.

By this will a rent charge on this estate was made payable to the Goldsmith's Company for ever, and from their records the following succession of heritors has been derived :—

“ In 1603, Philip Strelley, who purchased the estate of Oakerthorpe, died ; Ellen, the widow, enjoyed the premises according to the will till 1620.”

“ In 1621, Ralph Strelley, brother to Philip, the testator, succeeded.”

“ In 1646, November 13, Henry Strelley, next heir male, succeeded.”

“ In 1687, May 6, Philip Strelley, second son of the last named Henry Strelley, succeeded.”

“ In 1701, October 29, George Strelley, third son of Henry Strelley, succeeded.”

“ In 1717, October 22, George Strelley, son of the last named George (a minor), succeeded.”

“ In 1727, October 5, William Strelley, son of William Strelley, who was the fifth son of Henry Strelley, succeeded.”

“ In 1756, William Strelley, son of William, succeeded.”

It must here be observed that these dates of succession from the Goldsmith's books only represent the dates of the leases formerly granted the Strelleys by the Goldsmith's Company, and not the legal date of the succession of each member—because that would take place immediately on the death of the previous owner—still they are valuable in their way, as giving the exact sequence of owners.

Philip Strelley, ‘ the Testator,’ was buried in the church of St. John Zacherie, at the North West corner of Maiden Lane (*vide* “Stowe's Survey of London,” edition 1633, p. 838).—“ A faire Monument in the South Ile with this inscription ”:—

“ Here under lieth interred the body of Philip Strelley, late of London, Goldsmith, who gave to the poore of this parish 4cs. a yeere for ever out of the revenues of the Manor of Vlkerthorpe, lying in the Parish of Southwinfield, in the County of Derby, to be paid to them by the hands of the Warden and Rentors of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, whom he left in trust, to see

it and other gifts disposed as may appear by his will dated September the 6th. Anno Dom : 1603, though this monument was erected but 1630."

Hitherto the descent of this Philip, the Testator, has not been discovered by the Editor.

Henry Strelley, of Hempsell (No. 25), 4th son of Sir Nicholas, had two sons ; *John, whose descendants now inherit Oakerthorpe*, and *Henry*. On the 30th of October, 1626, Henry Strelley, of Lees Hall, Derbyshire, gentleman, purchased 8 acres of pasture in Bulwell Snape, from Christopher Newton of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, for £46 ; the original deed, now in possession of Thomas Hardy, Esq., of Bulwell Hall and Kimberley, has the autographs of Patrick Strelley (see under No. 24), George Charnley, and Ffrancys Cooke.

26. John Strelley, of Hempsell, is mentioned in the will of Philip Strelley as the son of Henry Strelley, brother of Sir Anthony of Strelley. It has been stated by some that the Strelleys of Oakerthorpe do not represent the ancient house of Strelley of Strelley. It is for this very reason that such stress is here laid upon this will of Philip Strelley entailing the estate at Oakerthorpe upon the junior representatives of that house in 1603, as though he had foreseen the speedy extinction of the senior line. The present family of the Strelleys of Oakerthorpe are in possession of that estate solely by virtue of their being the true representatives of Henry the fourth son of Sir Nicholas Strelley of Strelley, upon whose children that estate was entailed by the testator. No genealogy is so indisputable as that *attested by succession* under the law of entail.

This John did not live to occupy the Oakerthorpe estate (he occurs as late as 1614) ; it was held by Ralph, the testator's only surviving brother, until 1646 ; when the property devolved upon

27. Henry Strelley, second son of the said John, who on the 13th of November in that year, succeeded, owing to the death of his elder brother John in 1614, at the age of 22. This Henry had three other brothers, Patrick, George, and Francis, who died without issue. In 1642, according to the Morton Registers,

Henry Strelley was then living at Woolley, in that parish. He died in 1685, leaving issue by his wife, Alice, six children :

1. Francis, baptized at Morton, 19th January, 1642 ; buried at South Winfield, October 20th, 1670.
2. Philip Strelley, baptized at South Winfield, September 29th, 1647 ; succeeded to the Oakerthorpe estate 1685.
3. George, baptized at South Winfield, March 31st, 1650. Succeeded Philip in the Oakerthorpe estate in 1700. Died June 23rd, 1712, and buried at South Winfield on the 26th. He married Jane Lowe, of Denby, 20th July, 1701 (Shirland Church Register). She subsequently became the wife of Isaac, son of Isaac Hagg, of Derby. George and Jane Strelley left issue four children :
 - (a) George, who succeeded to Oakerthorpe in 1712. He married "Mrs. Margaret Morley at Shirland Church in 1721—July 18th." She was afterwards the wife of Joseph Shaw, of "Borslam." (South Winfield Register, March 20th, 1726.) George Strelley was buried at South Winfield, May 12th, 1726.
 - (b) Anne Strelley, daughter of George and Jane, baptized at South Winfield, November 30th, 1703.
 - (c) Mary Strelley, baptized July 31st, 1705, at South Winfield.
 - (d) Philip Strelley, died an infant of a few days, 1709.
4. John Strelley, son of Henry and Alice, baptized 8th December, 1652 (ob. s. p.)
5. Marie Strelley, baptized at Morton, 1645 ; buried at South Winfield, August 24th, 1670. The sixth child was
28. William Strelley, fifth son of Henry and Alice, baptized November 5th, 1658, succeeded to the Oakerthorpe estate in 1726, on the death of his nephew, George Strelley, the son of

his elder brother. He died the next year, when he was succeeded by his only son.

29. William Strelley, of Oakerthorpe, who married Elizabeth Sare (she was born June 15th, 1692; died Wednesday, September 23rd, 1761, and was buried at Pentrich the Saturday following, aged 69 years). In the year 1736, a mill, for the manufacture of red paint from the chalybeate deposit of the spring at Oakerthorpe, was leased to John Wilcockson, of Wirksworth, for 21 years. The ruddy course of this spring, as it discharges itself into the brook by the bridge, may still be seen, as well as the remains of the mill, now a cottage, close by.

He died Wednesday, September 3rd, 1755, aged 70, and was interred at South Winfield. He was succeeded in the estate by his only son.

30. William Strelley, baptized at Pentrich, November 28th, 1716, who married Grace, daughter of Thomas Robey, Esq., of Denby Park, and Alice, his wife (married at South Winfield, January 22nd, 1713), daughter of Richard Clayton of Codnor Breach. This Thomas Robey was son of Robert of Castle Donington, by Grace, his wife, the sixth daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley. Robert Robey died at Denby Old Hall, 10th November, 1714, and was buried on the 13th at Castle Donington, where Grace had been interred 2nd November, 1709.

William Strelley and Grace Robey were married at Tutbury, but owing to some official neglect, unfortunately too common at that period, the wedding was not recorded in the Registers; but a special commission was subsequently appointed by Chancery, when the marriage was duly certified. William Strelley died in 1795, leaving issue one daughter, Lucy, who died 27th March, 1787, aged 41 years, and

31. Robert Strelley, of Oakerthorpe, Denby, and Wainsgrove. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Clayton, Esq., of Codnor Breach and Wainsgrove, on the 8th of February, 1768, at Heanor. They left issue eight children:

1. Robert, eldest.

2. Benjamin, who succeeded his father in the estates.

3. William, M.D., of Denby.
 4. Alice, wife of Rev. — Brown.
 5. Elizabeth.
 6. Jemima, wife of Mr. Pattison.
 7. Grace, who married, first, R. Parker, Esq., of Denby Old Hall ; and, second, Thomas Devonport, Esq., by whom she had issue Georgina, of Denby Old Hall, now Mrs. Eckersley.
 8. Lucy, wife of Joseph Harris, M.D., by whom she left issue Mary, wife of H. C. Gregory, Esq., of Cheltenham, who have issue Elizabeth.
32. Benjamin Strelley, of Oakerthorpe and Wainsgrove. Born 3rd November, 1775, married Hannah Hopkinson. Died 1846, leaving issue three sons :
1. Richard Clayton Strelley, eldest.
 2. William Robey Strelley, married Caroline Peters, by whom he had William Robey Strelley, eldest son, and John.
 3. Frederick Clayton Strelley, who married Frances Paynter.
33. Richard Clayton Strelley, eldest son of Benjamin and Hannah Strelley, of Oakerthorpe and Wainsgrove, married Frances Joanna, daughter of George Moore, Esq., of Cornwall. Sold Wainsgrove. Died 1884. Buried at Pentrich. He left issue seven children :
1. Philip Bateman Strelley, eldest, died 1878, s. p.
34. 2. Richard Charles Strelley, present owner of Oakerthorpe, born December 8th, 1853, married Gertrude, daughter of Rees Lewis, Esq., of Ebbwvale, Monmouthshire.
3. Clayton Somerville Strelley, born 10th January, 1867.
 4. Harriet Frances, wife of Richard Upton, Esq.
 5. Maria Elizabeth.
 6. Ada Maud, married August, 1889, to Shaw Mackenzie, Esq., of Newhall, Invergorden, Ross, N.B.
 7. Alice Georgiana.

STRELLEY GLEANINGS.

Consisting of Members of the Family whose descent the Compiler has not yet discovered.

Hugo de Strelley held 15 acres in Sandiacre in 1237. (Pipe Ro.).

Nicholas Strelley paid an oblation to the Sheriff (43 Henry III., Pipe Ro.).

Geoffry de Strelley paid a new oblation to Hugo de Stapleford, Sheriff, 1 Edward I.

William, son of Roger de Strelley, paid an oblation to Gervaise de Clifton, Sheriff, 12 Edward I. (Pipe Ro.). In 1315-6 he was one of the mortgagees of the tolls of Retford Bridge ("Nottingham Borough Records," i. 84).

Jordan de Strelley, of Ashover, paid 60s. to the subsidy, Anno 1 Edward III. (Yeatman's "Feud. Hist.," iii. 207).

Richard de Strelley. "The King, for good service, at the request of his cousin, etc., Roger de Mortimer, granted to Richard de Strelley the custody of the Forest of Beskwood, within the Royal Forest of Shirwood, during life, paying, etc." (Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Scac., 2 Edward III., Ro. 9., A.D. 1328-9.) This grant was renewed in the 8th year of the same, at a yearly rent of 10 marks.

Cicily, daughter of Sir Nich. Strelley, Kt., wife of Richard de Corve, or Corfhull, of Corfhull, Salop, died in 1390, and was interred at Cardington in that county. (Communicated by F. Channer Corfield, Esq., Ormonde Fields, Codnor.)

Roger de Strelley, and his wife, Joan, occur ("Nottingham Borough Records") May 16th, 1397.

William Strelley, Vicar of Rouseby, Lincolnshire, where a painted window existed to his memory (Holles MS., temp. Charles I.). "*Fenestra borealis superior*"—Palee of 6, *argent* and *blew*; in chief a cinquefoil *gules* (Strelley, of Woodborough) with this inscription, "Orate pro aia Willi: Stirlay vicarii qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit."

Peter de Strelley, living 1413. (See under No. 14.)

Hugo de Strelley of Castleton, probably one of the Strelleys of Haselbach, living 10 Henry VI., 1432.

John Strelley, of Oxton, Esq., witness to a deed of release, February 1, 1483-4 ("Nottingham Borough Records").

Thomas Strelley, living A.D. 1487. (See under No. 18.)

Robert Strelley, in 1503, paid 28s. towards an aid granted to the King, assessed on his property in Nottingham ("Nottingham Borough Records").

John Strelley, died 1509 (*Reliquary*, xxiv. 14. Chanc. Inq. P.M.).

"Of your charite pray for the soulls of Grace Strelley and John hyr sonne which John dicessyde the xx day of June in ye yere of our Lord M.V^c. xj on whos soulls Ihu haue mercy." (Monumental inscription in Coleshill Church, Warwickshire, given by Dugdale.)

Thomas Strelley had property in Free Row, Nottingham, in 1524; perhaps the same as above in 1487.

"Sir Nicholas" Strelley, "Parson of Heth" (? Heath), occurs in the will of Sir J. Leeke, Knight, 1523.

Nicholas Strelley, died 1537 (*Reliquary*, xxiv. 15. Inq. P.M. 28 Henry VIII.).

Nicholas Strelley, died 1539 (*Reliquary*, xxiv. 16. Inq. P.M.).

James Strelley, "Gentleman," was presented in 1542 for obstructing the highway in Nottingham with rammel and stones ("Nottingham Borough Records," iii. 393).

Richard Strelley, son of Philip, baptized at Pinxton, 1568 (Ch. Reg.).

The following members are from "Burke's History of the Commoners."

Anthony Strelley, of Beache, Notts., married Rose, daughter of Thomas Repyngton, and relict of John Blenkinsop, c. 1360. (ii. 474.)

John Farnham, Esq., of Nether Hall, married a Strelley, c. 1450. (iii. 503.)

Nicholas Strelley, married Sarah, daughter of Sir Simon Digby, Kt., of Coleshill, Warwickshire, temp. Henry VII. (iii. 461.)

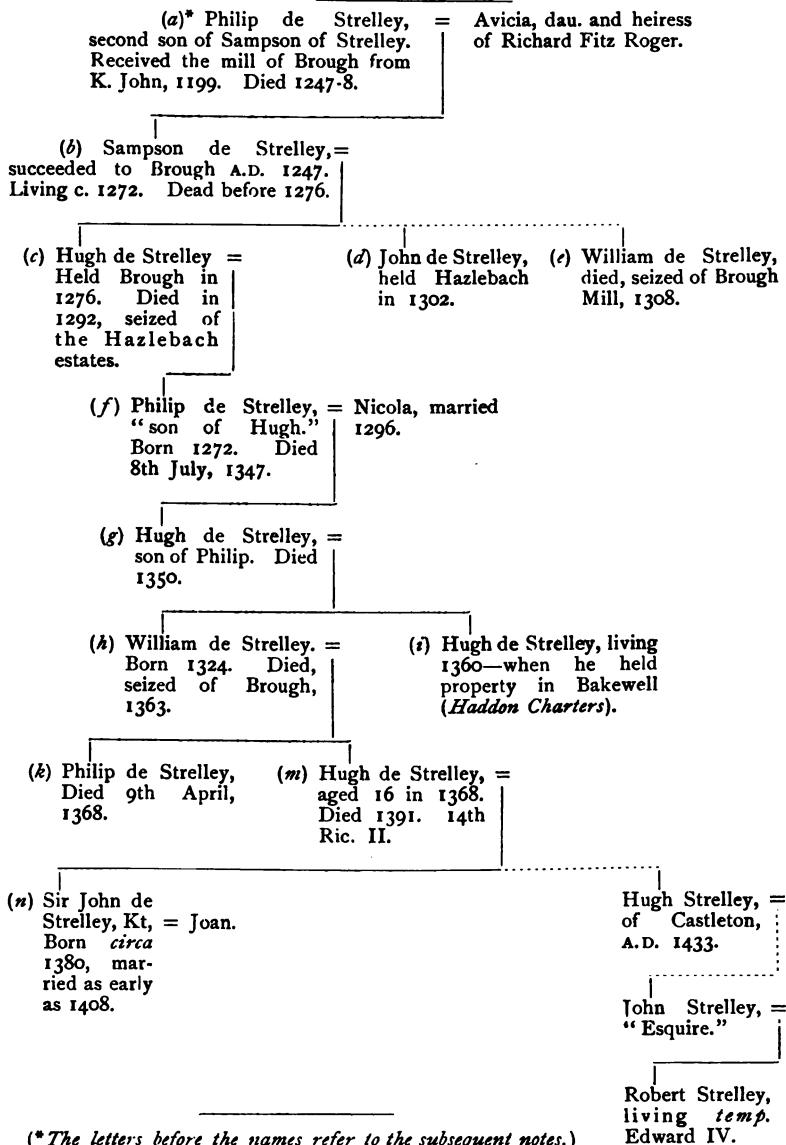
John Strelley, of Strelley, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Kmardsley, Esq., of Lockesley, c. 1535. (i. 167.)

William Strelley, Esq., of Strelley, married Anne, second daughter of William Dod, Esq., c. 1570. (iii. 550.)

Thomas Grimston, of Grimston, married, c. 1570, the daughter of John Strelley, Esq., of Lamblery (? Linby), Notts. (iii. 71.)

Strelley of Hazlebach.

COMPILED BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY.



(*The letters before the names refer to the subsequent notes.)

Notes to the Pedigree of the Strelleys of Hazlebach.

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.



HERE is no pedigree now extant (known to the editor of of this *Journal*) of the Strelleys of Hazlebach. The following, compiled from Government archives and other ancient records, is now submitted to the public. It does not, however, pretend to be a complete account of this branch of the family; indeed, considering the lapse of time since their heritage was added to the Vernon estates, it would be utterly useless to make the attempt. Where the descent can be proved from authentic sources, it is shown in the tabulated pedigree in the usual manner, *probable* affinities being indicated by *dotted lines*.

Hazlebach, or Hazlebadge, is a township in the parish of Hope, three miles N.N.E. from Tideswell on the Bradwell route to Castleton.

The readers of this *Journal* may find some account of it, as well as a pretty illustration of the old Hall, by our friend Mr. Bailey, in the tenth volume, page 76, in the "Rhyming Chronicle of John Harestaff, of Sudbury," and in the introduction to the same written by Rev. Dr. Cox.

Hazlebach has descended to the present Duke of Rutland from the Vernons of Haddon, who obtained it from the Strelleys in the reign of Henry V. This manor was one of the many estates conferred by the Conqueror on William Peverel. The

Domesday account of it is as follows :—" In Heselebec, and Leitun (Litton), Lewine had iij carucates and a half of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. There are now in demesne 1 plough, and iij villanes with half a plough. There are two acres of meadow and a little underwood. T.R E. xx^a. now iv. shill."

In or about the first year of Henry II., A.D. 1154, Hazlebach, with the rest of the Peverel estates was forfeited by its owner for poisoning the Earl of Chester, and it was at that time probably taken into the king's hands. From a statement under Note '1' to the Pedigree of the Strelleys of Strelley, it would seem that Hazlebach was originally held by the family of Moyz, and made over by them to the Strelleys, and it remained in the senior branch of the family as part of the lordship, or fee of Strelley long afterwards, as will be seen by the subsequent inquisitions.

BROUGH MILL, so often referred to in these notes, stands on the stream called Bradwell Brook, about a mile north of that village, near its junction with the 'Noe,' a brook flowing from Peak cavern into the Derwent.

" *The mill of Brough was in the hands of the said King John*, and he gave it to Philip de Strelley for the service of finding a valet for carrying a falcon trained to take herons in the season, and so it was held from king to king *by heir to heir*, and Hugo Strelley now holds it." (Hundr. Rolls, anno 1275.) It seems somewhat strange in the face of this record that there should be an earlier notice in the Pipe Rolls (9 Richard I., A.D. 1197-8) shewing that Philip de Strelley was in possession of Brough Mill two or three years before John began to reign. (Yeatman's "Feud. Hist.," i., 143.) John may have *resumed* the holding as chief lord, and then *confirmed* it to Philip de Strelley under changed conditions of tenure. This will explain the apparent discrepancy.

(a) Philip de Strelley, upon whom King John bestowed the mill of Brough, was a younger brother of Walter de Strelley of Strelley. He married Avicia, posthumous daughter and heiress of Richard fitz Roger, paying to the king ten marks and a palfrey for this privilege anno 3 John. (Yeatman's "Feud. Hist.," i. 152.) Hugh fitz Roge

acted as his seneschal. Philip paid £4 scutage for the mill in the 1st year of King John. (Yeatman's "Feud. Hist.," I., 146). He had the custody of Robert de Strelley, son of his elder brother Walter, during his minority, and this by the gift of Geoffry de Mandeville, to whom King John gave that wardship. That land is worth 100s., out of which Cecilia, the widow of Walter, has one third for her dower. This was written anno 2 Henry III. (Yeatman's "Feud. Hist.," ii., 407.) He died anno 32 Henry III., when

(b) Sampson, *son and heir* of Philip, paid two marks for his relief for the mill at Brough, anno 1247. ("Feud. Hist.," i., 216.)

In the survey of the Honor of Peverell, A.D. 1250 (*see* p. 52), it was reported that "Sampson de Stretlegh holds the manor of Haselbach. It is worth 60s. per annum, and he gives two shillings for aid to the bailiff."

In the year 1252, Adam de Langesdon and Albreda, his wife, grant to Sampson de Strelley for a sparrow hawk, 3 oxgangs of land in Haselbech, *in fee*, performing all services pertaining to the same land, to the chief lords of the fee, for Albreda and her heirs ("Cal. Fin." *Journal*, viii., 56).

"The Prior and Convent of Lenton receive two parts (as well of the greater as of the less) tithes in the hamlet which is called Haselbeche, coming out of the demesne of Sampson de Haselbache, and they value the greater tithes at 8^s. and the less at 2^s. That land was in the demesne of Will Peverell, but of the fee of Codnor now held by Richard de Grey." (*Journal*, v., 144.)

William Burdett grants by his charter c. 1250, (preserved at Haddon) to Robert "Molendarius" (the miller), of Haselbache, half a virgate of land in the fields of Haselbache, which Hasketel held,—homage and service excepted. Witnesses: Adam de Wendu, Peter Rabaz, John Maufe, Hasketel, son of Hubert, Robert, his brother, William Russel. Was this Robert a Strelley?

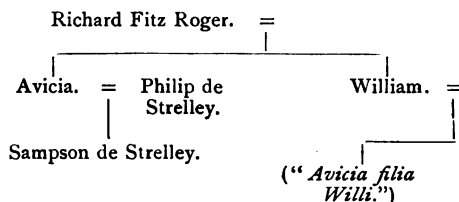
William, son of William, clerk of Scatton, confirmed (c. 1272) to Sampson de Strelley, his heirs and assigns, the land which Ranulph Goth, of Haselbach, held of him (save the service due to Edward, son of King Henry) at the rent of 3s. yearly. Witnesses: "Dominus" Thomas de Bolton, then Bailiff of the Peak; Peter

de Huryst (Hurst), William Hally, Philip the Clerk, Henry Moton, Rich. Breton, Richard the servant of Brough.—Seal, vesica shaped, green wax, fleur de lis in centre, with the legend, "S: WILL: FIL: WILL: VALL."

Another Haddon charter of about the same date records that "William the son of William Clerk of Scatton confirms to Sampson de Strelleya one toft with the whole land which Robert son of Bille held, and a toft which William son of Richard of Haselbach held of him, paying yearly one pair of white gloves or one farthing." Witnesses same as to preceding document.

Legend on seal "AVICIA FIL WILLI."

Mem. If Richard of Hazlebach be Richard Fitz Roger this will explain the name on the seal, thus :—



The name *Avicia* on the seal seems to point to some connection with Avicia Sampson's mother, for the name was not a very common one.

(c) Hugh de Strelley held the mill of Brough in 1276. He died in 1292, seized of rents in Ethlestre (Allestre), Milnehay, the mill of Brough, Haselbach, and lands in Wardlow. "Inquest taken before Master Thomas de Normanville escheator of our Lord the King on this side Trent, at Haslebach, in the county of Derby, on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Translation of Thomas the Martyr, in the 20th year of King Edward (1st). regarding the extent of the lands and tenements of Hugh de Stredeley, deceased, in the said county, by the oaths of Richard Redman of Tydeswell, Alexander de Luceby of the same, William Redman of the same, Thomas Andrew of the same, Thomas Redman of the same, Henry Andrew of the same, Thomas Quenild of the same, William son of Bace of Hucklow,

William Rankell of the same, Thomas Rankell of the same, Nicholas, clerk of Bradwell, and Robert son of William of the same, who say that the said Hugh on the day of his death held a certain water-mill at Brough, *in chief*, of our Lord the King, by the service of carrying a lanar falcon* to the court of our Lord the King in the season, at the King's charge, whilst he shall dwell there, except that he shall have his own proper horse when he comes to offer his service, which horse, if he die, shall be made good to him by the King. And the mill is worth £9 6s. 8d. per annum. Item, they say that the said Hugh had on the day of his death a certain manor at Hasselbach, with edifices and enclosures, and it is worth eleven and a half marks per ann. Itm, he had in demesne five bovates of land worth six shillings the bovat yearly. Itm, he had in bondage sixteen bovates of plough-land, worth six shillings the bovat yearly. Itm, in free tenants six shillings. Itm, 'Loth minerie,'† worth 10 shillings. Itm, profits of court worth half a mark. Itm, herbage in a certain wood they value at 40 pence. There is a certain mill at Haselbach, enclosed, worth 20s. per annum. Itm, the said Hugo had from a certain freehold in Wardlow, six shillings. Itm, they say that the said Hugh held the said Manor of Haselbach of Mr. Robert de Stredley, by homage, and the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee.

* LANAR FALCON.—Giraldus Cambrensis writes :—"Ireland produces no falcons but those of noble breed. The ignoble species, vulgarly called 'layner,' are not found here." In old books of falconry, hawks had their gradations of rank. The *gerfalcon* was the royal bird; the *peregrine* was appropriated to an *earl*; the *sakyr* to a *knight*; *merlin* to a lady; *laner* to an esquire; *hoby* to a gentleman of the first rank; *gosshawk* to a yeoman; a *sparrow hawk* to a priest; and a *kestrel* to a knave."—(Bohn's edit., p. 42). Vide "Du Cange's Glossary," iv., 37, under "2 Lanarii," where he writes that some derive the name from *laniena*, a butcher's stall, because of its tearing or dissecting habit : "sed alii à pilis *lana* similibus etymon deducunt."

† A tenure of lead mining under which the King claimed every thirteenth dish. Of this Ducange writes :—" 'Lot' or 'Loth' which the King of England received from lead mines situated in Royal demesne, was the thirteenth dish, as appears from two deeds given by Thomas Blount, anno. 9 Ed. I. 'Ralph de Wyne made a certain enclosure on the land of our Lord the King in Tadington and Priestclive in making a lead mine, whence the King was accustomed to receive "le Lot mineris," that is the thirteenth vase. And again, 16 Ed. I., 'From a profitable mine held in fee of our Lord the King he had for his lordship the thirteenth dish, which is called 'Le Loth.'"—("Glossary," iv., 274.)

Item, they say that Philip, son of the said Hugo, is his next heir, and is of the age of twenty years on Michaelmas next." *

There seems to have been another "inquest post mortem" held at Derby on Saturday next after the Feast of S. Swythun, 20 Ed. I., when the Jury consisted of Will: le Burgelym, Will: le Park, Will: de Codinton, Roger de Raunberiz, Will: son of Rich: de Chylelake, Robert de Hall de Mavewere, Hen: de Bredlow in Langeley, Hugh Franceys in Allestree, Mineil de Arderne, Will: Wolf de Makeworth, Thom (?) son of Peter de Langeley, and Philip son of Richard de Derby. They found that Hugh Strelley died possessed of—In Allestree, 6 bovates, worth 6s. 8d. the bovate; a place of land there worth 12d. per ann. At Mulnehay land worth 2s. Two bovates of the aforesaid 6, held of Thomas Touchet by homage and service at 22d., with suit of court every 3 weeks. Two bovates of the 6, held of Will., son of Richard *de la Vere*,† by homage and service at 12d. Two more bovates of the 6, held of the Abbot of Darley at 18d. A place of land of Will. de Burley at 8d. per ann. A rent of Milnehay held of Robert de Strelley at 3d. per ann. Philip, son of Hugo, is next heir, and is of the age of 20 years at Michalmas next.

(d) *John de Strelley*. At the scutage of 30 Ed. I. (A.D. 1302) he held a quarter of a knight's fee in Haselback ("Yeatman," i. 470), *i.e.*, the whole of the Strelley estate there. Probably *brother* of Hugh last-named.

(e) William Strelley, died seized of the mill of Brough in 1308. Perhaps *brother* to the last-named John.

(f) Philip de Strelley, "son of Hugh." (Inq. p. mortem, above.) In 1296, he paid £30 to the King for permission to marry Nicola, both named on the Pipe Roll of 1306. About the year 1300, "Philip de Strelley lord of Haselbache conveyed to Philip de Haschis of Prestcliffe, one chief messuage and two bovates in Haslebach, which Isabel Askeld held in fee, at the

* Translated from a transcript of the original Inquisition, made by Charles Robson in 1620, in the possession of Richard Charles Strelley, Esq.

† See under ("g") where the same bovates are held of Richard de Helokere.

yearly rent of 12s. of silver. Witnesses, William de Gratton, Thom. de Bocston (? *Buxton*), Ric. Archer, Rob. de Sterndale, Ivo de Tadyngton, Rog. Coterel, Ralph Coterel seneschal, William, clerk of Baucquelle.—(Haddon Muniments.)

This Philip died in the 20th year of Edward III., and the official inquest was held at Hope on Sunday next after the Feast of S. Oswald in that year (A.D. 1347) under Thomas de Pyckering, Escheator in Notts. and Derbyshire. The Jury were—Henry del Halle, Robert le Taillour, Nic. de Wodrove, John de Billeston, John Balgy, Thomas son of Richard le Archer, John le Archer, Gervaise Wodrove, Andr. le Archer, Rob. de Bagshah, Rich. del Clogh, and Rich. le Eyr, who said that Philip de Strelley, deceased, held of our Lord the King, etc., the mill of Brough by homage and fealty, by the service of providing a man with a heron falcon in the season yearly, and two tunics, and if the horse should die while in the king's service the king was bound to restore it. The said Philip held the manor of Haselbach of Robert de Strelley by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee, valued at 45 shillings, beyond the said service. Also a place of pasture called Milnehaw, in Notts., of the lord of Honour (under Codnor), by the service of providing one pair of shoes yearly. Two bovates of the lord of Markeaton at 16d., worth 4s. more. Two bovates in the vill of Allestree of the Abbot of Derby at 18d., worth 3s. 6d. more, and two more bovates in Allestree at 6d. The same Philip died the 8th of July, 20 Ed. III. Hugh, his son, and next heir, is of the age of 40 years and more.

(g) Hugh de Strelley, "son of Philip, succeeded his father 8 July, 20 Edward I. He died 23 Edward III., 1350. The 'inquest post mortem' was held at Castleton before Henry de la Pole, steward for the High Peak, for Queen Philippa on Wednesday on the feast of S. Hilary. The jury consisted of Chr. de Abbeney, Will. Fox, Philip de Wirchill, Will. Redeman, Robert Quenyty, John son of Henry de Huklowe, Roger son of Henry de Huklowe, Rich. son of Robert de Burgh, Giles Valle, Will. Andrew, Richard son of Coleta, and Richard son of John de Bradwell." The particulars of the estates are the same as given above, except that two of the

bovates in Allestree were held of "Richard son of Richard de Helokere." "The said Hugh died on Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year aforesaid—and they reported that William, son of the said Hugh, is the next heir, and that he is of the age of 26 years and more."

(h) William de Strelley, son of Hugh (A.D. 1356)—"It is commanded to Walter de Montgomery, Escheator of the King in the county of Derby, that he accept security from William, son and heir of Hugo de Strelley, concerning his reasonable relief, and the mill of Brough," etc. (Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii, 29 Edward III. Ro. 3) Died, seized of the estates, A.D. 1363.

(i) "Hugh, son of Hugh de Strelley" (anno 33 Edward III., A.D. 1360) released to William de Burgh of Bakewell a certain messuage in Bakewell.—(Haddon Muniments).

(k) Philip, son and heir of William de Strelley, died 9th of April, 41 Edward III. (1368.) The jury said that Hugo, brother of the said Philip, is his next heir, and he is of the age of 16 years. He held 2 parts of the mill of Brough, and three messuages, and 3 bovates of land in the same vill, of Philippa, Queen of England. In Haselbach he held of Sampson de Strelley, Kt., of Strelley, a messuage valued at 4^s., six cottages valued at 12^s., and rents of assize at 34^s. 4^d.

(m) Hugo de Strelley, son of William, died 1391. John Strelley, son of the said Hugo deceased, is the next heir of the said Hugo, was 11 years old on Christmas last.—(Inquest post mortem, 14 Richard II., 1391).

(n) Sir John de Strelley, Kt. (Anno 1408.) Walter Pyg and Alice, his wife, of Haselbach, conveyed to Sir John de Strelley and *Joan his wife*, a messuage and 2 bovates of land in the field and village of Haselbach. Witnesses, Nich. Montgomery, Robert le Ayr de Hope, forester, William de Abnay of the same, Richard Pygot, John le Smyth of Tydeswall. Given at Haselbach on Lord's Day next after the feast of S. Martin in winter, anno 9 Henry IV.—(Haddon Muniments.) Sir John de Strelley, Kt., was assessed at £33 in the scutage of 13 Henry IV.

Anno 1421. Indenture between Richard Vernon, of the first part,

and Joan, who was the wife of Sir John Strelley, Kt., on the other part; witnesseth that the aforesaid Johanna concedes and grants to Richard Vernon all the estate in all lands and tenements, meadows, feedings, etc., etc., which the said Johanna lately held with the aforesaid John Strelley, her late husband, to him and his lawful heirs, in Hathersage, Castleton, Brough, Haselbach, Allestree, etc., in co. Derby, to have and to hold the aforesaid estate of the said Johanna in all the aforesaid lands, tenements, meadows, mills, etc., to the said Richard Vernon his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of the chief lords of those fees by the accustomed services, rendering and paying annually to the aforesaid Johanna for her life ten marks of lawful money of England, at the feasts of S. Michael and S. Martin, by equal portions. (Here follow the provisions for distraint in case of failure of payment and fine for default). Witnesses, Nich. Ruggeley de Hawkeserth, Notts., John Stafford, of Eyam, John Columbell, of Derby, Sampson Meverell, of Tideswell, Ralph Merssh. Given at Allestree, in Purification of Blessed Virgin Mary, anno 9 Henry V.—(Haddon Muniments.)

“Haselbach. 30 June, 7 Henry VI. Know ye that I, Joan Strelley, formerly wife of John de Strelley, Knight, have received of Richard Vernon five marks of lawful money for my farm of Haselbach from the end of the nativity of St. John Baptist last past, of which I confess myself paid.”

Hugh Strelley (anno 10 Henry VI., A.D. 1433) has 100s. rent in Casleton.—(Inq. of Knights Fees, “Feud. Hist.,” ii., 501.)

(o) John Strelley, Esq. (Anno 1460.) Robert Stafford, Esq., and Henry Stafford, Rector of Treton, Yorkshire, confirm to John Strelley, Esq., “our manor of Haselbach, which we have of the gift and feoffment of Richard Walkedon, Vicar of the Church of Hope and Thurston Eyre, Vicar of the Church of Hathersage.” Witnesses, Rich. Stafford, Thom. Plassey, Roger Thornhill. Given at Haselbach, 24 July, 38 Henry VI.

Another deed relating to this John Strelley, Esq., is as follows :

“This indenture made betwyn John Streuley, of Haselbach, Esquyer, on y^e t^on party. John Pole, of Hertyngton, Esquyer,

and Richard Baukwell on that othur pty. Wytnes at the sayd John Strewley have sold to the sayd John Pole and Richard Baukwell all the wodys being grofeyng and stondyng within the lordshyp of Haselbach fro the date of this pres'nt inst to the xij yere next comyng gifying therfor to the seyde John Strelley xl shill—... etc., John Pole and Richard Baukwell to set a hegge about the hole wodde to dure iiij yeres at their own proper costys. (Free entry and freedom from trespass granted.) Given at Sheffield, 20 Feb..... Henry VI."

By another deed attached to the former, John Strelley, Esq., leases the manor of Haselbach to the said John Pole and Richard Baukwell.

John Strelley and Robert, his son, occur in a deed *temp.* Edward IV.—(Haddon Muniments.)

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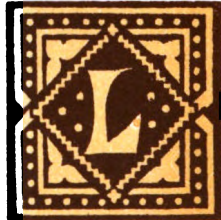
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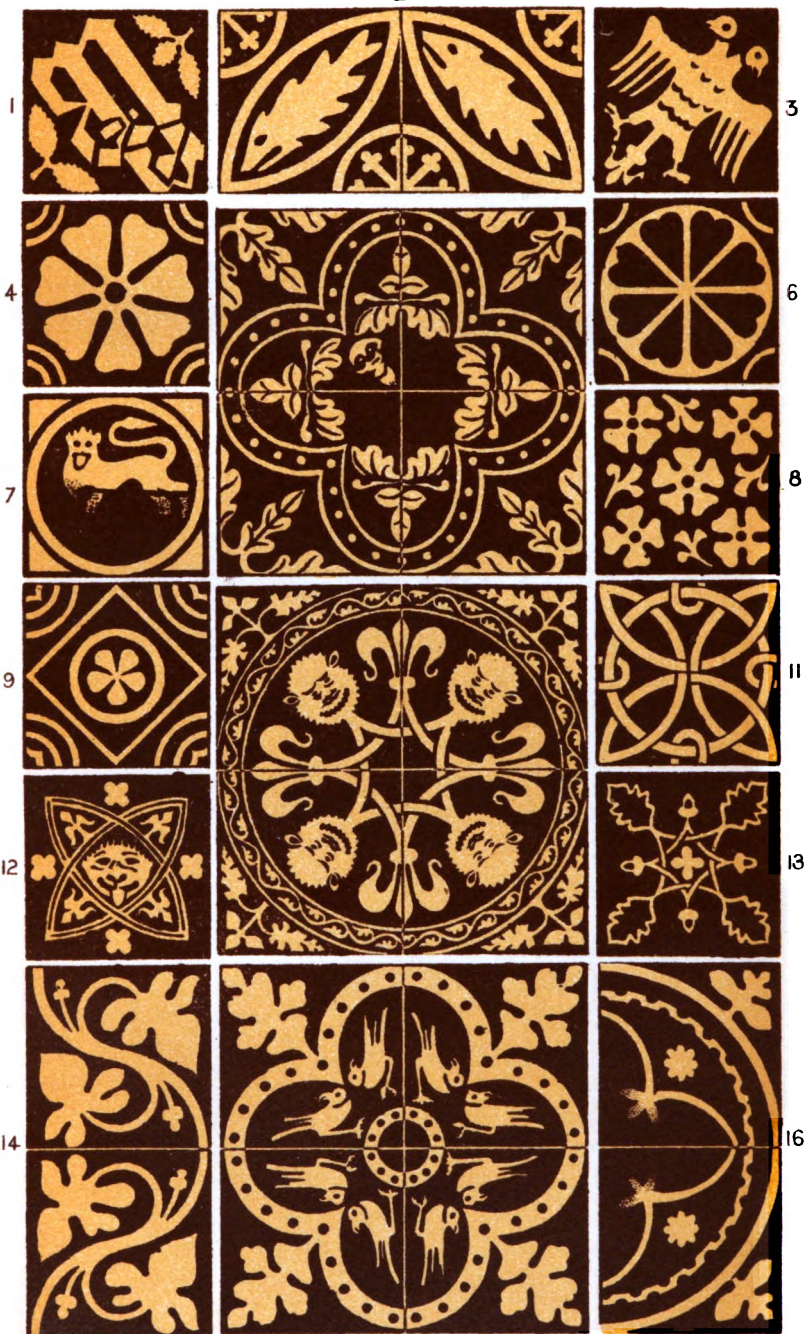


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Notes on the Mediæval Pavement and Wall Tiles of Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

IT is difficult to say whether, in respect to these tiles, Derbyshire ranks high or the reverse amongst English counties. The subject has been but little dealt with and no attempt has been made, so far as I am aware, to catalogue the examples of even a single county. No branch of mediæval art was more utterly lost sight of in the centuries that followed the Reformation ; and none has received a more tardy appreciation in the so-called Gothic revival of the present reign. Even still, simple as they look, they have points that modern skill has failed to re-produce.

As will be seen later in this introduction, it is impossible to study the tiles of any given county to the exclusion of all others, at least, if we are to arrive at results of any great value. For this reason, I shall add to my list the names of places outside our county where the same tiles occur, depending in a great measure upon the interest of members of this Society to make the list as complete as possible.*

The tiles found during the excavations on the site of Dale Abbey in 1878-9, and now preserved in the little museum there, form the largest and most interesting collection in the county.

* I have tracings of the old tiles of Repton, Newton Solney, Ashbourne, Tideswell, Boulton, Bakewell, and Fenny Bentley for future additions to this paper.

They are briefly described in Mr. St. John Hope's reports in the first and second volumes of this *Journal*, but are not illustrated; and recently I contributed a series of articles and plates upon them, together with those of Morley Church, to the *Reliquary*. About thirty years ago a kiln containing a large number of tiles was discovered close by the ruins of the gatehouse of this abbey. No record was published at the time; but in a short notice in the posthumous work of the Rev. Samuel Fox, *The History and Antiquities of the Church of S. Matthew, Morley*, it is stated that "the tiles had been burnt, but had not been subsequently disturbed;" and that "as soon as it became generally known that the discovery had been made, they were quickly dispersed among those who appreciated them"—not before, however (so an eye-witness informs me), many had been broken up to mend the roads with. It is unfortunate that no drawings of the patterns were made, also that none of the actual tiles are known to be in existence; so we cannot say more than that the manufacture of the abbey tiles at this kiln is highly probable. The result of enquiries in the neighbourhood points to this kiln having been a tunnel-like brick structure about twelve feet long, and sufficiently wide and high to allow a man to crawl along it. Closely associated with the Dale tiles, as probable products of the same kiln, are those forming the pavement at the east end of the north aisle of Morley Church. In the brief notice upon them in the above history of this church, which includes three excellent plates by Mr. Bailey of the more perfect specimens, we learn that previous to the restoration of 1850 they were dispersed over the floor. In Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire* (vol. iv., pp. 330 and 345) the armorial bearings are identified, and some interesting particulars are given; and the remark is made that these tiles came from Dale, "only in the sense of having been purchased from the canon's kiln, and were not brought here, as has generally been said, after the dissolution of the abbey." The statement is, I think, a little doubtful. There is a series of small tiles at Morley which, if I mistake not, are quite unconnected with Dale; and it must not be forgotten that this

north aisle was enlarged out of the spoils, which included the paving materials of the abbey cloister. Would not the extra floor space have required additional tiles?

Next in importance to the Dale Abbey tiles are those of Repton. Most of these were found in 1868, associated with one of the most perfect mediæval kilns hitherto unearthed in England. Fortunately, this discovery received the attention of the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt's careful pen and pencil (*Reliquary*, vol. vii.), and from his account we will now take a few particulars. The kiln was found in the "Paddock," a field within the site of the priory precincts. It consisted of two oblong vaults, side by side, each seven feet six inches long, two feet six inches wide, and about one foot ten inches in height. The roofs, which were evidently flat, were supported by a series of arched ribs, constructed of tiles specially shaped for the purpose. Thus, along the sides of these vaults were recesses—the spaces between the projecting ribs; these recesses were sufficiently wide and deep to admit of single piles of the tiles requiring to be burnt. Mr. Jewitt gave their dimensions as $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, obviously a mistake, as the Repton tiles are rarely under 5 inches square; unless, indeed, the kiln was constructed for and *contained* smaller tiles. The brickwork of the interior was much vitrified, and from the presence of charcoal it may be concluded that that substance was the fuel used. The tiles, of which there were several hundreds *within* the kiln, were ready stacked for burning, but were not burnt, consequently were soft and pliable. Unfortunately (for reasons that will be better seen later), Mr. Jewitt's report did not distinguish between the patterns of these unfinished tiles and those of the numerous broken and spoiled specimens found chiefly in the soil above the kiln, which may have been considerably older. The more perfect of the latter were affixed to the wall of the old school-room, until recent alterations necessitated their removal; pending some suitable resting place, they are stowed away in a cupboard in one of the class rooms. Previous to the above discovery, decorated tiles were found from time to time on the site of this priory, notably

during some excavations on the occasion of the visit of the British Archæological Association in 1851. These Mr. Jewitt described and engraved in the journal of that association. More recently (1885), a large number were unearthed during the excavation of the site of the priory church, preparatory to the erection of the Pears Memorial Hall; these, with the numerous carved stones then found, were inserted in a wall upon the site of the north aisle wall, but unfortunately many of them are suffering from the effects of exposure.

At Newton Solney Church the tower area is paved with an interesting series of old tiles. Many of these were found, during the restoration of 1884, to have been used as rubble in the masonry with which the chancel south doorway was built up. The rest, which exactly accorded with these, had long formed the pavement of a summer arbour on Mr. Ratcliffe's grounds; but this gentleman, concluding that they were originally brought from the church, had them removed to their present position.

There are a number of fragments, with a few whole specimens, kept in an aumbry in the "Monumental Chapel" in Ashbourne Church. These have been found from time to time, both inside and outside the church, and although at first sight they look rather worthless, they contain no less than twenty-nine different patterns. The light they help to throw upon our subject is proof sufficient that the vicar's care in preserving these fragments might be widely imitated. A former rector of Fenny Bentley, near Ashbourne, took an opposite course. When the church of this place was restored in 1850, many tiles were found in the rubble of a wall and elsewhere; these were laid in the Beresford Chantry Chapel. A few years ago the screen of this chapel was removed, and the pavement broken up. Many of the tiles were smashed up for concrete, but fortunately some were rescued and removed to Bentley Hall, and are now in the hands of the present rector.

During the disastrous alterations of Wirksworth Church in 1820, many tiles were found, but were soon dispersed, some going to the collection of the late Mr. Bateman at Lomberdale. More were found in 1876, all of which, I believe, went to Mr.

Jewitt's collection. Tiles were also found in 1843 at Bakewell Church, some passing into Mr. Bateman's hands,* while others were affixed to the floor of the porch, where they still remain. Mediæval tiles are also to be seen in the churches of Tideswell (under the communion table), Cubley, and Boulton.

The tiles of our county are, with very few exceptions, of the usual shape—square. They vary considerably in size, but are rarely larger than $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, and more rarely still, less than 4 inches. There are two prevailing sizes, one having $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches for its mean, and the other $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, intermediate sizes being scarce. In all loose specimens that I have examined, I have found the body-clay to be red, rarely very fine, and with evidence of not having been much worked when in the plastic state. The manufacture is obscure, but it does not seem to have materially changed during the period covered by our tiles, which may be roughly set down as from the latter part of the fourteenth century to the first quarter of the fifteenth. The lower surface is invariably rough and sandy, but the sides, which are always more or less on the bevel, are smooth, and frequently show signs of having been cut into shape by a knife or a wire moving downwards, *i.e.*, from the face to the lower surface, with a slight lateral motion. I think we may conclude that the clay was, in the first instance, rolled upon sand into a sheet about one inch thick, and was then cut into squares of the requisite size, as above indicated.

The ornamentation is more easy to understand. In the first stage, the squares, while still plastic, were pressed with a stamp having the decorative device in intaglio, or in relief. In the former case, the resultant pattern would, of course, be in relief. This variety of tile is known as *embossed*, but it does not appear to have ever been extensively used, and the Derbyshire examples can certainly be counted on the fingers of both hands. The patterns impressed from the other kind of stamp were either simply left as

* The three Wirksworth tiles mentioned in Mr. Bateman's *Catalogue* are still in the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, but several of the Bakewell tiles have disappeared.

impressed, that is, in intaglio, or were rendered more evident by the introduction into the hollows of a different colour from the ground. When the simple intaglio was intended, the stamp was usually so carved as to impress a pattern of narrow V-shaped grooves—whence the popular name for such tiles, *incised*. In true *encaustic* tiles, the hollows were wider, shallower (rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ inch), and flat-bottomed. The usual treatment—at least so far as our county is concerned—was to fill in these hollows with a white clay, perhaps pipeclay. Apparently, the square of clay was allowed to dry, and then it was covered with the white clay in a rather soft condition. This was then scraped off to the level of the face of the tile, which would thus present a smooth surface, having the pattern depicted in a different colour. Such encaustic tiles are appropriately termed, *inlaid*. But in some specimens, notably at Newton Solney, Repton, and Cubley, a mere film of colouring matter takes the place of a definite inlay, so thin that it fails to appreciably level up the hollows, which in these cases were made very shallow. These tiles had two advantages over the inlaid kind—the pattern-colour, being slightly depressed, would allow of its glaze being longer preserved, and the depressions themselves would add strength and richness to the design. The exact method by which the film was introduced is rather obscure. I have noted several instances in which it seems to have been pencilled in, and Mr. Goss, in a private communication, has suggested the name “clay-pencilled” for these tiles. There is, however, little doubt that this was not the usual method. Some plain yellow tiles at Newton Solney and Dale throw a light on the matter. Their body-clay is red, and their surface-colour is produced by a film identical with those just described. Some worn specimens of these tiles disclose that this film was brushed over the surface. Apply this process to the above tiles:—brush a thin white “slip” (that is, clay in a liquid state) over the face of the dried quarry; the watery part is immediately sucked into the body, leaving a film on the surface; then pass over the face a straight scraper—this removes all the film except what lies in the hollows. Such tiles cannot strictly be called “inlaid.” I cannot

think of a better term than *enamelled*, for the film looks like enamel, but technically it is very different from a true one. Sometimes the film is apparently purposely left over the whole surface, when the tile may be regarded as an embossed one in low relief. Indeed, we cannot draw a hard line between these various classes: sometimes the inlay is purposely left out of one of the inlaid type, as for instance, No. 13, plate *A*, which occurs with an inlay at Dale, and without one at Repton. Incised tiles were particularly liable to receive inlays; but as it was usual for these tiles to have a wash of light or very dark slip, the remains of this slip in the incisions when worn off the rest of the surface, are likely to be mistaken for an inlay.

The glazes played a highly important part. Their ever-varying hues altered and mellowed down the pattern, and ground-colours into all manner of yellows, buffs, burnt siennas and tender greens contrasted with rich browns, chestnuts, and chestnut-blacks. We rarely find these old tiles untouched with the effects of age and wear; but when we do, we can form some idea of the rich, varied colouring their pavements must have presented. Herein were they superior to our modern work, which in colour is terribly harsh and uniform, and in design too exact.

The stamps were obviously of wood, for occasionally the impress of its grain (oak, apparently) may be detected in the hollows from which the inlay has fallen, and even showing through the enamel of the other variety of encaustic tiles. Now and again an interval in which the inlay colour is replaced with that of the body may be noticed to cross the pattern; this is caused by a crack or split in the stamp, such as that to which wood is liable when subjected to alternations of moisture and dryness. These dark lines should be borne in mind, lest a particularly straight one be mistaken for part of the design. In a back volume of our *Journal* one of the Fenny Bentley tiles, bearing the arms of the See of Lichfield, is described as "counter-changed per bend sinister." To judge from a tracing, this bend is simply one of these fissures. The stamps varied in size according to the required tiles; but it frequently happened that a small stamp was

used for a large tile, and *vice versa*. Examples will be readily observed in the plates.

The ornamentation of old encaustic tiles is always consistent. No shading gives rise to an impression that any of the details are in relief. The designers believed that the prime requirement or a good pavement was flatness; and so their decorative treatment was flat. When walking upon its delineations of natural objects—birds, beasts and foliage—we do not walk upon pictures; they are conventionally expressed. There is no attempt to disguise its construction: the tile is directly or indirectly the unit of decorative arrangement, which in consequence is geometrical or “set,” and not free or flowing. There is also an æsthetic reason for this: a so-called “set” pattern accentuates the immobility of a pavement, while flowing lines, highly suitable for drapery and hangings, have a weakening effect. Looked at from the standpoint of their decoration, the tiles we are dealing with, whether inlaid, enamelled, incised, or embossed, fall into several more or less overlapping groups. First are those in which the individual quarry displays a device decoratively complete in itself. Nos. 2, 7, 9, plate *A*; 3, *C*; and 12, *F*, may be cited as typical examples. In combinations, these were chiefly used alternately with plain quarries, or as diapers, for which Nos. 10, 13, plate *E*, were especially adapted. Some of the bilateral devices, as No. 3, plate *A*, and all the armorial tiles of plate *D*, are diagonally placed. It is probable that their designers, more often than not, intended these tiles to be laid in fours, so arranged as to display the devices crosswise. So arranged, the fleur-de-lys tiles would have the effect, on a larger scale, of tile No. 5, plate *B*. In the next stage, a device decoratively complete in itself is spread over several tiles, usually a square of four or sixteen. The decorative framework of these tablets usually takes the form of a more or less ornate circle, or quatrefoil, or combination of the two. The angular spaces or spandrels outside the framework are generally filled in with foliage springing out of it, and the field within is also occasionally so decorated, as in the beautiful sixteen-tile tablet, No. 1, plate *C*; but as a rule it is independently treated, as in Nos. 2, 4, 8, plate *B*,

and 10, *F*. To judge from existing pavements, these squares were not usually repeated so as to form large diapers, but were used as panels on a ground of plain tiles, or to fill in the interstices of a trellis of the same. In the next group are tiles or sets of tiles bearing devices decoratively incomplete, through the introduction of some detail that is only completed when two or more of these tiles or sets of tiles are brought together. As a simple illustration, take No. 2, plate *F*. There we have a quarter circle in each angle of the tile: if of a series of this tile we make a diaper, the quarter circles of each will so unite with those of its neighbours as to form circles. Other more elaborate connecting links, as flowers, radiating foliage, and crosses, were also used, examples of which may be seen in Nos. 7, 16, plate *E*, and 5, *F*.

So far, combination can only produce a pattern of independent units—in the earlier mentioned groups, a simple repetition of the same form; in the last, the more pleasing alternation of a greater contrasted with a smaller. In the next groups, the main pattern is continuous or interlacing, and independent forms play only a subordinate *role*. A common framework is the lattice. No. 7, plate *E*, is a good example to the point. In this, it will be noticed that in combination, the bars of the lattice will intersect at the sides across the joints; sometimes they do so at the centres and angles instead. More frequently, the pattern consists of intersecting circles. The amount of their overlays varies, but it usually was such as to divide the periphery of each circle into four vesicas. The pattern can easily be made: all that is necessary is to cover a flat surface with circles rectangularly arranged and touching one another, and then from the centres of the quadrilateral interspaces, to describe another series of the same size. The result will be as above, a series of vesicas with intervening quadrilateral spaces. Although seemingly so different, Nos. 8, 10, 17, plate *A*; 2, plate *C*; and 2, 11, *F*, will, all in combination, produce this pattern. Now reduplicate the pattern by striking similar circles from every point of intersection, the result will be that every vesica is crossed at a right angle by another, as in No. 12, plate *A*. No. 14, plate *F*, is a good example of

ornamentation based on parallel wavy lines. If these lines are placed strictly parallel, the effect is weak ; if the curves of every line are opposed to those of its neighbours, the result is vigorous and handsome. Disposed in a single row as shown on the plate, these tiles make a good border. Tiles made expressly for borders are rather scarce, as most of those of the first group serve the purpose equally well. Nos. 13, 15, plate *A* ; 7, *B* ; and 5, 18, 19, *E*, were obviously made for borders and bands. There is a beautiful wavy border pattern at Repton, which I hope to reproduce in a future instalment of these notes.

It is well known that tiles bearing identical patterns, that is, patterns struck from the same stamps, are often scattered far and wide. For instance, tiles identical with those of Great Malvern are found throughout the adjacent counties, and as far south as Devonshire ; west as St. David's ; and north, as our Newton Solney ; six tracings of tiles in the latter collection having been submitted for comparison with those of the above priory church, with the result that with one exception they were found to be "identical in every respect," and it was claimed that they were products of the kiln discovered there many years ago. Similarly, it has long been known that another series is distributed through the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby ; and when the Repton kiln was discovered, and with it many specimens of this series, Mr. Jewitt at once concluded that this series was wholly or largely there fabricated, and consequently that Repton was a tile-making centre of considerable importance. But it so happens that between the years 1816 and 1821 no less than four kilns were discovered in the vicinity of George Street, Nottingham, and associated with them was an immense quantity of these very tiles, chiefly wasters. The late Mr. Stretton, of Lenton, from whose MSS. Mr. Godfrey (who has rendered me valuable assistance) has largely quoted in his "History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton," thus summed up in respect to these discoveries :—"This manufactory was in all probability carried on here till the dissolution of religious houses, and it appears that not only this county [Nottinghamshire], but the neighbouring ones, were supplied from it, as numerous devices

from the *same* stamps are to be found in the churches and remains of religious houses of the neighbouring counties of Leicester, Derby, &c., as well as of this." This gentleman had two plates (unpublished) engraved showing twenty of these tiles, and of these no less than fifteen occur also at Dale Abbey, where, as already observed, was yet another kiln. Latterly, through the kind help of the Bishop of Ely, the Rev. Canon Raine, and Mr. Fallow, I am able to extend the range of these Midland tiles to York, Hull, Aldgate in Rutland, and Coventry, at each of which they are in considerable force. It would be interesting to know if at any of these places kilns containing tiles from these stamps have been discovered; and still more so, whether, if such kilns have been found, anyone has set up similar claims for them! But to proceed.

We have so far noticed two series—a Malvern series at Newton Solney, and another series, which was widely spread through the East Midlands, at Dale Abbey. These two series do not overlap in the slightest, that is, no Newton tiles occur at Dale, and no Dale, or rather East Midland ones, at Newton; and the same applies to Cubley, the only other place in Derbyshire where the Newton tiles are found.

We proceed now to Dale. We find that the great majority of its tiles belong to the East Midland series. We find, also, that most of the tiles at Morley, and many at Ashbourne, Repton, and formerly at Wirksworth, belong also to the same series; but at the latter three places we find another series, which elsewhere, so far as I know, is quite absent from the East Midland area. These tiles, which have highly characteristic patterns, are in strong force at Repton, and they occur at Bakewell, apparently unmixed with those of any other series. This Repton-Bakewell series has a westerly extension beyond the bounds of the county, for specimens may be seen at Lichfield, where, again, no East Midland tiles are to be found. Thus, apart from any difference in style, this collation enables us to split the tiles of Repton, Ashbourne, and Wirksworth into two groups, indicating a difference of origin or of age, and each distinct from the Newton-Cubley series. By

a similar process of analysis we can demonstrate the existence of other series at Morley, representatives of which are not found elsewhere mingled with those of the East Midland series. I allude to Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 19, 22, plate *D*; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, plate *E*; and 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, plate *F*. I have not identified these patterns with certainty elsewhere, but several of them are remarkably like tiles at Worcester and Oxford; I think, however, that a careful examination of the actual specimens is sufficient to convince that they belong to more than one series. Similarly, there are a few erratic tiles at Dale—Nos. 21, plate *D*; 15, 17, plate *E*; 14, 16, plate *E*; and several others not shown—all enamelled, that I have not met with anywhere else; apart from these, the Dale tiles all belong to the East Midland series. The tiles of Tideswell and Fenny Bentley, are each alone, so far as our county is concerned; specimens, however, of the former have been found at Croxden Abbey and in Shropshire, and of the latter at Tutbury.

How are we to explain the wide diffusion of some of these tiles, and their presence in different kilns? Were the stamps passed from tilery to tilery? or were casts of them distributed? or did companies of tile-wrights, carrying about with them their stamps and other tools, temporarily settle at the nearest convenient points to where their services were required? The latter, I think, is the most feasible solution. The manufacture must have involved considerable skill and experience, and it is difficult to understand how a small religious house, like that of Dale or Repton, could have required a staff of such artisans. The demand for tiles would be too intermittent—only at such times as alterations or additions were made to the house, or when a chantry was founded at a neighbouring church. The *kiln*, we can understand. It was there for use when tiles were required and the tile-wrights came to make them; besides, the convent might now and again let it for a small sum.

This theory explains why so few of the armorial bearings have any connection with the districts where they occur. This has long been felt to be a difficulty. Mr. Jewitt, it is true, boldly

attempted to localize those of Wirksworth and Repton, thereby implying that they were specially struck for these places. Our ex-editor, assuming that the Morley tiles were made at Dale Abbey, thus explains the difficulty:—"There are others [families] who do not seem to have been connected specially with Morley, but whose arms had been struck by the canons [of Dale] either for particular churches, or else because they were benefactors of the abbey. The moulds would subsequently become part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of the kiln-master [Did religious houses have *kiln-masters*?], and would be used whenever fresh tiles were required." But Mr. St. John Hope, writing about the same time (1878) upon the tiles of the abbey itself, remarked an "absence of any connecting link between the benefactors of the abbey and the arms of many [he might have said, *most*] of the tiles," and he suggested that "most of the moulds were originally made for the monasteries of Leicester and Thurgarton." He might have added those of York, Hull, Burton, Aldgate, and Coventry; and then have asked how Dale came to be possessed of the stamps of so widely distant places. The theory of a travelling company, on the other hand, fully meets the difficulty, and is in accordance with mediæval usage. By way of example, there are tiles at Dale Abbey bearing the arms of the Cantilupes of Ilkeston (No. 16, plate *D*). These tiles have also been found at Morley, Ashbourne, Wirksworth, Thurgarton, and Rossington, Yorkshire—places with which, so far as I am aware, this family had no connection. Now suppose the canons of Dale had this tile struck off to commemorate the gift of the rectory of Ilkeston by a member of this family in 1386, we can understand how the makers, carrying the stamp with them, might use it again for purely decorative purposes in distant places. Similarly, the fact that the curious heraldic tile with the three bells, No. 14, plate *D*, is found so widely spread as Morley, Dale, Lenton, Leicester, and York, is no disproof of Dr. Cox's suggestion, that it was *originally made* to commemorate John Statham's gift of bells to Morley Church in 1454. But while a ducally crowned lion-rampant was often assumed by the Stathams of Morley after their alliance with the older

family there, it must not be forgotten that other families in these counties, as the Seagraves, bore the same arms.

Beyond the general character of the ornamentation—and I leave my readers to draw their own conclusions therefrom—there is little to serve as a clue to the age of our county tiles. This is not so remarkable, when it is considered that very few of these tiles have been found *in situ*—mere patches of pavement at Dale, so far as I know. But it *is* remarkable that so wide a series as the East Midland should furnish no clue. If the sequence or relative ages of the several series could be ascertained, it would help to lift the veil ; but here again is uncertainty. During the excavations at Dale, the remains of two tile pavements, the one above the other, were found on the site of the Lady Chapel : if the excavators can identify the tiles of each, they will render a valuable service, as the lower tiles were, of course, the older. It has been said that incised tiles are older than those in which the design is depicted in a different colour from the ground. This is undoubtedly a mistake : they fulfilled the end of plain tiles, but were richer, yet not so much so as to detract from their value as a ground for the more ornate kind. Size, again, is of little value : the Leicester tiles that bear Dale patterns are almost invariably much smaller than those of the latter place, being $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches square. Still, a comparison of size, colour, texture, bevel (where possible), etc., might give rise to some good results. By this means, I found that the Dale tiles fall into several well defined groups. Even the large tiles there, that belong to the East Midland series, can be divided into two groups, in spite of the fact that many of the patterns are common to both. The tiles of the one are larger ($5\frac{3}{8}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches), more bevelled, lighter in colour, both externally and internally, more sonorous when struck, and better finished, than those of the other, which rarely exceed 5 or $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches square. That the latter were made first, is, I think, clear ; for instance, the pattern of No. 1, plate B, is common to both groups, but while it is perfect in the smaller and darker tiles, it has a part of the upper right-hand corner of

the shield missing in the others—indicating that in the interim, this portion of the stamp was broken off.

The accompanying plates have been reduced by photography from filled-in transfers of tracings of actual tiles, corrected from blurs and distortions incidental to the process of drying and firing; but care has been taken to interfere as little as possible with the pattern as it left the stamp. When more or less conjecturally restored, it will be duly noticed. The Derbyshire localities are given in larger type.

PLATE A.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where they all occur as inlaid tiles.

1. Bell with emblems of SS. Peter and Paul. Stamp intended for smaller tile. **Dale. Repton (Kiln). Wirksworth.** Cossington.* Leicester † (All Saints'). Lenton. Nottingham (Talbot Inn and elsewhere).‡ Thurgarton.§ York (S. Mary's Abbey).

2. Monkeys, piping and dancing. **Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate.|| Burton-on-Trent. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Kegworth. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's). York (St. Mary's Abbey).

3. Two birds, regardant. Stamp for smaller tile. **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Leicester (St. Mary's; All Saints'). Markfield.¶ York Minster.

4. Geometrical design. Stamp for smaller tile. **Dale. Morley.** Aldgate.

5. Inscription—"GLAVDVILE." **Dale. York.**

6. Geometrical, dotted. Stamp for smaller tile. **Dale. Wirksworth.** York.

* Leicestershire.

† All the Leicester tiles I have personally examined.

‡ Several from the same place, preserved in the Castle Museum, Nottingham.

§ Nottinghamshire: a series of these tiles engraved in the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association," Vol. VIII.

|| Leicestershire.

¶ Rutland.

7. Inscription—"GERALD **A**." Dale. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Kegworth. Nottingham. York.

8. Grotesque. A beautifully executed design, suggestive of a character in the mediæval "Feast of Fools." Stamp for smaller tile: corners cut off? **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Leicester (St. Mary's). Nottingham. Thurgarton. York.

9. Inscription—"EMMA **E**." Stamp for smaller tile. **Ashbourne. Dale.** Aldgate. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Leicester (St. Mary's; Trinity Hospital). York.

10. Grotesques; one with monk's head, and the other with a woman's, watching a hare hunt. Corners of stamp removed so as to fit small tiles? **Dale. Morley. Repton (Kiln).** Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Evington.* Leicester Abbey.

11. The Alphabet. The maker of the stamp (intended for small tile) seems to have forgotten, in his zeal to have the letters come out the right way, to reverse the alphabet *as a whole!* **Dale. Morley. Repton (Kiln). Tickenhall. Wirksworth.** Evington. Hull (Holy Trinity). Leicester (The Abbey; All Saints'; St. Mary's). Nottingham (Talbot Inn, and elsewhere). Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake.* York (St. Mary's Abbey.)

12. Fret of two vesicas. Stamp for small tile. **Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Thurgarton. York.

13. Crowned "M," flanked with "A," "A,"—"Ave Maria? The colours of the plate should be reversed, the ground being light. **Dale. Morley.** It occurs at Repton Priory as a light-coloured tile, with the pattern in relief.

14. Geometrical design. **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Nottingham. York.

15. The letter "L." **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Nottingham. York.

16. Pennant, with letter "R" reversed, and possibly "W" at the foot. **Dale.** Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). York.

* Leicestershire.

17. Grotesque, similar to No. 8. Stamp for smaller tile.
Dale. Morley.

18. Fleur-de-lis. Stamp for smaller tile. **Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Evington. Harringworth.* Hoby.* Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's). York?

PLATE B.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where they all occur as inlaid tiles.

1. Inscription—"REDLINGTON," and arms. Rev. G. Rowe conjecturally restored the York fragments as "Bridlington;" the arms closely resembling those of Gant, founder of that priory.
Dale. Repton (Priory). Wirksworth. Thurgarton York.

2. Four-tile tablet. Birds within a quatrefoil. The birds shown as leaves in Jewitt's plate, and as dolphins in Bailey's.
Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth. Leicester (The Abbey; St. Mary's).

3. Shield with five-petaled flower—heraldic? **Dale. Morley.** Leicester (All Saints').

4. Four-tile tablet. King's head within a quatrefoil. Stamp for smaller tile. **Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Beeby.* Thurgarton. York.

5. Compartment tile, with fleur-de-lis. **Dale. Morley. Repton (Kiln; Priory).** Burton-on-Trent. Nottingham.

6. Compartment tile, with grotesques, hare, bird, etc., and the arms Beauchamp and Warren. Stamp for smaller tiles. **Dale. Repton. Wirksworth.** Kegworth. Lenton. Leicester (All Saints'). Nottingham (Talbot Inn, and elsewhere). York.

7. Ram, with inscription—"SOL IN ARIETE," with "M," "A," "RC," "IA" (?), in angles. Stamp for smaller tiles. It is curious that while this seems to have been common, the only others known of this series of tiles charged with Signs of the Zodiac

* Leicestershire.

are a Cancer and a Capricornus at Melton Mowbray, and a Pisces formerly at Harrington. **Dale. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Hull. Kegworth. Melton Mowbray. Nottingham (Talbot Inn, and elsewhere). Ulverscroft.* York (St. Mary's Abbey).

8. Four-tile tablet. Butterflies within a circle. Stamp for smaller tiles. **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Leicester (All Saints'). Nottingham. Thurgarton. York (St. Mary's Abbey).

9. Cross, within circle. **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley.** Burton-on-Trent. York.

PLATE C.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where Nos. 2, 6, and 7 are enamelled, the rest being inlaid.

1. Sixteen-tile tablet. The patterns of the inner tiles do not quite fit with the outer, indicating, perhaps, that some of the stamps had been renewed. **Ashbourne** (all, except one of the two side tiles) **Dale** (all). **Wirksworth** (one of the side tiles). Aldgate (corner only). York (ditto).

2. Vesica, with background of vine.† **Dale.**

3. Lion's head and fleur-de-lis, interlacing (alluding to England and France). **Dale. Morley (?) . Wirksworth.** Hoby. Leicester (All Saints'). York (Museum).

4. England, with label of France, for Earldom of Lancaster. Mr. Jewitt's plate has a similar tile for Thurgarton and Wirksworth, but is reversed—intended for the same? **Dale.**

5. Barry of six. Stamp for smaller tile. *Grey of Codnor?* **Dale. Morley. Repton (Priory).** Leicester (All Saints'). York.

6. Four-tile tablet Circles with background of oak. **Dale.**

7. Barry of six. Of similar workmanship to No. 21, plate D. **Dale.**

* Leicestershire.

† The natural treatment of the foliage of this tile, and of No. 6, indicates a comparatively late date.

PLATE D.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where No. 21 is enamelled, the rest being inlaid.

1. Three bars embattled. *Barry of Tollerton, Notts. ? Dale.* Leicester (St Mary's).
2. A fesse between six cross-crosslets : a common shield throughout England. *Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Dale. Wirksworth.* Cossington (?). Leicester (All Saints'). Nottingham. York.
3. A cross—heraldic? *Burgh ? Morley.*
4. Two bars. Stamp for larger tile? *Morley.*
5. A bend between six martlets; reversed. *Furnival, Mounteney, or Lutterell. Morley.*
6. Heraldic? *Ashbourne. Dale. Wirksworth.* Aldgate. Leicester (St. Margaret's). Thurgarton.
7. On a bend cotised, three eagles displayed; reversed. Stamp for larger tile? *Mauley. Dale. Morley.* Aldgate. Rossington. Thurgarton. York.
8. Seven mascles conjoined with engrailed bordure. *Quinci. Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Repton (Priory). Wirksworth.* Aldgate. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Margaret's). Nottingham. Thurgarton.
9. Ten bezantes, a canton erm.; reversed. *Zouch. Morley.*
10. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, chequy; reversed *Thomas fitz Alan, Archbishop of Canterbury. Dale. Morley.* Nottingham (Talbot Inn, and elsewhere).
11. England, with label of France. *Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. Dale. Darley Abbey. Morley. Repton (Priory). Wirksworth.* Kegworth.
12. Fesse dancetté, between ten billets. Stamp for smaller tile. *Deincourt, or Basily of Ratcliffe-on-Trent. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.* Thurgarton. Rossington. York.
13. England, with label of France, similar to No. 11. *Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.* Lenton. Nottingham (Talbot Inn, and elsewhere).

14. Lion rampant ducally crowned. *Morley, Seagrave, or Darrell. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.* Leicester (All Saints'; Trinity Hospital). Nottingham. Lenton. Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake. York.

15. Lion rampant; reversed. *Luvetot?* **Morley.**

16. A fesse vair between three leopard's faces, jessant-de-lis. Stamp for larger tile? *Cantilupe of Ilkeston.* **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Thurgarton. York.

17. Quarterly, England and France; reversed. **Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** Aldgate. Kegworth. Lenton. Thurgarton. York.

18. A fesse. **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Wirksworth.** York.

19. Quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of ten, 2 and 3, three water bougets. **Morley.**

20. Heraldic? Stamp intended for larger tile. **Morley.** Coventry (St. Mary's Hall). Leicester (St. Mary's; Trinity Hospital).

21. A cross—heraldic? *Burgh?* **Dale. Repton (Priory).**

22. Barry of six, with label of five points: ornamentation of upper angle worn off? **Morley.**

23. A cross—heraldic? *Burgh?* **Ashbourne. Dale. Morley. Repton (Prior).** Aldgate. York.

PLATE E.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where Nos. 15 and 17 are enamelled, the rest being inlaid.

1. Two birds, addorsed, regardant. **Morley.** Worcester Museum (from Witton), exact?

2. Fleur-de-lis accompanied with crosses-crosslet fitchy. **Morley.**

3. Vairy. *Pevel?* **Morley.**

4. Fleur-de-lis. **Ashbourne. Morley.** Leicester (St. Mary's). Worcester Museum (from Witton), exact?

5, 18, and 19. Examples of a series of letters, one (T.E.)

interlacing. The majority have their corners filled in, as in 5 and 19. Other letters—A, B, C, E, I, L, N, S, T. All at **Morley**.

6. Four-tile tablet. Birds within quatrefoil. Stamp for larger tiles. **Dale**. Leicester (All Saints'—where are also tiles from a *similar* stamp; St. Mary's; Trinity Hospital). Lenton.

7. Geometric: very similar to No. 14 plate. **Dale**. **Morley**. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's; Trinity Hospital). Lenton.

8. Stag couchant. Very beautifully outlined. **Dale**. **Morley**. Thurgarton.

9. Ditto, but not so good. Stamp for larger tile. **Dale**. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's; Trinity Hospital). Lenton.

10 and 12. Geometrical. **Morley**.

11. Four-tile tablet. Queen's head, within a quatrefoil. **Dale**. Lenton. York.

13. Quatrefoil containing four maple leaves. **Morley**. Lichfield, exact?

14. Crossed keys with leaves. **Morley**. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's). Nottingham (Pilcher Gate). York.

15 and 17. Interlacing designs. **Dale**.

16. Four-tile tablet. The arrangement on plate probably not as the designer intended. Oak leaves arranged as cross within a quatrefoil. **Morley**.

PLATE F.

Copied from tiles at Dale Abbey and Morley, where Nos. 14 and 16 are enamelled, the rest being inlaid.

1. Monogram. Right-way-up? **Morley**.

2. Four-tile tablet, "Vesica Piscis." Conjecturally restored from much worn specimens. **Morley**. Similar, perhaps identical, tiles at Worcester and Exeter.

3. Double-headed eagle displayed. **Dale**. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's).

4 and 6. Flower displayed. **Morley**.

5. Four-tile tablet. Foliage within quatrefoil. Two stamps, both for larger tiles. (a) Upper left-hand pattern, **Morley**.

Hoby. Leicester All Saints'). (b) The other, **Ashbourne, Dale, Morley,**

7. Lion statant. **Morley** (much worn).

8. Roses. Conjecturally restored. **Morley.**

9. Geometrical design. **Dale. Morley.**

10. Four-tile tablet. Lion's heads and fleur-de-lis, alternate and interlacing. Obviously an allusion to England and France. Finely executed. **Dale. Derby (The Friary). Morley. Nottingham (Pilcher Gate).**

11. Interlacing designs, **Morley.**

12. Grotesque head within fret formed by two vesicas. **Dale. Leicester (All Saints'). Nottingham.**

13. Oak leaf and acorn, alternate and interlacing. Although inlaid, the stamp was evidently intended for an incised tile. **Morley. Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's). Nottingham (Pilcher Gate).**

14. A bold and effective design from the bitter-sweet. **Dale.**

15. Four-tile tablet. Birds within a quatrefoil. **Dale.**

16. Four-tile tablet. Quatrefoil within circles. **Dale** (very much worn).

The Chantries founded in the Parish Church of Ashburne, Co. Derby.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR OF ASHBURNE.

RECORDS are extant which prove that at least three Chantries existed in this Church, viz. :

The Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

„	„	Holy Cross.
„	„	S. Oswald.

The duty of Chantry Priests was, in the first place, to offer the Holy Sacrifice and to pray for the good estate of certain persons living or deceased, but they also followed the profession of schoolmasters in certain cases, and the names "Scholebroke" and "Schole-Bridge" applied in ancient documents to the Henmore Brook and the bridge across it leading to the school, show that a school existed in connection with the Chantry of S. Mary long before the present "Free" Grammar School was founded—"free" simply meaning that the education was no longer under direct ecclesiastical control. A deed of Sir Thomas Cokayne, dated 1564, alludes both to the "Schole-broke" and the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and in the accounts of the building of the present school there is this entry, "Charges about the old school, 29s."

Some confusion has been caused by the mingling of the two accounts of the two Chantries of S. Mary and the Holy Cross, the Knyveton family having been connected with both endowments, but it is evident that these were in fact separate foundations.

St. Mary's Chantry.

Henry Kniveton, Rector of Norbury, founded a Chantry at the altar of the Virgin Mary, 1391.

By an inquisition taken at Derby on Thursday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the 15th Richard II., it was found not to the damage of the King or any other, if he should permit Henry de Knyveton, Parson of the Church of Norbury, to give one messuage, one shop, two acres and a half of land and two acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Ashburne, Offcote, and Norbury to a certain Chaplain to perform divine service at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the Parish Church of Ashburne for the good estate of Henry de Knyveton whilst living, and for his soul when he should be dead, as also for the souls of his Father and Mother, of Nicholas de Knyveton his brother, John de Knyveton his cousin, and others who were Henry's Parents' Friends and Benefactors, that one messuage and two acres of meadow in Assheburne and Offcote were held of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln by the service of twelve pence per ann. that the Dean and Chapter held of the King, and the annual value was two shillings above reprises, that the shop in Asheburne was held of the Duke of Lancaster by four pence, and the Duke held of the king, and the annual value above reprises was two pence, and that the two acres and a half of land in Norbury was held of Philip de Okore, Knt., by six pence per annum, who held of the Duke of Lancaster, who held of the king, and the annual value above reprises was twelve pence. [Esch. 15th Ric. II., p. 2, n. 89.]

Queen Elizabeth, 10th Dec., 14th of her reign, granted to William James and John Graye, gents., for Tho. Lord Wentworth in fee four tents. in Ashburne in the tenure of William Clarke, Richard Walkeden, Widow Deane, and Rich. Hall, parcel of the possessions of Knighton's (Knyveton's) Chantry there to hold in fee. [Pat. 14 Elizabeth, p. 7.]

Petition of Thomas Carter, of the Middle Temple, to Sir F. Walsyngham, stating the intention of himself and others of the

town of Ashburne, Co. Derby, to found a free grammar school there, and desiring to purchase certain houses near the said town, belonging to the Queen, as an endowment for the school.

This grammar school was eventually founded on the site of the house belonging to this Chantry, as the deed of conveyance testifies.

The following Memoranda are copied from a paper formerly in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq., of Battersea Rise, keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, 1791.

Ashburne } The Estate and valewe of the landes and tenements desired
School. } of her Ma^{tie} towarde the maintenance of her Ma^{ties} Free
Schole to be erected in her Heighness towne of Ashborne in the peake in the
County of Derbye.

Imprimis the Herdman's Close and the xxx acres of Lande }
in Whitefeilde and Young are yet in Leas for xxij yeares and } xxxiiij. ij. o^b.
are rented p. ann.

Item the Teñt in Hanbury and Fowlde are yet in Leas for ix }
yeres and is rented p. ann. } xxvj. viij.

Item the P'sonage House in Bradborne and the Landes }
thereunto belonging are in Leas for xxv yeares and is } iiij^{li} xiiij^s. iiij^d.
rented pr ann.

The Tentis in Asheburne are Candle Rentis and have }
nothinge but Lytle backe-sydes unto them belonging and } iiij^{li} xix^s. viij^d.
are in ruin and yet in Leas for xij yeares or thereabout }
rented p. ann.

Sume Totall. xi^{li} xiiij^s x^d o^b.

NOTE.—That after the leases ended there is not any more Rente to be made of the Tentis in A. than the rente they go for at this psente. The reste of the Landes after the Leases ended maye be sume whate better than the rent they are now lett for, but for the space of the xxij yeares and upwardes there is not one peny more to be rayسد then the very bare rent. So that if her Ma^{tie} do gyve the lands but in Fee Ferme—the Schole shall not have any maintenance therby these xxij yeares and then but very little. It is therefore required of her Heighnes either to grante to the value of Tenne powndes of the same Landes in fee simple or otherwyse the Candle Rents in Fee simple and the reste in Fee Ferme or all in Fee Ferme at suche a Rent as her Ma^{tie} shall thinke mete and that the Schole may holde the same in Socage as of her Manor of Asheburne.

The causes y^t maye move her Ma^{tie} to graunte Lycense to erecte the sayd Schol and to gyve the landes demanded for mayntenaunce of y^e same.

Imprimis the sayd Towne of Ashburne is scittuat in the Peake in the County of Derbye a very rude cuntry in maner utterly voyde of preachers to teache ether younge or olde theire duties ether towards God or her Matie and therefore greate nede of Scholes for the good bringing up of youthe.

Item the sayd Towne is the Chefeste Market Towne wthn the sayd County greatly replenished, but yet wth poore people who are not able to paye their children scholing and so through wante bringe them up rather in beggingge then in vertuous learninge.

Item there is fourtie and odde townes and villages wthin Fyve myles compass about the sayd Towne of Ashburne and in all that compass and much more not one Schole so the sayde Schole being erected it will be a nurse of Learneinge to all those Townes and the reste of the Cuntrye thereabouts.

Item for wante of Scholes the youthe of that Cuntrye followe the olde traditions of Men and rather cleave to Papistrye than to the truthe of the Gospelle.

Item for wante of Scholes they know not God nor her Maties Lawes but are geven over to wickedness and vyces as sweringe, drunckenes, whordome, idlenes and suche lyke to the greate displeasure of God, contempte of her Heighness, and to the great damage and hurte of the comen wealthe.

Item. generally for thes and other great causes it might be alledged it is the place that hath greateste nede of a Schole in all Englande and yet no man hetherunto hath gone aboute to provyd for the same.

Item the sayd Towne and Mannor of Asheburne where the Schole is to be erected is her Matie towne and pcell of her Duchie of Lancaster.

Item the sayd Schole is determined to be dedicated to her Matie and in ppetuall memory of her Heighnes goodnes and Love towards the same Cuntrye it shall be called after the erection thereof "Schola Gramaticalis Dñe Elizabethæ Regine Ville sue Ashburnie."

These causes together with the zeale they beare to the gospell theire allegaunce to her Matie and theire Love to theire Cuntrye hath moved dyvers her Maties subjectes who are never to reap benefitt by the same daylye to travell for the erection of the sayd Schole to their great costes and charges expendinge their tyme and goodes in psentinge of this w^{ch} otherwyse they might use to theire owne profite.

Item the causes afforesayd have moved dyvers her Maties Lovinge subjects to graunte or gyve Landes towards the mayntenaunce of the same. So that yf her Matie maye be moved for the causes afforesayd to gyve the Landes demaunded then will the same Schole be made a very famous Schole and be well mayneteyned for ever to the manifolde comoditye of many otherwyse it is in great hassard never to be further pceded in—God graunt the conterarye.

Item the buyldinge thereof hath coste her sayd Subjectes and wyll coste them before it be finished ccccli so famous they intende to make it because it

is dedicated to her Heighnes—therefore they crave her Heighnes humblye to consider the pmisses and graunte theire petition.

Chauntry of the Holy Cross in Ashburne Church.

FOUNDED BY THE FEOFEES OF NICHOLAS KNIVETON,

A.D. 1392.

THE Original Charter for the founding and endowing of the Chantry at the Altar of the Holy Cross in the Church of S. Oswald, at Ashburne, in the County of Derby, under the Seals of Sir John Cokayn, Knt., and others, is dated at Ashburne Ao dni. 1392, 16th Richard II.

By an inquisition taken on Tuesday next after the Feast of S. Oswald the King and Martyr in the 16th Richard II., it was found not to the damage of the King or any other if he should permit John Cokeyn, Knight, John de Knyveton, Roger de Bradburne, and Richard Cokeyn to give one hundred shillings rent out of the Manor of Mircaston to a certain Chaplain to perform Divine Service for the good Estate of Johanna the Widow of Nicholas de Knyveton, Henry de Knyveton, Robert de Knyveton, and William de Hide, Chaplains, whilst living, and for their souls afterwards, and for the souls of Nicholas de Knyveton, William de Knyveton and Margery his Wife, and Thomas de Knyveton and their Parents, Friends, and Benefactors, and all the faithful departed at the Altar of the Holy Cross in the Church of S. Oswald in Assheburne, daily for ever (Esch. 16 Ric. II., p. 1, n. 136).

The persons by whom this Chantry was founded were feoffes of Nicholas Knyveton, Esq., deceased, and in the return of Chantries in the 1st Edward VI., under a commission issued 12 Feb. 37 Henry VIII., this Chantry is said to have been founded by Nicholas Knyveton, Esq., by Deed dated on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, 16th Richard II., for Mass at the Altar of the Holy Cross, and to distribute five shillings yearly at an obit amongst the Priests of the Church and the poor People there [Rot. in Cur. Augment.], and was worth £4 yearly.

The mansion now occupied by Colonel Wilkie and formerly the residence of Johnson's friend, Dr. Taylor, probably occupies the site of the residence wherein dwelt the Chaplain of this Chantry. At the end of the garden is a well noted for its water and called by the older inhabitants "the Rood Well." In the last century honours were paid to this well after the fashion of the Tissington Well-dressings, and Divine Service was celebrated in the Church on Ascension Day in connection with these observances.

The Chauntry Roll describes it as the Chantrye of Nicholas Knyveton, founded by Nicholas Knyveton, Esq., to syng Masse at the Alter of the Holy Cross, and to distribute at an obite *vs.* amongst the prysts of the Church and the Pore. The foundacon dated in Festo Nat. B. Marie 16th Regis Ricard II. Clere value *iiij*l* ix*d**, besides *v. s. viii*d** rente resolute. Thos. Russell Chantre pryst. At Ashebone is *viiij*c** howselyng people. Stock *cjs*, *viii*d**.

CONFIRMATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF THIS CHANTRY BY THE BISHOP AND THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LINCOLN, A.D. 1404.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris vel inspecturis, Johannes Cokayn, chivaler, Johannes de Knyuetone, de Bradley, Rogerus de Bradburne et Ricardus Cokayn, salutem in omnium saluatore. Cum Nicholaus de Knyuetone de Underwod armiger defunctus in testamento et ultimo voluntate sua in mente resolvens quod inter cetera pietatis officia illud unum de precipuis esse non ambigitur ut alma mater ecclesia novo semper fetu ministrorum jugitur sibi famularicium et in vinea dominica laborancium fecundaretur, quo Deo auctore et duce multiplici meritorum semine fructum in suis membris centesimum salvet (?) germinare. Cupiensque prout sibi ab alto concessum fuerat et omnium bonorum auctore mediante divinum cultum in ecclesia Parochiali Sancti Oswaldi de Asscheburne, Coventriensis et Lichfeldensis diocesis augere uberiusque florere, ordinavit et disposuit fundare facere in ecclesia predicta unam Cantarium unius Capellani divina ad altare Sancte Crucis in ecclesia predicta pro vivis ac defunctis singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum. Et ad predicta perimplenda et fine debito terminanda secundum

disposicionem et ordinacionem nostram, dictus Nicholaus fecit feoffare nos predictos Johannem Cokayn, Johannem de Knyuete Rogerum et Ricardum et alios quorum statum habemus in centum solidatis redditus cum pertinenciis de Manerio de Mircastone exeuntibus. Nos igitur prefati Johannes Cokayn, Johannes de Knyuete, Rogerus et Ricardus, volentes predicta quantum in nobis est in forma predicta perimplere de illustrissimi principis et domini nostri domini Ricardi dei gracia regis Anglie et Francie licencia, qui de sua gracia speciali per literas suas patentes, quorum data est apud Notyngham octavo die Augusti anno regni sui sexto decimo, concessit nobis prefatis Johanni Cokayn, Johanni de Knyuete Rogero et Ricardo, quod centum solidatas redditus exeuntes de Manerio de Mercastone, cum pertinenciis dare possimus et assignare cuidam capellano divina pro salubri statu Wilhelmi de Hyde capellani ac Johanne que fuit uxor Nicholai de Knyuete, Henrici de Knyuete et Roberti de Knyuete, dum vixerint et animabus suis cum ab hac luce migraverint, ac animabus Nicholai de Knyuete, Wilhelmi de Knyuete et Margerie uxoris ejus, et Thome de Knyuete, necnon pro animabus parentum amicorum et benefactorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum ad altare Sancte Crucis in ecclesia Sancti Oswaldi de Asscheburne, singulis diebus celebraturum. Et eidem Capellano quod ipse redditum predictum a nobis prefatis Johanne Cokayn, Johanne de Knyuete, Rogero et Ricardo recipere possit et percipere sibi et successoribus suis divina pro statu et animabus predictis ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum in forma predicta statuto quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia regia et capitali domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur non obstante, ac eciam de illustris principis domini Johannis ducis Aquitanie et Lancastrie de quo manerium predictum immediate tenetur ac reverendi viri Magistri Johannis de Schepeye* Decani Ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincolnie cui dicta ecclesia de Asscheburne unita

* John de Schepeye, LL.D., Dean of Lincoln from 1388 to 1412.

extitit annexa et appropriata, licencia speciali nobis concessa, dedimus concessimus et per presentes confirmavimus predicto Willelmo de Hyde predictum redditum centum solidatarum cum pertinenciis de predicto manerio percipiendum annuatim ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche, equis porcionibus. Habendum et tenendum predictum redditum centum solidatarum cum pertinenciis predicto Willelmo de Hyde et successoribus suis Capellanis secularibus divina ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta pro salubri statu predictorum et magistri Johannes de Schepeye, et pro anima Nicholai de Knyueton, predicti Capellani fundatoris et animabus predictis singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum, modo et forma subsequentibus. Et si contingat predictum redditum centum solidatarum a retro existere in parte vel in toto ad aliquam terminum terminorum predictorum, quod extunc bene liceat prefato Willelmo de Hyde et successoribus suis Capellanis secularibus vel eorum attornato in manerio predicto intrare, distringere, districtionem asportare et retinere quousque de predicto redditu et arraragiis ejusdem eidem Willelmo de Hyde et successoribus suis Capellanis secularibus plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In primis volumus et ordinamus quod provisio et ordinatio hujusmodi Capellani vocetur Cantaria Nicholai de Knyetone fundatoris. Et quod Capellanus ad dictam Cantariam cum vacare contigerit assumendus per heredes predicti Nicholai de Knyetone fundatoris sive per attornatos ejus assumetur et in eadem pacifice imponetur sine aliqua presentacione ad episcopum institucione val inducione ordinaria loci supradicti ad dictam Cantariam sic vacantem quoquomodo facta vel facienda. Et si contingat predictam Cantariam vacare, heredes predicti Nicholai fundatoris infra quadraginta dies a tempore vacationis ejusdem, unum Capellanum idoneum ordinare distulerint, extunc ordinacio et provisio hujus modi Capellani ad decanum ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincolnie, qui pro tempore fuerit ea vice devoluatum modo et forma supradicta. Et si idem decanus a tempore vacationis ejusdem Cantarie sibi ea vice devoluta per quadraginta dies unum Capellanum idoneum ad dictam cantariam ordinare distulerit

per se sive per attornatum suum ad hoc legitime deputatum, ex tunc ordinacio et provisio hujusmodi Capellani ad vicarium de Asscheburne qui pro tempore fuerit ad dictam cantariam sic vacantem ea vice devoluatur nullum prejudicium per hoc heredibus supradictis generando quin postea ad ipsam cantariam cum ipsam legitime vacare contigerit libere presentare valeant ad eandem juxta modum et ordinationem superius expressatum. Item volumus et ordinamus quod capellanus qui ad dictam cantariam assumetur statim post admissionem et pacificam possessionem adeptam saltem infra quindenam in presencia predicti heredis si possit esse presens vel attornati sui necnon in presencia vicarii ecclesie predictae et duorum proborum hominum ejusdem Parochie fidele faciat Inventorium indentatum de bonis omnibus dicte cantarie qualitercunque spectantibus et in quo statu dictam cantariam invenit, sic quod ipsa tam valore librorum, calicium, jocalium vestimentorum, ornamentorum, utencilium et omnium aliorum bonorum tan mobiliu[m] quam immobiliu[m] ad eandem quoquomodo spectancium in adeo bono statu seu meliore emittat sicut eam primitus adinvenit super quo teneatur idem Capellanus seu executores testamenti ejus successoribus et heredibus predictis integraliter respondere et de contentis in Inventario predicto et eorum augmento postea contingente eisdem satisfacere cum effectu hujus Inventarii una eis prefatum capellanum illud conf tem altera pars penes heredes predicti Nicholai fundatoris et tertia pars penes vicarium qui pro tempore fuerit ecclesie supradicte continue remanebit. Volumus eciam et ordinamus quod Capellanus et successores sui nullam mulierem secum in dicta cantaria ullo modo habitare permittant cujus omnino societatem continuam eis interdici[m]us et inhibemus. Item volumus et ordinamus quod si idem capellanus et successores sui aliquod beneficium ecclesiasticum cum Cura vel sine cura vel alia officia annualia seu perpetua vel aliquod stipendium annuale recipiant et ea vel illud per medietatem unius anni pacifi . . . optinuerint, ex tunc cantaria predicta in facto sit vacua et predictus Capellanus de eadem ammoveatur et alius idoneus Capellanus secularis in locum

ejus subrogetur modo et forma supradictis. Item volumus et ordinamus . . . predictus Capellanus et successores sui in missa sua de quocunque dicatur post primam colectam illius misse in fine oracionis semper dicant istam oracionem, **"Deus cui proprium est misereri semper et parcere,"* propiciare anime famuli tui, que terminetur sub determinacione oracionis precedentis et quod semper in die Iovis dicatur missa de Requiem cum pleno servicio mortuorum in die Mercurii precedente. Ita quad prima oracio illius missa sit oracio predicta nisi festum duplex ipso die Iovis contigerit. Item volumus et ordinamus quod capellanus qui ad dictam cantariam assumetur intersit in choro ipsius ecclesie indutus superpellicio singulis festis dupplicibus dominicis diebus ac omnibus aliis festis solempniter celebratis missis, vesperis, matutinis ceterisque officiis divinis cum nota psallendis ita quod non se absentat a dicta Cantaria nisi causa rationabilis subsistit vel de licencia vicarii ecclesie ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit vel ejus locum tenentis in ipsius absentia petita et optenta. Et si idem Capellanus absentet se a predicta cantaria per quindecim dies sine licencia heredis predicti Nicholai fundatoris petita et optenta sextunc ammoveatur de eadem Cantaria et alius idoneus Capellanu in locum ejus subrogetur licencia vicarii ecclesie predicta vel ejus locum tenentis petita et optenta non obstante. Item volumus et ordinamus quod capellanus qui ad dictam cantariam assumetur idoneus sit et conversacionis honeste qui si viciosus repertus fuerit vel de aliquo crimine notorio convictus post trinam monicionem ipsi per heredes predicti Nicholai fundatoris factam et eorum testibus fide dignis manifestatam ab ipsa cantaria ammoveatur et alius idoneus Capellanus in ejus loco subrogetur. Item volumus et ordinamus quod predictus Capellanus et successores sui diem anniversariorum predicti Nicholai fundatoris et predictorum defunctorum ac aliorum predictorum cum ab hac luce migraverint semper in die dominica in passione domini cum pleno servicio mortuorum cum omnibus capellanis in dicta ecclesia divina

* This has been placed amongst the Prayers on several occasions in our Liturgy.

celebrantibus solempniter faciant celebrari unum cereum unius libre cere super tumulum predicti Nicholai fundatoris ardentem apponendo illum cereum post solempnitatem factam prefato capellano et successoribus suis reservatum ad candelas inde faciendas, et in celebrationibus missarum ejusdem capellani ordendas de licencia et consensu Willelmi de Newenham† vicarii ecclesie prelate concessas, pro quo solempnitate facienda capellanorum remuneratione cereorum invencione campanarumque pulsacione ac preconis proclamacione Thomas Daukyn capellanus ad cantariam Henrici de Knyvetone assumptus et successores sui solvent annuatim de proficuis duarum acrarum prati sibi et successoribus suis per predictum Henricum datis et pro eadem solempnitate facienda assignatis. Item volumus et ordinamus quod quilibet Capellanus ad dictam cantariam assumendus antequam corporalem possessionem adeptus fuit juramentum corporale prestabit tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis presencia heredum predicti Nicholai fundatoris seu attornati ejus necnon vicarii ecclesie supradicte et aliorum proborum ac fide dignorum hominum dicta Parochia, quod omnes et singulas ordinationes bene et fideliter observabit et pro posse suo perimplebit et quod residenciam corporalem in predicta Cantaria in forma predicta. Item volumus et ordinamus quod in una sista cum quatuor seruris serata sit ista ordinacio predicta ac omnia alia munimenta dicte Cantarie quoquomodo spectancia ac eciam de consensu executorum predicti Nicholai fundatoris, testamentum et ultima voluntas predicti Nicholai fundatoris et omnia alia munimenta dictis executoribus pertinencia sint imposita, cujus predictae siste prima clavis penes predictum Capellanum et successores suos secunda clavis penes heredes predicti Nicholai fundatoris, tertia clavis penes executores predictos seu unum illorum et post decessum executorum predictorem penes heredes Nicholai de Mountgomery principalis executoris, et quarta clavis penes vicarium ecclesie supradicte remanebunt imperpetuum. Ita quod si oportuerit predictum

† William Newenham was Vicar of Ashburne, 1384—66.

Capellanum seu successores suos seu executores predictos vel etiam executores executorum predictorum aliquem munimenta inspicere, et ea de necessitate videre quod tunc custodes predictorum clavium vel eorum attornati sint parati ad aperiendum dictam sistam cum fuerint racionabiliter requisiti per eum vel per eos cui vel quibus ea vice necessitas incumbit. Item volumus et ordinamus quod omnes et singule ordinationes et articuli in die dominica in Passione Domini singulis annis ad magnam missam publica per predictum capellanum et successores suos seu vicarium ecclesie predictae recitentur. Et nos prefati Johannes Cokayn, Johannes de Knyvetone, Rogerus et Ricardus consensu Nicholai de Mountgomery, chivaler, Roberti de Knyvetone vicarii ecclesie de Dubbrugge, Johannis fitz herbert et Ricardi Spiser executorum testamenti predicti Nicholai fundatoris et Johanne que fuit uxor predicti Nicholai fundatoris ac Henrici de Knyvetone rectoris ecclesie de Northbury, supervisoris dicti testamenti et omnium aliorum quorum interest, predictum Willelmum de Hyde exoneramus per presentes durante tota vita sua de residencia corporali et omnibus aliis causis removendis supradictis, et quod ipse libere posset divina celebrare pro anima predicti Nicholai fundatoris statu et animabus supradictorum quando cunque et ubicunque sibi placuerit et predictum redditum libere recipere sibi poterit sine contradiccione aliqui nostrum vel alicujus nostrum seu aliorum vel al . . . nomine nostro licet . . . iam irregularitatem seu infirmitatem inciderit ordinationibus et articulis supradictis non obstantibus ea de causa quia idem Willelmus de Hyde dictam cantariam sumptibus suis propriis tam erga dominum regem quam alios quorum interest ad manum mortuam devenire fecit excepto quod si idem Willelmus aliquod beneficium ecclesiasticum cum cura vel sine cura vel aliquos stipendium annuale recipiat et illud per unum annum integrum pacifice optineat et extunc infra quatragesima dies et fine anni completi computatus predictus Willelmus unum Capellanum idoneum ad dictam Cantariam ordinare distulerit, quod tunc ordinatio et provisio hujus modi Capellani ad heredes predicti Nicholai fundatoris omnino in forma predicta devolvatur, proviso

semper quod pretexta exoneracionis predicti Willelmi de Hyde ut supradicitur non obstante, successores predicti Willelmi de Hyde teneant omnes et singulas ordinationes premissas modo et forma supradictis imperpetuum. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra sunt appensa. Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Mountgomery, Waltero Blount, Philippo de Okore, Nicholao de Longeford, militibus, Thoma de Knyvetone, Thoma de Lymstre, Ricardo Spiser, et aliis. Datum apud Asscheburne, die dominica in festo Nativitatis beate Marie virginis anno domini millesimo tricentesimo nonogesimo secundo. Et regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto decimo.

(1) Et nos Johannes decanus ante dictus et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Lincoln', prefatam ordinationem cantarie in dicta ecclesia de Assheburne fundate, quantum ad nos attinet approbamus, ratificamus et confirmamus.

(2) *Duplicatur* per presentes sigillorum nostrorum appensione munitas. Datum Lincoln' quo ad consignacionem decimo octavo die mensis Marcii, anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonogesimo secundo.

(3) Et nos Johannes* permissione divina Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopus hujusmodi Cantarie ordinationem fundate in ecclesia de Assheburn antedicta, quatenus ad nos pertinet in hac parte approbamus ratificamus et tenore presencium confirmamus. Datum quo ad consignacionem presancium sub sigillo nostro in Castro nostro de Eccleshale decimo die mensis Julii anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} quarto, et nostre Translacionis Sexto.

Seven seal ties but only five seals remain, and these more or less imperfect.

The third seal bears a shield of arms of Roger de Bradburne.

(1) In a different handwriting.

(2) This is in the same handwriting as the deed.

(3) In a different handwriting.

* John Burghill, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1498 to 1415.

The fifth seal is an imperfect seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.



On dors Exhibita in Visitacione Regia, Anno dni 1547.*

Thomas Daukyn was the first Chaplain, being instituted in 1393, on the presentation of the Rector of Norbury.

Deed between Thomas Russell, rood Priest of Ashburne, of the one part and John Knyveton, of Myrcaston, gentleman, patron of the same service and Chantry, and Sir Henry Hudson, † the Vicar of Ashburne, of the other part. Whereby the said Thomas Russell‡ acknowledges to have received the several Mass Books, chalices and other articles belonging to the said Chantry which he promises to take care of &c., dated 15th January, 7 Henry VIII.

Thys byll tripartyte Indentyd y° xv° day off Januar the yere and Rayng of Kyng Henre the viij° y° vij° yere be twyx S^r Thomas Russell y° Roode prest of Ascheburne one y° one partys and John Knyvetone of Murcaston, gentyllman patroun of y° same servyce and chantre and S^r Henre Hudson y° vycar off Ascheburne on the oder parti do wyttnes thys, y^t the sayd Vycar of the sayde towne hathe delyu^rd to y° a fore namyd S^r thomas atte y° day a fore reheryd y^t ys to wyth, ij mass bokes y° ton written y° todir in print, ij chalessys w^t ij casys a gretter and a lesse, y° gretter hole gylt and y° case coveryd w^t leddur y° todur chalys parcell gylt and a case made of wyckarwandes, a cope of purpyll velluett flowryd w^t golld warke, vj vestementes w^t albys won cloth of golld, a nodur of deckfyne, y° thryd Redd satten flowryd w^t golld warke, y° iiij^t purpyll satten Rowyd w^t whyte sylke and golld, y° v^{te} whyt^t and grene, y° vi^{te} whyt^t sorlenton a grand vestement w^t owtt a albe, v, auter clothys, iiij terporapys w^t ij casys ij paxys, ij . . ettes, a

* British Museum Woolley Charters, x. 31.

† Henry Hudson was appointed Vicar of Ashburne in 1500.

‡ Thomas Russell, according to Dr. Cox, was the last priest of this Chantry, and obtained a pension of £4 in the time of Philip and Mary.

kover for lenton to hange a fore the albe, a kover for the hersse, in the osbett a boke namyd stimulus ccnsciencie, a pyx a boke of fesyke, a boke of y^e pater noster, a boke of sermond mater, a brasse pott, a cawdron a masur, ij whyschyres, ij dublers, ij dyschies, ij sasers, ij cont a broch, a payre of cawbertes, ij chestes in y^e Roodequere, y^e ton nott opened, a brasyr a morter and a pestell a meyt bord and a payre of trestulles a forme . . . es of a presse a payre of ball- (? bed) stickes a troghe ij boxes w^t evedenc' y^e composyscyon and letter patent w^t oder perttynnyng and belongyng to the sayd servyce and chantré to ye use and profett of y^e sayd S^r Thomas Russell so y^t y^e sayd S^r Thomas se the keypyng or cause to be keppyd y^e fore said a awnementes in y^e chyrche and Reuestre of Ascheburn in the sayd chestes and in the Chest in y^e reuestre chambir, perttynnyng to the same as he doth ys owne goodes allso the sayd S^r Thomas schall nott aleyne nor putt a way be ys wyll non of the sayd awnementes to the sayd servyce and chantré pertaynyng and belongyng bott effectually and w^t gode wyll glade to dyscharge hys consciens att hys departure acordynge to the compposticion also a tynacull of tartures Rowyd w^t golld wyttenes here foloyng.

Brit. Mus. Woolley Charters, VI. 38.

Queen Elizabeth, on 30th Jan., 18th of her reign, gave to John Mershe of London, Esq., & Will. Mershe of the same, gent., all those messuages, lands, tent^s, meadows, feeding pastures, rents, services, liberties, & heredit^s whatsoever given and granted for a Chantry Chaplain, the lighting of Lamps at obit and such like services in the Church of Ashburne, and in the Chapel of the B.V.M. in the Manor of Hoghe to hold in fee in socage.

Pat. 18. Elizabeth p. 2.

St. Oswald's Chantry.

JOHN BRADBURNE of Hough in this Parish, Esq^r., and Ann his wife, founders also of a Chantry at Hough, founded a Chantry in this Church about the 3rd year of Richard the IIIrd, to the honour of

God and S. Oswald for a Priest to perform divine service there, and to pray for the souls of the Founders, and all Christian souls; the annual income of which appears by the return in 1st Edward VI. to have been 100 shillings.

[Rot in Cur. Augment.]

Henry Vernon squier and Nicholas Mountgomery and other have license to found a Chauntry in the Parishe Church of Ashburne, the same to be called the Chauntry of John Bradburne, for ever.

[Harleian. MSS. 433 fo. 101^b.]

In Vol. IX., p. 188, of this *Journal*, are copies of two deeds contributed by Mr. W. D. Fane of Melbourne Hall, which prove that the Chaplains and the patrons had already, as early as 27th Henry VIII., begun to alienate the property belonging to this Chantry.

The item in the inventory of Edward VI. wherein the Commissioners describe the two sacryng bells hanging before the *Altar of grene*, refers to this Chantry, it being connected with *the Green Hall*.

The Chantry Roll describes it as "the Chauntrie of Assheburne founded by John and Anne Bradburne to the honor of God and S. Oswald, to mayntayn Godd's Service and praye for the founders' souls, C. s. : clere—ciii^s. x^d : for the keping of an obitt iij^s iiij^d. To the parish Church belongeth M. houselinge people stocke lxxv^s. j.d."

Queen Elizabeth on the 1st February in the 6th year of her reign granted to Wm. Grice, Esq., and Anthony Forster, gent., all those lands and heridit^s called Almes lands in Ashburne in the tenure of Humphrey Bradburne, Knt., to hold in fee, in socage.

[Pat. 6th Elizabeth, p. 4.]

Queen Elizabeth, on the 13th September, in the 16th year of her reign, granted to John Farnham, Esq., in fee all these the Chantries late founded by John Bradburne and Ann, his wife, Nicholas Kniveton, and others, in the Parish Church of Ashburne, and in the Chapel of B. Virgin Mary in the Manor of Hoghe, and all the lands, tenements, rents, liberties, and

hereditaments whatsoever thereto belonging by the rent of £10 16s. yearly.
[Pat. 10th Queen Elizabeth, p. 2.]

And the same Queen, by Patent dated the 18th March, in the 30th year of her reign, granted to Edmund Downing and Miles Dodding, gent., in fee, all that messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances and all the lands, meadows, feeding pastures, &c., thereto belonging, in the tenure of John Rose, in Ashburne, late belonging to the Chantry of S. Oswald in the Church there, and a parcel of land there in the tenure of William Shawe, late also belonging to that Chantry, and devised to Francis Bradburne by indenture dated 27th Elizabeth, to hold by the rent of 26s. 8d. per ann.
[Rot. 30th Elizabeth, p. 15.]

The following Institutions to the Chantry of S. Oswald are noted by Dr. Cox from the Lichfield Registers :

- 1484. Christopher Puce ; patrons, John and Ann Bradburne.
- 1509. Robert Hasilhurst ; patron, Humphrey Bradburne, on the death of C. P.
- 1540. Thomas Stone ; patron, Humphrey Bradburne, on the death of R. H.
- 1542. Edward Bennett ; patrons, William Bradburne, Thomas Leghe, and Philip Bennett.

On the resignation of T. S., Bennett obtained a pension of £5 from Queen Mary.

Endowments for perpetual Lights

in the Church of Ashburne. Conveyance from Henry Buckbert, of London, and others, to Henry Walker, of Castern, Co. Stafford, of a piece of land in Ashburne, Co. Derby, called Lampholme. Dated 30th October, 3rd Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth, on 21st July, in the 1st year of her reign, granted to George Howard, Kt., *inter alia* one parcel of meadow lying in the parish of Ashburne, called Lampholme meadow, in the tenure of John Knifton, given for the maintenance of a lamp in the Parish Church of Ashburne.

[Pat. 1st Elizabeth, p. 7.]

Notes on the Discoveries made in the Nave and Aisles of Repton Church during the late Restoration.

BY J. T. IRVINE.

SOME years ago I was permitted to bring before the members of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society a short description of the crypt of Repton Church;* and certain happy accidents now enable me to extend the information then obtained westwards into the nave and its aisles, in respect to the early changes which took place, and eventually brought them to their present state.

The late restoration of the church, under Sir A. Blomfield's direction, was by him placed in the careful hands of Mr. John Thompson, builder, of Peterborough, for execution, to which gentleman I owe thanks for the use of the very careful plan and drawings made for him by his clerk, Mr. Garwood, and permission to place them before the Society.

I would here say that not having the opportunity to see the remains while open, but only to judge from the drawings, my suggestions in regard to their succession and order are but probable approximations.

Such order seems to be reduceable into :—

- 1st.—A stone structure with transepts and crossing, with arches of plain square orders. This a structure later than the stone chancel of Saxon date.
- 2nd.—The introduction of Norman pillars and arches at least from crossing into both transepts, as evidenced by

* "Journal of the D. A. & N. H. S.," Vol. V., pp. 165-172, with plates.

the lower parts of two of the circular shafts still in place, but *wanting bases*.

- 3rd.—The discovery of the walls of this crossing at present on its north-west and south sides.
- 4th.—The finding of the remains of a south doorway to a narrow aisle, of Transitional or Early English date, inside west end of present aisle.
- 5th.—So much of the foundation of the *east* wall of an enlarged south transept of like date (?) as extended from the site of the removed south wall of the older Norman transept up to that line still represented by the south wall of that chapel at present.
- 6th.—The laying open in west end of present north aisle of nave of the wall of an older aisle, of the same relative width as that of the present south one, where, indeed, it appears as a foundation along both the west end and south wall.
- 7th.—That the present sexagonal plan of pillars was adopted precisely as was the case at St. Chad's Church, Lichfield, to enable the aisles to present a succession of gables, and the great timber which supported the dividing gutter to rest in the side so presented.

The Norman north transept remained perfect after the Early English period, for it left the crossing so dark that a pointed window was forced into the narrow slip existing between the east wall of such transept and the north-east angle of the crossing; and, indeed, the lower part of the east wall of this transept, less the return of its north wall, remains at present; whilst their solid walls and narrow Norman arches remained until about the commencement of this century.

The like arch to south of crossing would prove the existence of a like transept there. But the remains laid open by Mr. Thompson in the present chapel are most interesting, from being limited in length to *just so much* as filled in the vacant space between such removed transept and the new south line of desired chapel. Whether or no a like-pointed window had existed cannot be discovered without the removal of plaster on east respond. As in

most cases where a founder builds an aisle, he generally formed a transept or some special work in its east end for his mortuary chapel. This has led me to place its date in connection with the remains of that door and aisle brought to light inside the south aisle, rather than later.

The erection of that very considerable alteration of both aisles whose remains were found in the north aisle, and whose foundations can still, with care, be traced under the wall of present south one, very probably led to the destruction of the first north transept.

The remains of floors exposed are very instructive. From comparison with the plans of other churches of Saxon date, we might reasonably suppose that the lines of its side walls would have been present in some shape below and between the present arcade pillars. But no such fragments appear to have been seen. It is, however, certain from the bases that the two western nave pillars are somewhat later than those eastward of them.

The remains of the floors seen, prove that in so far as that whose level agreed with the level surface of the top step of stairs to crypt, that so far as it presented itself westwards, so much, at least, must have been included in the Saxon and Norman churches, while similar results followed in regard to the tile floor discovered above it. It is impossible not to feel grieved that no one was present who could have obtained the removal of the few additional shovelfuls of earth that would have shed so much further light on the whole matter; and it seems strange to have to thank the builder for his admirable drawings of such remains as of necessity came in his way.

The singular side chapels which once existed on north-east and south sides of the crypt here, were also present in the crypts of Wing and Brixworth churches, as may be seen on the diagram plans sent for comparison. In all three cases these side chapels, though destroyed, are very distinctly represented by the openings which in either case led into them. So similar are they in their arrangement as to suggest possible connection in their use, date of erection, and perhaps even the same master mason engaged in their erection.

The Lost History of Peak Forest, the Hunting Ground of the Peverels.

By JOHN PYM YEATMAN, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.



THE historian has long essayed to learn something about this great forest field, given over eight hundred years ago by the Conqueror to William, founder of the House of Peverel, a hero over whose personality there has always been a glamour and a cloud almost impenetrable. The late Robert Eyton, in his marvellous "History of Shropshire," gathered together many little facts which go far towards bringing him back into the light of day, and the writer of this article, in his "History of the House of Arundel," has also published other facts, which he, too, has dug up from the depths of the lumber stowed away in the Public Record Office; but it is still open to any industrious student of antiquity to determine more accurately his actual relationship to the great Conqueror, and the discovery by the writer of a vast mass of Peak Forest Inquests of an early date, which had long been hidden in the Record Office, may help towards the solution of the problem, as they certainly supply the necessary history of Peak Forest.

These Inquests are of themselves of the highest interest, not only with regard to local history, but to the subject generally of Forestry and Venery, so very few Forest Rolls remaining accessible. The Record Office calendars show but a small collection, chiefly copies, and always fragments. The Rolls recently discovered

comprise a perfect series for about 100 years of a very interesting period of history—the thirteenth century.

It is well known that nothing can be seen at the Record Office unless the searcher can produce a reference from some Cartulary or Index deposited there, and known to the officials—a general search being an impossibility, owing to the rules of the establishment, which require the desired documents *to be specified*. These Records have not been thoroughly calendared, hence they have never seen the light, and, if any persons have seen them, they have never given the public the benefit of their knowledge. In gathering material for his “History of Derbyshire,” the author made many unsuccessful attempts to discover any Records relating to Peak Forest, and he had despaired of finding any, until the discovery of an *Inspeximus* by Queen Elizabeth, of a portion of an early roll relating to the Foresters of Fee of Peak, in the muniment room of Mr. Westby Bagshawe, of The Oaks, a descendant of one of these foresters, convinced him that the Records must be in existence.

The only trace of a Peak Forest Roll given by the Record Office is a mere fragment of the date of 13 Edward I., of a very similar character to the Roll inspected by Queen Elizabeth, but which latter, from comparison, was very clearly of an earlier period. In Queen Elizabeth's reign it was deposited at Westminster. How, or why, or when, since that period, this record had strayed, can be only conjectured; but in some way it had found its way to Lancaster, and although a Royal Record, which should have been deposited in the King's Court, it had become incorporated amongst the Duchy Records, and was described by Sir Thomas Hardy, in his report upon the Duchy Records, as of that character, and of the date of King Edward I.

The Rolls are of two separate dates, one set clearly dated the 13th Edward I., when the Forest was the property of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the other being only dated by a Saint's day; but many of these rolls contain references to King Henry III. as the *then* King; and a further search showed that they must have been recorded after the 35th and before the 37th of that

King. A reference to the Patent Rolls of 36th Henry III., gives the commission to the judges who adjudicated upon these Inquests and upon the presentments of the Swainmote Courts, thus clearly dating them as of that year.

The old law books lay it down as a rule that the Courts of the Justices in Eyre were held every third year, but these Rolls show, from the clearest internal evidence, that no such Courts had been held from the 18th of King John to the 36th of Henry III., and only those offences which were committed in the reign of the then king were tried; and the later Rolls contain Inquests of occurrences from the latter date to that of the Inquest, 13 Edward I., again showing that no Court had been held between these dates. The Patent Roll of 36 Henry III. indicates that the object of the enquiry was concerning Purprestures *et alia* within the Peak Forest.

The Rolls prove that not only were Purprestures inquired into, but, under "*alia*," were considered Assarts, the building of houses within the Forests, the exactions and misconduct of bailiffs and officers, the number of horse-breeding establishments, with the number of horses and mares with their young, the grants of marriages of the heirs of the Foresters of fee, and lastly, but chiefest of all, the convictions upon presentments of the Foresters Verderers and of 36 freemen, of all offences of vert and venison, and with them an account of the customs of the Foresters. That these Inquests were not held periodically, and only recorded at the date above given, appears clear from the fact that a very large number of the persons convicted were described as being then dead, and their heirs were made liable.

The heirs, also, of Foresters and others who should have made presentments, and who had failed to do so, were brought before the Court and fined. The offences, whether of making assarts, purprestures, building houses in the Forest, selling trees, or crimes of vert and venison, although evidently tried at one date, were all approximately dated by reference to the bailiffs of the Forest who held office at the time of their committal. These bailiffs are mentioned in their order, and the number of years of

their separate tenures of office is given in several places. For instance, in ascertaining the profits of the King's mines, the record states that the Earl of Ferrars was bailiff in the time of King John, and received the profits for six years in the time of King Henry III., and that he received £15 during his term of office in the latter King's reign; that Brian de Insula held the office for five years, and received £12; Robert de Lexington, six years, £40; Ralf fil Nicolas, one year, £5; John Goband, three years, £7 10s.; Warner Engayne, £12 10s. in five years; John de Grey, £15 in six years; Wm. de Horsenden, for one year, 50 shillings. Rad Bugg, of Nottingham (the ancestor of the Lords Willoughby of Wollaton), extracted the minerals in the time of John Goband, and Wm. de Langsdon and Rad Bugg, of Bakewell (father or son of the former), in the time of John de Grey.

The Pipe Rolls confirm the above dates. They show that the Earl of Ferrars had a grant of the office in 18 John, that Brian de Insula had one in 7 Henry III., and that he farmed it for £100 per year, and that Wm. de Horsenden had one in 33 Henry III., and so forth. These dates are of the greatest value to Nottingham and Derby county history, for many undated charters are executed before the Bailiffs of the Honour.

It will thus be seen that a complete history of the Peak Forest exists from the time of King John, who, in accordance with his usual habits, granted away the Crown Revenues to his favourite subjects. Wm. Brewer, the great Judge, who was Regent of King Richard I., was in arrears for the farm of the Honour of Peverel, in the 1st of King John. No doubt the wily judge took advantage in this instance, as in many others, whilst King Richard was in the Holy Land and in prison, to obtain for himself this favourite resort of the Kings of England. It would also seem that unless there was a settled conviction or design known to King John and his friends that King Richard should be kept in prison, Wm. Brewer would not have dared to take such a property for himself.

It is clear from the Pipe Rolls that after the forfeiture of

Wm. Peverel, Henry II. resumed possession of this Crown property, and that he had it in hand during his reign. In his third year there is a charge of £10 16s. *in adequitatione corredio* for the expenses of the King at Peak Castle; £37 12s. 3d. for entertaining the King of Scotland there and at Nottingham; besides a charge of 72 shillings for wine at Peak. The same year Robert de Chalz paid 20 marcs for the administration of the King's Forests in Nottingham and Derby, and probably at that date he acted as Bailiff of the Peak.

In 14 Henry II., Matilda, the King's daughter, was resident at Peak, for there is a charge of £4 10s. for two watchers and one porter, and 30s. for one palfrey and one courser (*fugat*) for her use. There is also a payment of 10s. for two "pedicators" (trappers), who went to Normandy from thence to kill wolves.

In 22 Henry II., £135 was expended upon the operations (works) of the Castle, and in the same Roll there is a charge of 76s. 8d. for keeping the King's bears, and for expenses attending the Ursary of the King, and for taking the bears from Nottingham to Winchester. The capture of wolves was in ancient times a very important matter, though doubtless the breed was not wholly discouraged, on account of the good sport of hunting them, but they might become too numerous in the neighbourhood of the deer, and it was therefore necessary to keep them down within certain limits. In these Records it is stated that John the Wolfhunter and Thomas fil Thomas Foljamb held a bovat of land, which was formerly one Serjeantry, assigned for the taking of wolves in the Forest, and it was in ancient times divided, so that each of them held half a bovat, of which the said John held one part; and a certain Hugo de Morhaye, who formerly held the other part, gave it with his daughter Katherine, who afterwards sold it to Thomas Foljamb, and the jury being asked what liabilities or rights (*jura*) pertained to that Serjeantry, answered none, except that the land should not be assessed by the Bailiffs of Compana, but that in each year, in March and September, the Wolfhunters should go through the midst of the Forest for placing traps (*peditas*) for taking wolves where they were found by the

hounds, and, if the hounds could not scent them, they should go at other times, in the time of summer, at St. Barnabas' Day, when the wolves had young (*catulos*), and they should take a lad (*garçon*) to carry the traps (*ingenia*), who should be armed with a hatchet and a (*gesarme**), with a knife at his belt (*cutell' ad zonam*), but without bow or arrows, and he should have a mastiff not lawed (*expeditatus*), and trained for the purpose.

Judging from the fines imposed upon the convictions for venison trespasses, it would seem that the penalties for taking the king's deer, and for all kinds of venison trespass, were by no means so terrible as historians would make us believe. We find in these Rolls that the same men were fined over and over again; sometimes a few marks, occasionally only half a mark, certainly not grievous punishment, nor sufficient to deter them from a repetition of the offences. And, more than this, these punishments were administered charitably: some of the convicted were excused the payment of these fines on account of their poverty.

The presentments for venison trespass open with a tremendous indictment against Wm. Ferrars, Earl of Derby, who was then dead, Ralf Beaufoi of Trusley, Wm. May, the Earl's hunter, and Robert Curzon of Chaddesden, with Henry (Foljambe?) de Elton, who had taken during his six years of office over 2,000 beasts. This limit of six years shows that the enquiry evidently was confined to King Henry's reign, and did not extend to that of his father. Ralf Beaufoi was fined £10; Robert Curzon, 60 marks; the Earl's hunter had escaped (retired into Norfolk), where he was to be attached.

It does not appear from this Roll what the heirs of the Earl were fined, but it is very probable that the payments by Edward the king's son in 38 Henry III., of 102 marks and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark were in respect of it. It was probably one of the occasions for bringing ruin to Robert, Earl of Derby, who was outlawed shortly afterwards and his possessions given to the king's son. Nearly all the chief men of the counties of York and Derby, and many of

* *Hasta vel jaculum*, a spear or lance.—ED.

Nottingham, were convicted at this inquest. The Veseys of Fulbec, Warner Engayne, Thomas Gresley, Thomas de Furnival, Ralf Bagot (brother of the Earl), William, the then Earl of Derby, the Saviles, Albinis, and very many clerical magnates, the Bishop of Chester, his Archdeacons and Canons, and many of the secular clergy, some of them for hunting and others for receiving the hunters and consuming the venison. This latter was a very common offence, and the fact that men dared to run the risk of a conviction for the enjoyment of gracing a wedding feast with a haunch of vension would not indicate that the Forest Laws carried much terror with them at that period, as our voracious historians constantly assert. Nor were convictions a mere matter of course. Sometimes the Verderers failed to convict, though they seem generally to have been successful.

William de Vesci, Baron, Wm. Latun', Jo. de Auceville, brother of Robert, Wm. de Sattorp, and Robert Viator (? Venator), of the earl, were charged with taking three stags in the forest. John de Auceville was then in the Holy Land on a pilgrimage. William de Vesci protested before the Verderers that he took the stags by the gift of the king, and he brought the king's brief by Brian de Insula, then Justice of Forests, therefore they withdrew the charge, and William with his whole family were quit of it. An unpleasant story, and probably not an uncommon one, showing how lightly life was regarded in that age, appears in a charge against Matthew de Sipeley, Robt. de Burton, Matthew de Storches, Bate Bradule, Roger de Deneby, and Robt. de Rysley, for coming into the forest with their boys and with hounds to commit venison trespasses, in other words, to hunt. They were captured by the king's foresters and liberated by Robert de Esseburn, constable of Peak, for Ralf fil Nicolas (bailliff). They were ordered by the king's writ to be taken before Robert de Ros, then Justice of the Forest, but Robert de Esseburn appeared and said that Bate and Roger had escaped prison and he then beheaded them (*decollati*), and that he had discharged Robt. de Rysley and the other boys because they were youths. For this, Robert de Esseburn was in *miseriordia*. It would have been satisfactory to

learn whether his fault was for his humanity to the younger boys, or for beheading poor Bate and Roger ; anyway, it was a sad end of a happy hunting day. It would appear rather that he was fined for what was not his fault, for the record adds that he was fined 10 marks *for the escape*. Matthew de Sepley was fined 60 marks, as the chief criminal ; Matthew de Storches, only 20s.

A party of clerical poachers fell into trouble upon a visit to the Abbot of Leicester at his house at Glossop, Roger de Wesham, Bishop of Chester, Magister Thomas de Ferneley, William, vicar of Glossop, Archdeacon Adam de Stamford, Magister Rich. de Stamford, John Clericus, and Roger Mariscal, were all found guilty of taking a doe (*Bissam*). John Clericus was a monk unknown, and, therefore, he got off, but the Archbishop was attached to compel the appearance of the Bishop before the Justices.

The Knight Jurors of the county of Derby presented Wm. Bardolf (a great Baron) for taking two stags, but he proved that he had the grant of the king, and so the Knight Jurors were themselves in *misericordia*.

Matthew de Sepeley, sen., Robert le Brun, and Ad. de Penkestone (who was then dead) took one stag, two bissa, and one fawn (*setonem*), and were imprisoned by Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, then bailiff of Peak (then dead), who took certain monies to liberate them, and this, adds the record "he could not do without the special mandate of the king or of the Justices of the Forest, therefore his heirs must answer for it. The word seton, here translated fawn, is a curious one, and difficult to trace.*

John Saville, of the county of York, with his brothers William and Walter, took a stag in Langedale, which they carried to the house of John. He came before the Justices and produced the King's pardon for all forest trespasses dated the 7th February 35th year of the king's reign, therefore John and his brothers were quit of that transgression, but the Knight Jurors were not blamed or fined, since the very fact of pardon was an admission of guilt.

* It would seem to be a corruption of Secta—offspring.—(see Ducange).

Matthew de Hathersage, a Baron, who had married the heiress of Musard, was presented for having a certain Buckstall in his own woods, in Hathersage, too near the King's Forest. This was a toil for taking deer, and Matthew said that he and his ancestors always had it and ought to have it, and that formerly they had it still nearer to the forest. It is difficult to understand the meaning of the verdict, for he was fined 20 marks, that his Buckstall should remain so that it should not be nearer to the forest than where it was; from which it would seem that he was only acting within his rights.

A sad occurrence is recited in a Roll of 13 Edward I. The jury presented that when the king *made his chase* at Compana, in the forest, upon the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, in the 3rd year of his reign, William fil Rankelli of Hocklow, came, and when the king's hounds had got a stag at bay (*ad barum*) beyond the bounds of the forest, William shot the stag and killed the king's hounds; upon the king's hunters coming up they cried him (*exclamaverunt*) and he fled, and they took the venison to the king's larder.

In a Roll of 13 Edward I., there is a charge against Thomas de Furnival, Lord of Sheffield, to whom, in the 48th year of Henry III. was entrusted the Castle of Peak, that he with his familiars, Ivo de Heriz, Rad Barry, Rad de Ecclesall, a certain Knight Stout of Stuteville, all of Nottingham, and others, killed no less than 12 beasts. They were all severely punished.

In the same year there is a great presentment against Robert, Earl Ferrars, then Earl of Derby, who, with a great many Knights and high personages, his familiars (Knights) came into the Forest of Compana, on the day of St. Thomas the Martyr (48 H. III.) and took 40 beasts, and drove away other 40, and at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1st), took 50 beasts and drove away 70, and at St. Mich. took 40 and drove away another 40.

These grave charges probably formed another link in the chain of events which culminated in the ruin of this great nobleman.

A curious case occurred at a Swanmote held at Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the Forest, on the Feast of St. Gregory, 8 Edward I.,

William Foljambe came before Thomas le Ragged, then Bailiff, and presented that Henry de Medwe took a doe with a certain black hound, which was called "Collyng," at Canehevid, and he agreed to prove this under 100 marks penalty. Henry de Medwe denied the charge, and said that William Foljambe himself, and Gregory, his brother-in-law, with his other familiars and shepherds (*pastores*), at Martyngode Weston, and Wormhill, had destroyed 100 beasts of the forest—stags, does, and setons; and for the verification of these charges he bound himself in 100 marks, and for bail gave Wm. Martyn and Thos. fil Thomas Foljambe.

The Jury found Henry guilty, and he was fined 100s., for which were bail Thos. Foljambe of Gratton, Hy., his brother, Nich. de Lenne, and Roger de Baslow, Clic.

Wm. Foljambe and his associates were found not guilty of destroying 100 beasts, but only of 20 of all kinds, and he was fined 20 marks, and he found bail Wm. Martyn, Wm. de Oldreddy Robt. Capon, and Thos. Foljambe, of Gratton. This was evidently a pretty family quarrel, and Henry de Medwe was probably a Foljambe himself, as some of his bail were of that family.

Rad. Coterill, in 11 Ed. I., came into the Compana Forest within the Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, with his bow and arrows hidden (*dissimulatus*), and shot at a herd of beasts; and upon this came John Daniel (a Forester of Fee of the Foljambe family), and cried him, and would take him (*attachiare voluit*), but he resisted, and shot two arrows at the said John. He was, however, at length captured.

Robt. de Melner, junior, who was outlawed at the time when he was a forester, took about 20 beasts, and carried them to the house of his father, Robt. de Melner.

William and Henry, the brothers of Thomas Foljambe of Gratton, were guilty of many forest trespasses, and Thomas Foljambe abetted them. This Thomas Foljambe was a clericus; probably only a lawyer, for he was married and had children, who succeeded to his inheritance.

Thomas Bozun, Bailiff 11 Ed. I., presented Michael fil Adam de

Wormhill for killing setons in the forest, and selling their skins at Bakewell and elsewhere in open market, and he was convicted in full Swanmote.

Rich. de Basselowe and Hebbe Piscator were in the company of Rich. Vernon when taking the King's deer at the Feast of the Holy Cross, 38 H. III., and they took two stags and three bissas.

Hebbe came afterwards, and was imprisoned, but the King pardoned him because he was poor. Rich. de Baslow was fined £20. This is a very curious entry, and it probably accounts for the fall of the family of Vernon, of Haddon. After the outlawry of Rich. Vernon this family ceased to be Lords of Haddon. The family who long after held this Manor, and whose heiress married Manners (the ancestor of the present Duke of Rutland), were not Vernons, although they took the name, but were descended from a daughter of this Richard Vernon, who married one Gilbert the Frenchman, descended from a Yorkshire family, and their son assumed the name of Vernon some time after he obtained that inheritance.

William Venator and William Maynwaring, of the county of Chester, killed a stag in Courtes in Chisworth, on St. Barnabas' Day, 11 Ed. I., and carried the venison to the house of Thomas de Aston, of the county of Lancaster, and there it was eaten (*comesta fuit*) at a certain festival which was held on account of his marriage.

Numbers of persons were fined for harbouring the malefactors—judging from the names, generally their relations—and many more for harbouring the venison. It seems incredible that if the laws of Venerly were so severe as it is generally supposed, that anyone could be found who, for the mere gratification of eating it, would run so great a risk. It would rather seem from these Rolls that, from the time of King John to the 36th Henry III., the Bailiffs, and not the Justices, adjudicated in Peak Forest; and, inasmuch as most of the Bailiffs were found guilty of the same offences, it was evident that no moral stigma accompanied the act. One can only conclude that the nobility and clergy, who not only illegally

participated in the chase but in the consumption of the venison, must have been very much astonished at the holding of this remarkable Inquest.

A more important class of Records to the inhabitants of Derbyshire is to be found in the Inquests concerning purprestures and assarts, and it would seem that just as the traffic in hunting and venison was customary, so it had become the fashion to clear the Forest and erect houses all over it. Probably under the early Norman Kings and the first Kings of the House of Plantagenet there were but few, if any, assarts made in this Forest, for every settler at this latter date seems to have been called upon to explain whether he cleared his assart or erected his dwelling with or without the consent of the King's Bailiff, and he seems to have been fined in both cases, though few seem to have been excluded from the occupation of the land.

It was part of the enquiry where and under whose jurisdiction the assart was made, and this is most valuable for genealogical purposes, giving a pedigree for many Peak families dating from the time of King John. The assarts were generally of small areas, but some of the more bold seem to have cleared twenty or thirty acres at a time, which must have made a serious inroad upon the Forest domains.

The Inquests of the horse-breeding establishments are very curious. At the first date, 36 Henry III., only about a dozen are mentioned. That of the Abbot of Welbec was at that time the most extensive. He had at Cruchel, in the Forest, 20 horses and 20 mares, in his Equitium, which King John had conceded to the monks of Welbec.

The Abbot of Mirevale had had for the past six years 16 mares with their young; the Abbot of Basingwerke, 20 with their young; Wm. de Rode had seven; Thomas Foljambe, the elder, had the same number, and he was dead, and Thomas Foljambe, his heir, was bound to make compensation for the same.

In 13 Ed. I. the Queen Consort was presented for having in her Equitium in the Compana 115 mares and foals (*pullanes*), to the great detriment of the Forest, and it was noted that many

others kept horses in the Compana under colour of belonging to the Queen's stud.

Peter de Shatton, Forester of Fee (he was probably ancestor of the Bagshawes—Nicolas Bagshawe, Forester of Fee, of 11 Edward II., was described as of this place), had eleven horses and mares feeding in the Compana, and he was fined and ordered to remove his "averia."

Thomas the Archer, Forester of Fee of Compana, had under him a certain foot forester (*For' peditu'*), Rich. de Baggeshaw, and he had a forester, a certain *garçon*, under him, and they both lived upon the country. They had sheep and their young feeding in the Forests, to the injury of the King's deer. Thomas Foljambe had a foot forester under him, and this Rich. Roboloe unjustly placed his swine in the vill of Olerenshaw, and took 10 marks unjustly for expeditating (lawing of dogs).

Wm. de Horsenden whilst he was bailiff exacted £10 for such penalties. Other bailiffs were convicted of the like and of other offences, and the Roll terminates with these words:—

"And because the said Foresters were convicted of the said and of other offences, and also other Foresters of the said Forest were fined for many transgressions and concealments, and many of them are poor and in a destitute condition (*debile statu*), by the judgment of the Justices, their baliwics are taken into the king's hands to be replevied at the will of the king when the required oblation shall have been made, so that no damage be done in the forest, so that they well, and wholly, keep their baliwics to the advantage of the king. [Some of them were merely fined for their transgressions and for permission to hold their baliwics during the king's pleasure as follows: Robt. de Melner, Forester of Fee, £10; Thomas le Archer, 2 marks; William Hall, 2 marks, because he was poor; Thos. le Ragged of Berde, 1 mark; Robt. Balgy, 20 shillings; Adam Gomfrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Jacob Maynwaring, 1 mark; Peter de Shatton, 1 mark; Peter le Hore, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Roger Wodrove, 1 mark; Wm. le Heyr, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Hy. de Medwe, 20 shillings; Thomas de Gratton, 20 shillings.]

"And because the king now of late, that is to say, for the past twelve years appointed certain Knightly Foresters (Forestarii Equitii) through the whole Forest, Nich. Lenne, who took for his custody £18 4s. per annum, and was deputy of Robt. Boson, who is Bailiff of Peak, and who held his baliwic for three years, and was not guilty of transgressions."

Wm. de Horsenden when Bailiff made two forges for iron. Rad Bugg in the time he was Bailiff, after Wm. Horsenden, for 1½ years kept 80 beasts at the damage of 20 shillings, for which Rich. de Bingham who was his heir is answerable. The same Ralf had 60 cart horses (jumenta) feeding in *Compana and Eydale* for 1½ years at the damage of 150 shillings, and 4 (*carac. bov.*) yoke of oxen feeding in the Forest, 31 shillings.

Gervase de Bernak, Bailiff of Peak, had for three years 23 oxen feeding, 30 shillings, for which Rich. de . . . of the county of Derby his heir is now answerable. Thomas de Orreby, Bailiff of Peak, had 4 yoke of oxen, 60 shillings. Rich. le Ragged, 3 yoke of oxen, 20 shillings; Thos. le Ragged, of Berde, his heir.

Thos. Foljambe, Bailiff, was answerable for 3 yoke of oxen feeding in the Forest.

There is a fragment of a Roll entitled "of the marriage of the heirs of Foresters of Fee," which might be extended to the satisfaction of the genealogist indefinitely. Unfortunately, it only contains the record of two of these transactions. Brian de Insula (6-11 Henry III.) married Matilde, eldest daughter of Simon de Melner, Forester of Fee of Langedale, without the king's assent to William de Insula, who died, and Thomas Turbott sold the custody and marriage of Isabel, her sister, to Roger de Stafford for £10.

John de Grey, when Bailiff of Peak (27-33 Henry III.) sold the custody of Robert fil and heir of Simon de Stanley, Forester of Fee of Compana, to Robt. de Wurth, who sold it to Rich. de Trafford, whose daughter Robert fil Simon de Stanley married. There can be but little doubt that this was the ancestor of the Earls of Derby, whom the heralds at this period call de Audeley.

These records show that an earlier Robert de Stanley made an assart in the Forest of Peak (6-11 Hy. III.). This family also had land in Cheshire.

For the satisfaction of those who would care to consult these records for themselves, it may be noted that at present they may be called for as "Duchy of Lancaster Records," Class F. 50.6.

**A Register of Birds Shot by the Rev.
Francis Osborne, Rector of Staveley
(1759-1821), duly recorded by himself from
the year 1761 to 1784.**

Contributed by REV. CHARLES MOLINEUX, Rector of
Staveley.



SUN-DIAL IN GARDEN OF STAVELEY RECTORY.

THE above register was found among a varied collection of old parochial documents by Mr. R. W. Crawshaw, of the Hague, for many years rector's churchwarden, by whom it has been handed to the present rector. As above stated, it extends from the year 1761 to 1784, and was, no doubt, continued to a much later date, judging from the existence of a fragmentary half-sheet dated 1793. Of these intervening years, however, we have no further record.

The register is written on ordinary sized hand-made note paper, in a clear, legible hand, and has evidently been most accurately kept. In many cases we have not merely the description of the bird, but also a minute statement as to its weight and



RICHARD KEENE.

PHOTO. DERBY.

REV. FRANCIS GISBORNE,

RECTOR OF STAVELEY, DERBYSHIRE,

A.D. 1759 TO 1821.

FOUNDER OF THE "GISBORNE CLOTHING CHARITY" FOR 100 PARISHES
IN DERBYSHIRE.

dimensions. It may be well to mention that the Rev. Francis Gisborne was Rector of Staveley from 1759 till 1821, and that a short memoir of one who may be justly termed "a Derbyshire worthy" is to be found in Vol. V. of this Journal; p. 76, to which we refer our readers. In the perusal of old diaries it is always helpful to have some idea of the personal appearance of the diarist. And we are fortunate enough to be able to present to our members a portrait of this quondam Rector of Staveley, taken unconsciously, as far as he himself was concerned, for he had a strong objection to be reproduced on canvas; and it was only by a gentle artifice that an accomplished artist friend was able to secure the present likeness. The original was taken in crayons, and is now in the possession of Mr. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, through whose kindness it has been copied by Mr. Richard Keene.

The register will naturally have a greater charm for the ornithologist and the sportsman than for the archæologist pure and simple. Still we venture to hope that even for the antiquary the catalogue of an old rector's prowess in a past century may not be altogether devoid of interest.

The pursuit of game was, perhaps, more generally followed a hundred years ago than it is now; certainly by the higher classes, and probably with more genuine pleasure. There was less of artificiality in the whole business. The day's ramble over the stubbles or the moor was a more simple affair. Battues were fortunately unknown, and the conditions of true sport were more fairly observed. That clerics, too, sometimes carried the gun, appears from the following extract from an article in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1761, descriptive of the habits of the clergy at that date:—"Some pursue the rural diversions of coursing, fishing, and shooting, and these I would call innocent recreations, were not some of them to boast of killing a hundred brace of partridges to their own gun, and tyrannically to insult the farmer whose corn and hedges they destroy." To commence—

1761. Aug. 20th.⁽¹⁾ 3 Pars.

21st. 2 Pars.

24th. 1 Par., $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. with Mr. Lushton,⁽¹⁾ 1 Land Rail, 1 Quail.⁽²⁾

28th. 7 Pars., 1 Rabbit.

31st. 5 Pars.

Sept. 1st. 4 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. Sht.,⁽⁴⁾ 1 Wd. Pign. or Ring Dove, 1 Fern Owl.

Oct. 3rd. $\frac{1}{2}$ Par. with Capt. Lushton.⁽⁵⁾

8th. 1 Quail, 1 Par., 2 Snpes.

20th. 2 Snpes.

Nov. 24th. 1 Par. at Bobbing.⁽⁶⁾

26th. 1 Par. Do.

Dec. 6th. 1 Hre., 2 Buntg. Larks, 1 Lark at Linton,⁽⁶⁾ 1 Hre., 1 Hre., 1 H. Pheasant at Do.

24th. 2 Larks, 1 Par., 1 W. C.,⁽⁷⁾ 2 Jck. Snpes., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Ring Dove.

31st. 1 Bl. bird.

⁽¹⁾ *August*.—It will be observed that the register commences with a record of partridges killed in the month of *August*, the game laws for securing the present close time for partridges being of comparatively modern date. It was not until 2 and 3 Geo. III. c. 19, 1762-1763, that the law was passed enacting "that no person shall upon any pretence whatsoever, take, kill, carry, sell, buy, or have in possession or use any partridge between February 12th and September 1st, or any pheasant between February 1st and October 1st, yearly, on pain of forfeiting £5 for every such fowl, with costs."

⁽²⁾ $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. with Mr. Lushton.—This is evidently a touch of sportsmanlike courtesy. The bird fell, no doubt, to both guns, and the worthy rector would lay claim to no more than his share, and at the same time acknowledge his companion's skill. How different from the hasty exclamation of the self assertive sportsman, "My bird!!"

⁽³⁾ *Mr. Lushton*.—Probably an abbreviation of Lushington. The Rev. F. Gisborne's cousin Dorothy married Thomas Godfrey Lushington, of Derby, and the entry no doubt refers to some member of this family.

⁽⁴⁾ *Quail*.—The existence of the Staveley Coal and Iron Works would be quite sufficient to account for the disappearance of this bird from this parish. Mr. Edwd. Clulow, of Derby, tells me that he shot two on the same day at Draycott, in the year 1886, and on the South Downs of my native county of Sussex, a bevy of quail is no uncommon sight, and specimens are frequently bagged. They are protected by "The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880."

⁽⁵⁾ *A. O. Sht.*—This abbreviation is of frequent occurrence. Translated it means "at one shot." Sometimes it conveyed a great deal.

⁽⁶⁾ *Capt. Lushton*.—I have no means of identifying this gentleman. But I find that Thomas Godfrey Lushington, of Derby, had a son William; and in an old army list of 1763, I find a Major William Lushington in the 16th Dragoons. Possibly this may be the gallant officer to whom the entry refers.

⁽⁷⁾ *Bobbing, Linton*.—Names not known in this immediate neighbourhood.

Dec.—"The season so mild that many pear trees about town were in blossom, and primroses and daisies appeared in the fields."—(Belsham's "Chronology.")

⁽⁷⁾ 1 W. C.—Woodcock.

1762.	Jan.	9th.	1 Redw. Thrush flying . ⁽⁸⁾	
		22nd.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Bl. Bird, 1 Hare.	
		16th.	1 Thrush, 1 J. Snpe.	
		23rd.	1 Snpe., 3 Redwg. Thrs.	
		25th.	9 Snpes., 1 Redwg. Th.	
		29th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Wat. Hen catch'd unshot.	
		30th.	2 Larks.	
	Feb.	1st.	1 J. Snpe., 2 Snpes.	
		2nd.	2 J. Snpe., 3 J Snpes., 1 Bl. Bird.	
		3rd.	6 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes., 1 Par., 1 W. C., 2 W. Ducks.	
		6th.	1 Bl. Bird, 1 Snpe.	
		8th.	2 Bl. Bird, 3 Redwg. Thr. at o. sht.	
		10th.	2 Fld. Fares, 2 Larks, 7 Do. a. o. sht., 4 Bl. Birds, 5 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes.	
		11th.	2 Snpes., 1 Bl. Bird.	
		13th.	4 Bl. Birds, 2 Fld. Fares, 4 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.	
		15th.	2 Par., 1 Bl. Bird.	
		20th.	2 Larks.	
	Feb. 22nd.	2 Larks, 1 Bl. Bird.		
		23rd.	1 Crow flyg . ⁽⁸⁾	
		25th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Redwg. Thr. N.B.— Lost Powder Flask . ⁽⁹⁾	
Mar.	10.	3 Snpes., 1 Bl. Bird, 2 Larks.		
April	1st.	1 J. Snpe. , ⁽¹⁰⁾ 2 Snpes., 1 Fld. Fare.		
	2nd.	1 Redwg. Th., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Wat. Hen., 1 Bl. Bird.		
In June.		5 Stares, 1 Wat. Hen, 7 Sparrs., 7 Do., 8 Do., 6 Do., 5 Do., 1 Pigeon, 1 Snpe. found dead, 7 Do. shot.		

⁽⁸⁾ *Flying*.—These entries may be best understood by comparison with Note 11. Flying shots only became general with an improved gun. We must bear in mind that the Rector's bag was made with the old "Brown Bess." In the Badminton Vol. on shooting we find the following remarks:—"It was at first thought almost an impossibility to make fatal flying shots with any certainty, having regard to the construction and capacity of the earlier flint fowling pieces, consequently all verbal and pictorial illustrations of shooting in old days represent gunner taking steady aim at motionless objects." ("Shooting, Field, and Covert," p. 13.)

Feb. 22.—An unusual fall of snow. In many places it was 10 or 12 feet deep. Nearly 50 people who were caught in the open fields and heaths lost their lives in the hurricane that accompanied it. It blew down houses, trees, and chimneys in great numbers.—(Belsham's "Chronology.")

⁽⁹⁾ *Lost Powder Flask*.—Not an unfrequent experience in the old muzzle-loading days. Some of the flasks were very interesting pieces of workmanship.

⁽¹⁰⁾ *April.—Jack Snipe*.—Now an illegal month in which to shoot these birds, which are protected under the Wild Birds Act from 16th March to 31st July, both inclusive, under the penalty of £1 for each bird for each offence.

In Octr.	Shot 2 Par., 2 Do., 2 Do. & 1/2, 1 Quail, 6 Pars., 2 Pars. a. o. s., 1 Par. caught, 2 Snpes., 1 Bl. Bird, 1 Mallrd., 1 Snpe. on ground ⁽¹¹⁾ , 1 Par., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Ring Dove, 1 W. C., 1 W. C.
Nov.	12. 1 W. C., 1 Field Fare, 1 Do. flyg, 1 Snpe. 13th. 3 Snpes., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Redwg. Thr., 2 Larks. 15th. 1 W. C., 1 Snpe., 1 Redwg. Thr. 16th. 4 Snpes., 1 Great Ash-coloured Butcher Bird. ⁽¹²⁾ 19th. 5 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Hawk, 1 Teal, 1 Wild Duck. 20th. 1 Hare. 22nd. 1 Mallrd., 1 Wat. Hen, 5 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes, 2 Hares.
Decr.	1st. 1 J. Snpe., 1 Owl. 3rd. 1 Snpe. 17th. 1 Par., 1 Do., 1 Hare, 1 Lapwg., 1 Snpe. 28th. 2 Snpes., 2 Fld. Fares a. o. sht., 1 Do., 1 Wat. Hen. 29th. 1 Mallard, 2 Wild Ds., 1 Par., 3 Snpes., 7 Fld. Fares & 2 Stares, along with one of the Field Fares.
1763. Jan.	1st. 1 Mallard, 2 Wd. Owls, 1 Bl. Bird, 3 Fld. Fares, 3 Snpes., 1 Least Woodpecker. ⁽¹³⁾ 3rd. 2 Wat. Hens, 1 Snpe., 1 Bl. Bird. 5th. 2 Pars., 5 Fld. Fares, 1 Hare, 7 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes. 7th. 1 Wild Duck, 3 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Fld Fare. 8th. 2 Hares, 1 Weazel, ⁽¹⁴⁾ 1 Wat. Hen. 10th. 1 Hare, 1 Bl. Bird, 1 Snpe., 1 Wld. D., 3 Fld. Fares, 7 Larks a. o. s. 12th. 9 Larks. 14th. 1 Wld. D., 2 Fld. Fares. 15th. 1 Snpe., 1 Weazel or a Stoat, ⁽¹⁴⁾ 1 Wat. Hen. 17th. 1 Bl. Bird.

⁽¹¹⁾ *On the Ground.*—This entry will be found to be no uncommon one. The worthy Rector seems to have bagged his bird when and how he could. It would scarcely be now regarded as sportsmanlike.

⁽¹²⁾ *Great Ash-coloured Butcher Bird (Lanius Excubitor).*—A rarity. Glover mentions an instance of one being shot in Derby.

⁽¹³⁾ *Least Woodpecker (picus minor).*—By no means a common bird. Morris records the shooting of one near Melbourne, Dec. 11, 1844.

⁽¹⁴⁾ *Weazel (mustela).*—A tribe still living in the parish. I saw one in August cantering along the dusty highway with a mouse in its mouth.

18th.	1 Mallard, 1 Crow.
19th.	1 Wld. D., 1 Hare.
21st.	1 Heron, 1 Mallrd., 2 Snpes., 1 Bald Coot.
22nd.	1 Bittern , ⁽¹⁵⁾ 2 Par., 1 Mallrd., 2 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
24th.	1 Wild D., 5 Larks.
25th.	1 Par., 1 Snpe.
26th.	2 Mallrds.
27th.	1 Snpe.
28th.	1 Par., 1 Mallard.
30th.	1 Hare, 1 Par.
Feb. 15th.	3 Car. Crows, 1 Jack Daw.
23rd.	2 Stares.
May 16th.	Shot 4 Rooks in Ch : yard Glen and 16 Rooks at Romely . ⁽¹⁶⁾



This Block is kindly lent by Messrs. Longmans and Co.

⁽¹⁵⁾ *Bittern (Botaurus stellaris)*.—Getting more scarce every year, probably on account of the more perfect system of drainage. This entry is only one of several. A specimen was shot in the neighbourhood of Staveley by Mr. I. I. Crofts in 1879, and is now in the possession of one of the family.

Feb.—On 13th of this month a heavy fall of snow in Midland counties. It lay 8 feet deep on the roads.—(Belsham's "Chronology.")

⁽¹⁶⁾ At *Romely*.—Romely Hall, in the parish of Staveley, was formerly the residence of the Rector's brother, Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, F.R.S., and Physician to the King, President of the College of Physicians, 1804. He died, unmarried, at Romely, in 1806, and lies buried in Staveley churchyard. The Hall, now the property of Canon and Mrs. Olivier, is gradually falling into decay, and is at present occupied by Mr. J. B. Barrow's gamekeeper.

July	16th.	8 Sparrows.
Sept.	1st.	4 Pars., 2 Crows sitting, a. o. s.
	2nd.	3 Par.
	6th.	1 Par.
	13th.	2 Snpes. flying at one shot when two only, 1 do., 7 Pars., with Mr. Richard Slater . ⁽¹⁷⁾
Nov.	10.	3 Hares, 2 W. C's.
	12.	3 W. C's., 1 Par.
	16th.	2 W. C's., 1 Par., 2 J. Snpes.
	21.	1 Teal in company with Mr. Prime , ⁽¹⁷⁾ 1 Hare.
Decr.	8.	1 Squirrel, 2 Snpes., 1 Wat. Rail.
	9th.	2 Snpes., 1 Wh. Owl.
	10th.	1 W. C., 1 Par., 2 J. Snpes., 1 Fld. Fare.
	21st.	1 Wd. pecker; also one Fld. Fare the latter end of December.
1764. July	25th.	2 Moor Game Poots , ⁽¹⁸⁾ 1 Tor or Ring Ouzel.
	31st.	1 Wild Duck, 1 Wild D. found which I shot before, 1 Fern Owl.
Sept.	1st.	4 Pars., 2 of em. a. o. s.
	4th.	3 Pars.
	7th.	6 Pars., 2 of em a. o. s. N.B.—A Pike at Pebbly ⁽¹⁹⁾ about 4 lbs.
	10th.	9 Par., 1 Hre.
	25th.	1 Par.
Nov.		1 Snpe.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Of *Mr. Richard Slater* I can find no record in the parish registers. Later on we come across Mr. Adam Slater, who was evidently a local doctor or apothecary. Possibly Richard was his father. *Mr. Prime* was one of the churchwardens. His name figures in the wardens' accounts about this time.

⁽¹⁸⁾ A day, no doubt, upon The Moors. What are Poots? (*Probably intended for 'Coots.'*)

⁽¹⁹⁾ *Pebbly*.—Pebbly Dam, in the immediate neighbourhood. A favourite resort of anglers. Mr. Gisborne was an ardent disciple of Walton. Tradition says that it was very frequently his custom of a morning to make his way to the Rother, which runs through Staveley, land successfully one of the large chub with which its deeps then abounded, and then contentedly return home. An old inhabitant of Staveley has just sent me the following anecdote:—"Pebbly Dam, about four miles distant, was frequently visited by the Rector in company with Mr. Sales, the Parish Clerk. On one occasion an early start was made, and the fascinating sport commenced. All on a sudden Mr. Gisborne remembered that it was Wednesday morning, the one morning in the week on which morning prayers were read in church. There was nothing for it but to return, and the journey was made, the duty accomplished, and was followed by a most successful day's sport." I have a note of a large Pike caught in Pebbly in 1887, by a person of the name of Gothard of Masboro', weighing 28 lbs.

Dec.	24.	3 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes, 1 Par., 1/2 a Hare.
	29.	5 Snpes., 10 small Birds, 1 Hre.
1765. Jany.	5.	2 Snpes.
	7th.	5 Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Snpe.
Feb.	7.	2 Pars.
	8th.	1 Snpe. N.B.—Jan. 29th 1 W. C., 1 Hre. at Aston.
	13.	1 Ring Dove.
	15th.	1 W. C., 1 Snpe., 4 J. Snpes.
	16th.	1 W. C., 3 Snpes., 4 J. Snpes.
	18th.	2 Mallards, 3 Snpes., 1 Wat. Hen.
	19th.	3 Snpes., 3 J. Snpes.
	21st.	1 Teal, 1 do., 3 Snpes., 1 Fld. Fare.
	23rd.	7 Snpes., 2 Wat. Hens., 1 Teal.
	25th.	1 Mallrd. & 1 Duck at one shot, 5 Snpes.
	26th.	1 Mallrd.
March	2nd.	1 J. Snpe.
	4th.	2 Wild D., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Snpe., 1 J. Snpe, 1 Wat. Hen.
	5th.	1 Wat. Hen, 2 Larks.
The first week in September shot as follows at Staveley—1 Wryneck,		
	5 Pars. N.B. 2 of em old ones a. o. s., 5 Pars., 1 Hare, & 1 Par.	
2nd week at Repton, &c., 8 Pars.		
	at Burton 6 Pars.	
	at Seal, &c., 1 Hre., 2 Pars., 1 Bald Coot.	
	at Saperton, &c., 1 Hre., 1 Par.	
	at Repton, 3rd week, 7 Par., 1 Snpe. at Twiford.	
4th week 5 Pars. at Staveley.		
	24th.	6 Pars.
	25.	10 Pars., 2 of em a. o. s.
	26th.	2 Pars.
	27.	2 Pars.
	28.	2 Pars.
Oct.	1st.	1 Par.
	14th.	4 Pars., 2 of em a. o. s.
	16th.	1 Snpe. Leveret caught by Fanny ; ^(a) also one day the week after 3 Pars., 2 of em. a. o. s.
Nov.	4.	2 W. C.'s, 2 Hares.

(a) "*Fanny*"—Referring, no doubt, to the favourite setter or pointer so indispensable a companion in those days, and invariably to be found portrayed in old sporting pictures.

	6th.	1 W. C.
	7th.	1 Snpe., but a Buzzard or Kite eat it. ⁽²¹⁾
	9th.	1 Titlark, 1 W. C., 1 Par., 1 Wat. Hen.
	11th.	1 Young Cock or Hen Pheasant , ⁽²²⁾ 1 W. C.
	12th.	1 Wat. Hen., 1 Snpe.
	15th.	3 W. C.'s, 5 J. Snpes., 1 Par.
	16th.	4 Snpes.
	18th.	3 Cock Pheasants, 4 Woodcocks, 1 of em on ground.
	21st.	1 Snpe. on ground.
	22.	2 W. C.'s & 1/2 do. with Mr. Thos. Bourne , ⁽²³⁾ 1 Snpe.
	23rd.	1 Snpe.
	27th.	1 Quail, 1 Fld. Fare., 1 Lark, 2 Wat. Hens, 2 J. Snpes, 11 Snipes.
	28th.	1 Cock Pheasant, 1 Par., 4 W. C.'s.
	29th.	2 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Missel Thrush.
Decr.	2.	3 J. Snpes., 2 W. C.'s, 1 Wd. Owl.
	4th.	3 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe., 2 Pars., 1 Hare.
	5th.	6 Snpes, 3 Pars., 2 of em a. o. s.
	6th.	1 Fld. Fare, 2 Snpes, 1 J. Snpe., 2 Pars. a. o. s.
	7th.	1 Fld. Fare, 6 Snpes., 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Par.
	9th.	1 Snpe., 1 W. Duck, 1 Mallard, both hit the first shot. N B. Shot 2 Teal but could not get them . ⁽²⁴⁾
	12th.	1 Wat. Hen., 1 Fld. Fare, 4 Snpes., 1 Wld. Duck, 1 Mallrd.
	13th.	1 Male Teal, 1 do. do., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Par., 1 Wild Duck.

(21) "*Kite*" or "*Buzzard*."—Bewick (1832) describes the former as then common in England. It certainly is not so now. The latter is (so Morris says) still sufficiently abundant, although Waterton speaks of the common variety as extinct in Yorkshire.

(22) *Young Cock or Hen Pheasant*.—This is only one indication among many that the entries were not invariably made immediately succeeding the conclusion of the day's sport. The Rector's memory was evidently in doubt here.

(23) *Mr. Thos. Bourne*.—I can find no such name in the parish registers. He may have been a guest or a neighbour from an adjoining parish.

(24) "*Could not get them*."—I am informed by some of the old inhabitants at Staveley that within their memory there were one or two large sheets of water frequented by wild aquatic birds, which have now disappeared, through drainage and other causes, but which would easily account for such an entry as this. If "*Fanny*" had been a retriever, possibly the birds might have been bagged.

	14th.	1 Fld. Fare flying, 1 Wat. Hen, do., 5 Snpes., 2 Wild Duck, 1 Mallard.
	16th.	2 Thrushes a. o. s., 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Fld. Fare & 1 Redwg. Thrush at ye same shot, 1 Par.
	19th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
	26th.	1 Fld. Fare, 10 Larks a. o. s., ⁽²⁵⁾ 1 Hare.
	23rd.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Bl. Bird flyg.
	24th.	3 Fld. Fares, 1. W. Duck.
	30th.	4 Fld. Fres., 1 Wat. Rail, 2 Snpes., 1 Mallrd.
		N.B.—35 Snipes killed this month.
1766. Jan.	2nd.	5 Fld. Fares.
	3rd.	1 Fld. Fare.
	4th.	1 Wat. Rail, 1 Water Hen, 1 Snpe., 1 Par. on ground, 4 Redwg. Thrs., 17 Fld. Fares, 3 of em flying.
	6th.	2 Redwg. Thr., 8 Fld. Fares, 6 Lars. a. o. s.
	9th.	1 Bald Coot, 1 Par., 1 Fld. Fre., 4 Snpes., 2 W. C.
	10th.	1 Fld. Fre., 3 Redwg. Thrs., 2 of em a. o. s.
	14th.	1 Snpe.
	15th.	1 Snpe., 6 Field Fres.
	16th.	1 Snpe. on ground.
	18th.	1 Wat. Hen, 2 Lars., 1 Fld. Fare.
	20th.	1 Grn. Woodpecker . ⁽²⁶⁾ N.B.—On the 13th shot 1 Crow, 2 Lars., 7 Fld. Fres.
	22nd.	2 Snpes., 2 Par., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Fld. Fre.
	23rd.	1 Snpe., 2 Par. a. o. s., 7 Lars., do.
	24th.	1 Cock Pheasant, 1 H. Pheast.
	27th.	1 Wild Duck, 1 Crow.
	29th.	1 Mallrd.
	31st.	1 Wld. D.; 1 Par., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Wat. Hen.
Feb.	3.	1 Wld. Duck, 3 Pars.
	5th.	2 Snpe., 1 Crow, 2 Stares a. o. s.
	7th.	1 W. Duck, 1 Par., 2 Crows a. o. s.
March.		3 Snpes., 2 Larks a. o. s.

⁽²⁵⁾ 10 *Larks a. o. s.*—In the severe winters of the last century immense flocks of larks were a noticeable feature.

⁽²⁶⁾ *The Green Woodpecker (picus viridis)*, quite tropical in its plumage, is still to be found in the neighbourhood. One was seen (and heard !) in the rectory garden in the autumn of 1889. The laugh of this bird is almost human, and it also bears affinity to human kind in another particular, in that its object is to get to the top of the tree.

May	1st.	1 Wheat Ear. ⁽²⁷⁾
	22nd.	17 Rooks at Romely.
	28th.	1 Stare.
	27.	3 Rooks.
In April.		Shot 9 Stares a. o. s.
Sept.	18.	6 Pars.
	23rd.	At Brampton Moor 3 Pars.
	25.	5 Pars.
	29th.	4 Pars., 1 J. Snpe.
	30th.	9 Pars.
Oct.	2nd.	7 Pars. N.B.—2 double shots. ⁽²⁸⁾
	4th.	2 Pars.
	10th.	6 Pars.
Nov.	5.	2 W. C.'s.
Dec.	3.	1 Par.
	5th.	2 W. C's, 1 Hre.
	6th.	1 Hawk with Sparrow, ⁽²⁹⁾ 2 Snpes.
	20th.	1 W. C.
	24th.	1 Mallrd., 1 W. Duck, 4 Snpes., 2 Fld. Fres., 1 Redwg. Thrush.
	27.	2 Mallrds., 1 Snpe.
1767. Jan.	3rd.	5 Lars. a. o. s.
	5th.	2 Pars. a. o. s.
	7th.	2 Mallrds., 1 Wld. Duck.
	9th.	1 Par.
	10th.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Par.
	15th.	1 Crow.
	16th.	1 Magpye, 1 Fld. Fre. a few days before.
	23rd.	2 Pars.
Feb'y.	3rd.	1 Teal, 1 Snpe. About the middle of Feb'y. 1 Mallard.

⁽²⁷⁾ *Wheat Ear*.—An occasional specimen of this handsome bird is still to be found in this neighbourhood. It is still to be found in large numbers on the South Downs, although decreasingly so. A hundred years ago their capture and sale in hundreds of dozens added considerably to the income of the South Down shepherds. They prove, it is hardly necessary to say, like the "four and twenty blackbirds, a dainty dish to set before a king."

⁽²⁸⁾ *N.B.—Two double shots*.—For the enlightenment of our non-sporting readers we have thought it well to interpret this phrase, as conveying the idea of a bird falling at each discharge of the old single-barrelled gun. The double-barrel was not in use till 1798–1800.

⁽²⁹⁾ *Hawk with Sparrow*.—Only last winter I freed a thrush from the clutches of this terrible enemy.

Jan.—A very intense frost during the whole of this month.—(Belsham's "Chronology.")

May	15.	10 Rooks at home.
Aug.	12.	1 Crow.
	13.	1 Do.
	17.	1 Crow.
	(no date)	1 Rat.
Sept.	1st.	12 Pars. 1 double shot.
	7th.	4 Pars.
	12.	9 Pars.
	14th.	2 Pars.
	17.	1 Rat, 1 Fern Owl, 8 Pars.
	21st.	3 Pars.
	22nd.	1 Squirrel, 8 Pars.
	29th.	4 Pars.
Oct.	1st.	7 Pars.
Nov.	16.	1 Pheasnt. H., 1 W. Cock.
	20th.	1 W. C., 1 Snipe.
Dec.	1.	1 Par., 2 Do. a. o. sht.
	4th.	1 W. C.
		One day in Nov. 3 W. C.'s.
	7th.	2 Pars.
	11th.	1 Lark, almost white , ⁽³⁰⁾ N.B.—This was the greater Brambling or <i>Emberiza Nivalis</i> of Linnaeus. 1 Snpe.
	12th.	2 Pars., 3 W. C.'s.
	15th.	3 Snpes.
	18th.	2 Pars.
	24th.	2 Snpes., 1 Par.
	29th.	1 Mallrd., Wild D.
	30th.	2 Mallrds., 1 Par., 2 Fld. Fres., Fld. Fre. lately.
1768. Jan.	5.	4 Pars., 1 Fld. Fre., 2 Larks.
	8th.	Found 1 Greater Spotted Woodpecker ⁽³¹⁾ in the snow, which I shot yesterday.

⁽³⁰⁾ 1 *Lark almost white*.—The Snow Bunting so familiar to Alpine climbers. Not often found so far south, although Sir Oswald Mosley mentions one having been knocked down by a labourer with a stone near Rolleston Hall in October, 1845. I am tempted to add the following extract from Vol. v. 274 of an old "Sporting Magazine," 1795, Jan. 27:—"Last Thursday Mr. Molineux of this place (Lewes) shot a skylark of very singular plumage. It was a beautiful mixture of brown and white." About 30 years ago, a covey of nearly white partridges were hatched in the neighbourhood of Isfield, Sussex, a brace of which were shot by and are now in the possession of my father; while a further bird was secured by the Hon. Sir William Grantham (now one of Her Majesty's judges) of Barcombe Place, Sussex.

⁽³¹⁾ *Greater Spotted Woodpecker* (*Picus Major*).—Canon Olivier informs me that a few years ago he saw one of these birds at Romely.

	7th.	1 Woodpigeon, a Ringdove, in our garden.
March.		6 Sparrows.
July.		1 Bittern.
Sept.	1.	4 Pars.
	2nd.	4 Pars.
	6th.	7 Pars.
	13th.	2 Pars.
	17.	1 Par.
	23rd.	11 Pars. in 10 shots.
Oct.		2 Sparrows, 1 Green Plover or Lapwing, 1 Heron, 1 Snpe.
Nov.	7.	1 Par., 3 W. C.'s and $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Wild Duck.
	10th.	1 J. Snpe. and 7 Snpes.
	14th.	1 Snpe.
	18th.	1 Hre., 1 Pheasant H., 1 W. Cock, $\frac{1}{2}$ do., $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
	23rd.	6 W. C.'s, 1 Par., 1 Snpe.
	25th.	4 Snpes.
Dec.	6th.	1 W. C.
	7th.	1 J. Snpe.
	9th.	3 W. C.'s, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
	10th.	1 W. C., 1 Squirrel, 1 Par., 6 Snpes.
	12th.	2 Snpes., 1 Fld. Fre.
	14th.	3 Snpes., 1 Ring-Tail Hawk, the female of the Hen Harrier. ⁽³²⁾
	15th.	1 Mallrd., 3 Snpes., 1 Fld. Fre., 5 Larks.
	19th.	2 Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Fld. Fre., also 1 Snpe. before omitted.
	22nd.	3 Snpes, 1 Par.
	23rd.	2 Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Mallard found shot.
	27th.	2 Snpes.
	28th.	1 Snpe.
	30th.	1 W. C., 1 Snpe., 3 Jack Snpes.
1769. Jan.	4.	1 Snpe.
	5.	1 Jack Snpe. (Mem : ⁽³³⁾ Killed the last 14 Snpes. shot at), 1 Snpe., 3 Wood C.'s
	23rd.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Hre.
	27th.	4 Stares.
Feb.	14th.	1 W. C., 1 J. Snpe.

⁽³²⁾ *Hen Harrier (Circus Cyaneus)*.—So called on account of a supposed partiality to domestic fowls. Not one of the most common species.

⁽³³⁾ Keen sportsmen will at once appreciate rightly this successful sequence of shots.

	7th.	2 J. Snpes.
Sept.		1 Par., 5 do.
In Dec. or Jan. (1770),		1 W. C., 1 Par., 3 Snpes. and W.C., 1 Jay.
1770. In Jan.		1 Wd. Cock, 2 Wat. Hens, 1 Crow.
Feb.		1 Mallrd., 1 Magpye, 1 J. Snpe.
March	19.	2 W.C.'s, 1 Hre.
	21st.	2 Snpes., 1 Mallrd., 1 Great Spotted Woodpecker, 1 Crow.
	22nd.	2 Snpes.
	26th.	2 Mallrds., 1 Lapwing.
	27th or 28th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Bald Coot, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Golden Crown'd Wren.
	29th.	1 Snpe., 1 Golden Cr'd. Wren, ⁽³⁴⁾ 1 Long- tailed Titmouse, ⁽³⁴⁾ 1 Wren, ⁽³⁴⁾ 1 Creeper, ⁽³⁴⁾ 1 Nuthatch. ⁽³⁴⁾
Sept.	1.	1 Par.
	3rd.	1 Par.
	26th.	Shot upon our pond, swimming, a Grey Scollop- toed Sandpiper ⁽³⁵⁾ or <i>Tringulobata</i> of <i>Linnaeus</i> . In shape and size pretty much like a Snipe, weight 1 oz. 1 qr. avoirdupois. From point to point of wings extended nearly sixteen inches. (See Mr. Pennant's description of this bird.)
Nov.	12.	1 Par.
	13.	1 Snpe.
	14.	1 Wd. Cck.
	17.	1 Owl, 1 Snpe., 1 Par.
	19.	1 Snpe., 1 do., 1 Redwg. Thrush.
	20.	1 Snpe., 1 J. Snpe.
	21st.	1 Fld. Fre.

⁽³⁴⁾ *Golden Cr'd Wren, Longtailed Titmouse, Wren, Creeper, Nuthatch.*
—These were probably shot as specimens for some ornithologist's collection.
There is a deep superstition in some localities connected with the common
Wren; it is looked upon as a special favourite of the Almighty in conjunction
with the Robin.

"Robins and Wrens,
Are God's own friends;"

is a familiar couplet.

⁽³⁵⁾ *Grey Scollop-toed Sandpiper (Phalaropus Lobatus).*—This specimen is
noted in Bewick as something very rare. It is far more common now.
Swaysland, of Brighton, relates that as many as a dozen have been shot in the
vicinity of Brighton, but always when the weather is very rough. As a rule,
when they arrive their bodily condition is poor and thin. At such times
they are tame, and often killed with stones.

	24th.	1 W. C.
	26th.	2 Snpes. flying, at one shot.
	27th.	5 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.
	28th.	2 Snpes.
	30th.	1 Fld. Fre.
Dec.	4.	4 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.
	10th.	3 Pars., 2 Snpes., 1 Lark.
	11th.	1 W. C., 1 Snpe.
	15.	1 Snpe., 1 Hre.
	19.	1 W. C., 1 Hare.
	24th.	1 Hare.
1771. Jan.	7.	1 Heron, 3 Larks.
	8th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Wat. Hen., 2 Snpes., 1 Par.
	9th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
	10th.	1 Snpe., 1 Linnett, 1 Lark, 2 Larks, 16 Larks at one shot.
	11th.	1 Snpe., 3 Fld. Fares, 7 Larks a. o. sht.
	12th.	13 Small Birds a. o. sht.
	14th.	1 Par., 9 Sml. Birds a. o. s.
	16th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
	17th.	2 Fld. Fares, 1 Crow.
	18th.	2 Pars. flyg. a. o. s., 1 do., 3 Crows, 1 Fld. Fare.
	19th.	2 Mallrds., 3 Fld. Fares.
	22nd.	1 Crow, 2 Wld. Ducks at one shot.
	24th.	1 Crow.
	26th.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Lark.
Feb.	4th.	1 Crow.
	12th.	1 Crow and 1 Rook a. o. shot, 1 Brambling, 1 Titlark, and 10 Chaffinches a. o. s.
	13th.	1 Rook, 1 Fld. Fare.
	14th.	1 Car. Crow.
	15th.	1 Wild Duck.
	16th.	1 Rook.
	21st.	1 Rook.
	22nd.	1 White Owl.
March	9th.	Lapwing, 1 Snpe., 1 Hare.
May.	25th.	1 Magpye, 1 Stare.
	29th.	1 Swift, 1 do.
July.	18th.	1 Crow.
Aug.	12th.	1 Crow, 1 Water Hen.
Latter end of Aug.		2 Crows.
	31st.	1 Wat. Rat and 4 Sparrows.

Sept.	2nd.	3 Pars.	
	3rd.	3 Pars.	
	5th.	1 Crow, 5 Pars.	
	6th.	4 Pars.	
	7th.	5 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Dixon. ⁽³⁶⁾	
	9th.	4 Pars.	
	10th.	7 Pars.	
	12th.	2 Pars.	
	18th.	3 Pars.	
	19th.	2 Pars., 1 do. catchd. by a Hawk, 1 Wood Pigeon or Ring Dove.	
	20th.	4 Green Linnets.	
	21st.	3 Pars.	
	24th.	5 Pars.	
	25th.	3 Pars.	
	26th.	7 Pars., 1 Crow.	
	27th.	11 Pars., 1 found winged.	
	30th.	3 Pars., 1 Ring Dove.	
Oct.	1st.	10 Pars.	
	2nd.	8 Pars.	
	3rd.	4 Pars., 1 found winged which was supposed to be shot 27 Sept.,	
	5th.	6 Pars.	
	10th.	5 Pars.	
	12th.	2 Pars.	
	14th.	1 Par.	
	15th.	6 Pars.	
	16th.	6 Pars.	
	22nd.	5 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ Par. with Mr. Dixon. ⁽³⁶⁾ N.B. 2 of 'em a. o. shot, 1 Ring Dove.	

⁽³⁶⁾ *Mr. Dixon*—*The Rev. Fletcher Dixon, LL.D.*, at that time Curate of Staveley; later on, Vicar of Duffield. He was brother-in-law to the Rev. Francis Gisborne, having married his sister Catherine, who died 25th April, 1796, and lies interred at Staveley. A tablet to her memory is affixed to the belfry wall of Staveley Church, with the following inscription: "*To the memory of Catherine Dixon, the truly-beloved wife of the Rev. Fletcher Dixon, Vicar of Duffield, in this county, and daughter of the Rev. James Gisborne, late Rector of this parish. Her exemplary conduct through life, and her pious resignation at the close of it, confirm our hope that she now enjoys those blessed rewards promised to the pious on earth by a merciful God through the merits of Christ. She died 26 day of April, 1796. æt. 65.*" A similar tablet to her husband is inscribed as follows:—"The Revd. Fletcher Dixon, LL.D., son of the late Rev. Joseph Dixon, Vicar of Brigham, in the County of Cumberland, obiit Jan. 6, 1819, ætatis sue 75." In company with his brother-in-law, Samuel Foxlow occupied Staveley Hall after the death of General Gisborne.

	23rd.	1 Par.	
	24th.	2 Pars.	
	26th.	1 Par.	
	28th.	1 Par., 1 Misseltoe Thrush.	
	29th.	1 Young C. or Hen Pheast.	
	30th.	4 Pars.	
	31st.	1 W. C., 1 Par.	
Nov.	1st.	1 Par.	
	4th.	4 Pars.	
	5th.	2 Pars.	
	6th.	1 Par.	
	7th.	2 Wat. Hens, 1 Titlark.	
	8th.	1 J. Snpe., 5 Wld. Ducks., 2 Pars.	
	11th.	1 W. C., 1 Par.	
	13th.	1 W. C., 1 Par., 1 Wat. Hen.	
	14th.	1 Wat. Hen., 5 Sparrs., 1 W. C., 3 Pars.	
	16th.	1 Snpe.	
	18th.	1 Crow.	
	19th.	1 Squirrel, 3 W. C.'s, 1 Fld. Fare.	
	21st.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Snpe., 1 Male Sparrow.	
		Hawk which weighd. less than ye Field Fare,	
		1 Pign. from a tree, which was taken for a	
		Hawk till shot.	
	22nd.	1 W. C., 1 W. Lark.	
	23rd.	2 Pars.	
	25th.	1 W. C.	
	26th.	1 Snpe.	
	27th.	1 Mallrd. N.B. He weighed 3 lbs. 1 oz. av. nearly,	
		1 Wld. Duck, 1 Jay.	
	28th.	1 Wat. Rail.	
	29th.	1 W. C., 1 Par.	
Dec.	2nd.	1 W. C.	
	3rd.	2 J. Snpes.	
	4th.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Dipper, ⁽³⁷⁾ 1 Wild Duck.	
	5th.	1 J. Snpe., 2 Snpes., 1 Par., 2 W. C.	
	6th.	4 W. C., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Wat. Hen.	

The River Thames was entirely frozen over this year at Fulham, which shows that the weather was exceptionally severe.—(Belsham's "Chronology.")
⁽³⁷⁾ *Dipper* (*Cinclus Aquaticus*).—This lively, interesting little bird may still be seen on the Dove and the clear running streams of Derbyshire. It may almost be described as amphibious as it has the undoubted power of walking at the bottom of the water.

	10th.	1 J. Snpe.
	11th.	1 W. C., 2 Snpes.
	13th.	2 W. C., 1 Par.
	16th.	1 Snpe.
	18th.	1 Wat. Hen., 1 Jay, 3 J. Snpes.
	19th.	Got a Par. which a Ringtail'd Hawk had just killed.
	20th.	1 Snpe.
	21st.	2 Pars.
1772. Jan.	3.	2 Par., 1 Snpe.
	4.	1 Par.
	6th.	1 Par., 1 Snpe.
	7th.	1 Par.
	8th.	1 Wat. Hen.
	9th.	1 Fld. Fare.
	10th.	2 Fld. Fares.
	13th.	2 Snpes.
	21st.	1 Fld. Fare at Forrest.
	22nd.	2 Car. Crows a. o. shot
	23.	1 Magpye, 1 Redw. Thr.
	24th.	1 Nuthatch, 1 Creeper.
Feb.	1st.	1 Rook.
	4th.	1 Wild Duck, 12 Rooks, 1 Car. Crow.
	5th.	3 Car. Crows.
	6th.	1 Rook, 1 Mallrd.
	7th.	1 Rook.
	18th.	1 Car. Crow.
	28th.	1 Car. Crow, 1 Rook.
	29th.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Rook.
Mar.	3.	1 Car. Crow.
	6th.	1 Rook.
	9th.	1 Wld. D.
	13th.	1 Rk., 1 Bald Coot, 1 Snpe.
	24th.	1 Magpye.
April	3.	1 Snpe, 1 Wd. C. wd. 13 oz. 10 drs.
	7th.	2 Rks. a. o. s.
	10.	1 Least spotted Cock Woodpecker.
	14th.	1 Lapwing, 3 Stares, 70 or 80 yards off.
	25th.	1 Wryneck.
	29th.	1 Car. Crow from nest. ⁽³⁸⁾

⁽³⁸⁾ *Car. Crow (Corvus Corone) from nest.*—This appears at first sight a cruel proceeding, but the habits of this bird are so destructive that it meets generally with no mercy at the hands of sportsmen.

	30th.	1 Rk., 1 Starlg.
May	2nd.	1 Lapwg., 1 Car Crow.
	12th.	1 Car. Crow at Derby. ⁽³⁹⁾
	23rd.	1 Stare, 1 Swallow.
	26th.	1 Rk.
July	23rd.	1 Car Crow.
	24th.	1 Crow, 1 Rk.
	25th.	1 Crow, 1 Jack D., 1 Rk.
	30th.	1 Swift.
Aug.	5.	1 Crow.
	14.	1 Sparr.
	15.	4 Sparrs.
	17.	3 Sparrs.
	19.	4 Sparrs.
	20th.	1 Sparr.
	22nd.	10 Sparrs., 1 Red-backed Butcher Bird. ⁽⁴⁰⁾
	24th.	34 Sparrs.
	26.	15 Sparrs.
	27.	9 Sparrs., 1 Hedge Sparr., 1 Chub, 1 Stoat. ⁽⁴¹⁾
	28.	5 Sparrs., 1 Wryneck.
	31st.	1 Heron, 2 Sparr.
Sept.	1st.	3 Pars., 1 Lapwg.
	2nd.	1 Par. and $\frac{1}{2}$ with Genl. G. ⁽⁴²⁾
	14.	2 Sparrs., also 2 do. before.

⁽³⁹⁾ *At Derby.*—The diarist had several relations there. Tradition says that he not unfrequently walked thither on foot the whole way; and further, that on one occasion, starting forth with the intention of visiting the County Town, he bade his coachman to mount a horse and follow him at his leisure. So literally was the injunction fulfilled, so goes the story, that the good old Rector arrived at his destination before the domestic and the steed.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ *1 Red-backed Butcher Bird (Lanius Collurio).*—This is the smaller variety, and very common in some parts of England. Its name is derived from its custom of impaling insects, and occasionally small birds, upon the sharp spikes of the blackthorn.

⁽⁴¹⁾ *Stoat, &c. (Mustela Erminea).*—Observe the variety of the bag—fish, flesh, and fowl. A few weeks ago I cut the following out of a local paper:—“The other day a singular scene was witnessed in Tideswell Churchyard, when a cat and a stoat were seen to have a fierce fight. The cat had, however, the best of the battle, and the piercing noises made by the combatants attracted a number of people to the spot. The stoat was ultimately killed.” The exceptionally cold winter of 1890 caused the fur of many of these animals to turn white in this county.

⁽⁴²⁾ *Genl. G.*—Major-General James Gisborne, the elder brother of the Rector, a gallant soldier, who held a high position in his day. He was M.P. for the Borough of Lismore, Co. Waterford, in the Irish House of Commons, and Governor of Charlemont. On reference to old army lists, I find the following information concerning him:—In 1763 he was Colonel of the 2nd New Irish Regiment. In 1765 he was Colonel of the 121st Foot. In 1769, he was

15. 2 Crows, 18 **Sparrs.** ⁽⁴³⁾
 16. 1 Snpe.
 17. 3 Pars.
 18. A **Raven** ⁽⁴⁴⁾ flying up hill shot dead and wing broke. 69 yards with **very Short Gun.** ⁽⁴⁵⁾
 Weighed 2 lb. 13 oz., Length 2 ft., Breadth 3 ft. 9 inches., 3 Snpes.
 21. 1 Wat. Hen.
 22. 1 Sparr.
 24. 1 Rook, 3 Pars., 1 Lapwg. hit by Genl. G.
 Sep. 31. 1 Sparr.
 Oct. 1st. 8 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ with Genl. G.
 8. 9 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with **Mr. Carver.** ⁽⁴⁶⁾
 10th. 4 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Genl. G.
 19. 1 Wat. Hen.

Colonel of the 16th Foot, and also held the important post of Quarter-Master General of Ireland. In 1771 he was gazetted as Major-General, and in 1772, apparently, he came to reside at Staveley Hall. The following inscription is to be found on a tablet to his memory in the tower of Staveley Church:—
"Within the rails is interred the body of James Gisborne, the eldest surviving son of the late Revd. James Gisborne, a member of the Irish House of Commons, Lieut.-General, and Governor of Charlemont, in Ireland. He married Mary Ann Boyd, Daughter and Co-Heiress of Chas. Boyd, Esq., of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he left issue one son and three daughters. He sustained for more than 20 years the attack of a cruel distemper with the utmost fortitude and resignation, which at last put a period to his life, to the sincere regret of all his friends, on the 20 of Feb., 1778, in the 56th year of his age."

⁽⁴³⁾ 18 *Sparrs* (*Passer Domesticus*).—These amusing, yet at times mischievous birds, were evidently more numerous at Staveley in those days than now. In the Churchwarden's account dated 1770-1, there appears the following item: *Paid for sparrows at various times, 8s. 3d.; and again, 1773, for 5 doz. sparrows, 1s. 3d."*

⁽⁴⁴⁾ A *Raven* (*Corvus Corax*).—I need hardly say that this bird is no longer to be found in the neighbourhood, and is doubtless becoming more scarce every year in England. Possibly this was one of the Ashover birds which Glover tells us in his day (1829) built annually in a rock called Raven Tor. The Editor informs me that Will De Burg Jessop, Esq., of Overton Hall (close by Ravensnest, the ancient haunt of these birds), is endeavouring to reintroduce the raven to its old locality in the cliffs overlooking the Ashover vale.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ *Very short gun.*—The following extract from the first vol. of the old *Sporting Magazine* (p. 33), may perhaps enlighten us as to the meaning of these words. Under general instructions for shooting, the writer proceeds as follows:—"And first, with respect to his piece, it is necessary for any gentleman who sports much to have two guns: the barrel of one about two feet nine inches, which will serve very well the beginning of the season and for wood shooting; the other about three feet three inches or upwards for open shooting after Michaelmas: the birds by that time are grown so shy that your shots must be at longer distances."

⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Mr. Carver.*—In a very old account, with no date, of the overseers of the poor, I find the following entry: "*For going to give Mr. Carver notice of ye trial, £0 1s. 0d. Gave to Mr. Carver £0 10s. 0d.*" Possibly he was a local lawyer, although the name is more suggestive of another honourable profession.

	20.	1 Wat. Hen.
	24.	1 W. C., 1 Foumart . ⁽⁴⁷⁾
	30th.	1 Jay, 1 Longtailed Titmouse.
	31st.	1 Stare.
Nov.	12.	1 Par.
	13.	3 W. C's.
	16.	2 W. C's.
	17.	5 W. C's.
	19.	1 Par.
	20.	4 Sparrs.
	24.	1 Male Kestrel Hawk weighed 6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Fld. Fare.
	25.	3 W. C's., 1 Par.
	27.	2 Green Woodpeckers, C. and H.
	30th.	1 Half-Wild Malld., 3 Snpes., 1 W. C., 1 J. Snpe.
Dec.	1, 2.	1 Par., 1 Pheast. (Hen), 1 Trout.
	7.	1 W. C.
	8.	1 J. Snpe., 2 W. C's.
	9.	1 W. C., 1 W. Hen.
	10.	1 W. C., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Dixon, 1 Par.
	11.	3 Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Kingfisher.
	14.	1 Snpe., 1 J. Snpe.
	15.	3 Snpes.
	18.	W. Duck, 2 Pars., 1 W. C., 3 J. Snpes., 4 Snpes., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Adam Slater . ⁽⁴⁸⁾
	19.	1 Snpe.
	21.	3 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes.
	23.	9 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.
	24.	3 Snpes.
	26.	3 Snpes.
	28.	3 Snpes.
	30th.	2 W. C's., 1 Car. Crow.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ *Foumart* or polecat (*Mustela Putorius*). Before the enclosure acts had so great an alteration in the country districts, these animals were evidently very numerous. They were regarded as "Virming" (vermin), and their destruction was recompensed by the churchwardens at 4d. per head. The accounts at this time have many entries to this effect. In 1772 there is a somewhat startling one—"A polecat catching in the Church, £0 os. 6d." They are sometimes described as *Filimarts*. I have seen one specimen in this parish since I came into residence, and watched it for some moments through a field-glass rolling on the green turf like a dog upon a rug in front of the fire.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ *Mr. Adam Slater*.—He was evidently the local doctor. There is a bill dated April 18, 1828, made out to one Anne Clay for liniment, attendance, and dressing, amounting to 19s. 10d. which was not paid until Sept. 17, 1833.

1773.	Jan.	2nd.	2 Snpes., 1 Mallrd., 1 Wood C., 1 Wat. Rail, 1 less Red-headed Linnet.
		4th.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Redwg. Thrush, 2 Fld. Fares, 3 Snpes.
		5th.	1 Par., 2 Snpes.
		7th.	1 Wat. Rail, 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Snpe., 1 W. C.
		8th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Par., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Wat. Rat.
		13th.	1 Snpe.
		14th.	1 Snpe.
		15th.	1 Bullfinch.
		16th.	1 Snpe.
		23rd.	1 Fld. Fare, 1 Par.
		26th.	1 Magpye. ⁽⁴⁹⁾
		27th.	2 W. C.'s, 1 Pheast. (H).
		28th.	1 Par. N.B. winged about a month ago. 1 Kingfisher.
		30th.	2 Larks.
	Feb.	1.	1 Dog Otter, weighed about 14 lbs., length 3 ft. 2 in.
		3rd.	3 Wat. Hens, 3 Snpes., 2 Mallrds.
		4th.	1 Par., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 W. Duck, 1 Mallrd.
		5th.	1 Par., 1 Fld. Fare.
		6th.	1 Little Grebe or Dabchick.
		8th.	1 Fld. Fare.
		9th.	1 Crow.
		10th.	1 Jay, 1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
		11th.	1 Duck, 1 Mallrd., 2 Wat. Hens, 1 Creeper.
		12th.	1 W. Duck, 1 Wat. Hen, 2 Fld. Fares.
		13th.	1 Mallrd., 2 Snpes.
		15th.	1 W. C.
		16th.	1 Snpe, 1 Golden Crowned Wren.
		17th.	1 Fld. Fare.
		18th.	1 Wat. Hen, 2 Snpes., 1 Blue Titmouse, 2 Snpes.
		24th.	1 W. Cock, 1 Snpe.
		25th.	1 Snpe.
	Mar.	2.	1 Rook.
		4.	1 Redwg. Thrush.
		9.	1 Mallrd., 1 Wild Duck, 2 Rooks a. o. s.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ 1 *Magpye* (*Pica Caudata*).—Daily becoming more scarce. On taking up my residence at Staveley, I brought with me a tame specimen, taken from a nest on Sinfin Moor. Curiously enough, when the pairing season came round a companion made his appearance for several days around the house, but finally disappeared.

	17.	1 W. Duck and 1 Mallrd. a. o. s. at Mr. Gisborne's at Derby, ⁽⁵⁰⁾ 1 Wild Duck and 1 Mallrd. do. do.
	19.	1 Less Red-headed Linnet at Derby.
	23.	1 Stone Chatterer, 1 Reed Sparrow.
	31st.	1 Stare.
April	5.	1 Fld. Fare.
	27.	1 Wht. Ear.
	30th.	1 Willow Wren.
May	4.	2 Car. Crows a. o. s.
	7.	1 Willow Wren, 8 Rooks.
	14.	1 White Throat, 2 Whin Chats.
June	10.	1 C. Redstart.
July	9.	1 Cuckoo, 1 Sparrow lately.
	20th.	1 Thristle.
Aug.	13.	1 White Sparrow ⁽⁵¹⁾ with 2 common do., 1 Wat. Hen.
	14.	3 Lapwings a. o. s.
	21st.	1 Kingfisher.
	23rd.	1 Heron.
	27th.	1 Bunting Lark (young). N.B.—Shot in August 5 doz. and 3 Sparrows more, Two Crows, 2 or 3 Wat. Rats, 1 small bird like a Titlark, perhaps a Pipit.
Sep.	1.	1 Crow, 3 Pars., 1 Raven found dead which I shot about a fortnight before.
	4.	4 Pars.
	6th.	2 Rooks, 1 Jack-Daw, a. o. s.
	7th.	3 Pars.
	8th.	1 Par.
	9th.	2 Pars., 2 Sparrows, one of 'em almost black from living in the chimneys.
	11th.	2 Pars.
	13th.	3 Pars. and $\frac{1}{2}$ with Mr. Dixon.
	14th.	1 Par., 1 Heron.
	15th.	5 Pars., 9 Snpes.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ At Mr. Gisborne's, Derby.—Mr. John Gisborne, afterwards of Yoxall, Co. Stafford, the uncle of the diarist.

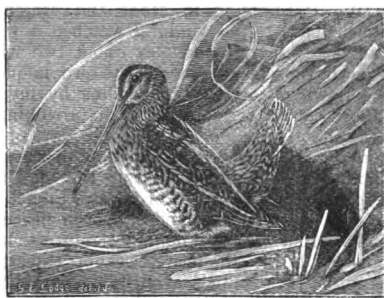
⁽⁵¹⁾ 1 White Sparrow.—A *propos* of white plumage, the Rookery at Staveley Rectory has long possessed a white Rook, or very nearly so. The bird is well-known to many of the inhabitants. A pied Blackbird is also a denizen of The Rectory Garden.

- 16th. 4 Pars., 1 Heron.
 17th. 8 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Dixon. N.B. Killed 14
 Shots following. ⁽⁵²⁾
 24th. 1 Par.
 Oct. 1st. 3 Pars. flying a. o. s.
 5th. 2 Pars.
 6th. 4 Pars., 1 Rabbit, 1 Stoat. N.B. Killed ten Pars.
 in 8 Shots.
 7. 2 Pars., 1 Car. Crow.
 11th or 12th. 2 Pars.
 13th. 4 Pars.
 14th. 5 Pars.
 15th. 1 Par.
 16th. 3 Pars.
 18th. 4 Pars., 2 Snpes., 2 Sparrs.
 19. 5 Pars.
 20. 2 Pars.
 22. 1 Jack Snpe., 5 Sparrs., 8 Pars.
 Nov. 1. **At Needwood Forest** ⁽⁵³⁾ 2 Wd. Cks.
 5th. 4 Pars., 1 Snpe.
 8th. 1 Par.
 9th. 2 Pars.
 10th. 1 Magpye winged. Found a Hen Harrier dead
 which I had shot 20 days ago.
 11th. 1 Woodcock.
 13. 1 Field Fare, 1 J. Snpe.
 16. 1 Snpe., 1 Par., 1 do. with Mr. Adam Slater.
 17th. 1 Wood Owl,
 18th. 1 W. C., 2 Snipes a. o. s., there being but two.
 19. 1 Par.
 20. 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Nuthatch, 1 Par., 1 Car. Crow
 which weighed 22 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$.

⁽⁵²⁾ 14 Shots following.—Surely a feat worth recording with the old single barrel.

⁽⁵³⁾ *At Needwood Forest*, in Staffordshire. Probably on a visit to his uncle, Mr. John Gisborne, who spent his later years at Yoxall, which adjoins Needwood. The hollies of this forest have long been famous, and no one who is familiar with the Woodcock's haunt will be surprised to find a brace of these toothsome birds associated with the day's sport. "*On a bright warm day be sure to rattle the holly bushes and laurels. They will both be likely finds—the former a certain one if cock are about. The thick varnished leaves of the holly prevent the radiation of heat from the soil, and in frost are little affected by the refrigerating influence of the clear sky, so that they offer either a warm or cold shelter for the bird as required.*" (Badminton Library "Moor & Marsh," p. 131.)

- 22nd. 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Dabchick, 1 Wat. Hen, 6 Snpes.
 24. 1 Dabchick, 1 Fld. Fare, 5 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.
 26. 1 Par., 1 Snpe., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Jack Snpe. found
 shot, 1 Dabchick.
 27. 1 Sparrow Hawk, male, weighed 5 oz. full, 1 Snpe.,
 1 Jack do., 1 Par.
 29. 2 J. Snpes., 6 Snpes.
 30. 1 Wat. Hen, 7 Snpes., 1 Sparr. Hawk (female),
 weighed 10 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Dec. 2nd. 3 W. Cocks.
 6. At Needwood Forest, 1 Nuthatch, 3 W. Cocks.
 7. 1 Snpe., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Par., 2 Wd. Cocks.
 9. 1 Snpe.
 11. 1 Wat. Hen., 1 Par., 1 Duck Teal, 3 Snpes.
 13th. 1 Snpe., 1 Par., both almost in the dark.
 14th. 1 **Colemouse**,⁽⁵⁴⁾ 1 Golden Crownd. Wren.
 15th. 1 Snpe., 1 Jack Snpe., do.
 30th. 1 Snpe., 2 Jack Snpes.
1774. Jan. 1st. 5 Snpes.
 3rd. 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Fld. Fare, 3 Snpes., 1 J. Snpe.
 4th. 2 Snpes., 1 Lark.
 5th. 1 Grn. Wd. Pecker, 2 Titlarks, 1 Wd. Cock, 2
 Snpes., 4 J. Snpes.
 6th. 1 Mallrd., 1 Snpe., 1 Dabchick.
 8th. 1 Fld. Fare, 2 Snpes.
 10th. 3 Fld. Fares, 6 Snpes., 4 J. Snpes., **one of 'em**
Sitting,⁽⁵⁵⁾ 1 Wd. Cock on grnd., 1 Wild Duck.



This Block is kindly lent by Messrs. Longmans and Co.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ 1 *Colemouse* (*parus aler*).—A pair build yearly in a very ancient laburnum tree in the Rector's Garden.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ *One of 'em Sitting*.—Through the courtesy of Messrs. Longman, we are allowed to reproduce the accompanying representation of a Snipe sitting from

	12th.	14 Chaffinches, &c., a. o. s., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Wat' Rail.
	14th.	1 Car. Crow.
	19th.	1 Snpe., 1 Jack Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
	20th.	5 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s. rising.
	22nd.	1 Magpye, 1 Fld. Fare.
	24th.	White Owl.
	28th.	3 Sparrs., 1 Par.
	31.	1 Snpe., 1 Mallrd. almost eaten up by some bird or vermin, 1 W. Duck.
Feb.	3rd.	1 Large Spotted Woodpecker, Cock Bird, 1 Snpe. on ground.
	4th.	1 Par., 1 J. Daw, 1 Magpye wingd., left.
	5th.	1 Snpe., 1 J. Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare.
Mar.	3rd.	1 Heron, weighd 4 lbs. !
	5th.	2 W. Cocks (at Mr. Gisb. of Derby.).
	12th.	1 Mallrd., 2 Mallrds., 1 Duck, 1 Mallrd.
	14th.	2 Mallrds., 1 Duck, 1 Mallrd., 1 Rook.
	16th.	1 Car. Crow.
	17.	1 Snpe.
	18th.	1 Red-Headd. Crested Female Smew, ⁽⁵⁶⁾ wd. 19 oz.
	21st.	1 Male Kestrel.
	22nd.	2 Snpes.
	25th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Small Pike, 1 do.
	26th.	1 Mallrd., 1 Snpe., 1 Wheatear, 1 Lapwing.

the Badminton Series ("Shooting in Moor and Marsh," p. 149.) A Snipe always sits with his back to the wind. I watched a wisp of these birds settle upon a favourite boggy spot in Staveley about two winters ago, which might have been bagged in the same manner as the bird in question. *A propos* of Jack Snipes, the following story was told to me by my father. "These birds are known to afford continuous sport by most provokingly settling again and again within easy shooting range. And in the days of the French wars, when French prisoners were quartered here and there in England, one of these little birds, whose habitat was in a marsh close to the high road, was flushed repeatedly, and as repeatedly missed by one of several French officers on parole in a southern county. Time went on, and at length peace was signed, and intimation was given to 'Monsieur' that he might return to his native country. The coach which conveyed him to the nearest seaport traversed the high road which lay contiguous to the Jack Snipe's favourite haunt. '*Stay one moment,*' he cried to the coachman, on reaching this spot, '*while I have a last look at my friend, the Snipe.*' He sprang from the coach, entered the boggy covert. Up rose the Snipe. Alas ! for the last time. For the bird was knocked down by the long lash of the coachman's whip ! !"

⁽⁵⁶⁾ 1 Red-Headed Crested Female Smew (*Mergus albellus*).—Is only to be seen in very severe winters.

	31st.	1 Car. Crow.
April	2nd.	1 Car. Crow.
	4th.	1 Wd. Lark.
	5th.	1 Reed Sparrow (cock.)
	8th.	1 Magpye off her nest.
	12th.	Car. Crow off nest.
	18th.	1 Rook.
	21st.	2 Yellow Water Wagtails, 1 Rook, 1 Car. Crow off nest.
	27th.	1 Wood-pigeon, 1 Hen Dotterel , ⁽⁵⁷⁾ 1 Cock do.
	28th.	1 Cock Dotterel, 1 Wheatear (c).
May	4th.	1 Rook.
	6th.	2 Sparrs.
	9th.	1 Wryneck, 1 Willow Wren, 1 Sanderling or Sandpiper.
	10th.	1 Swift.
	11th.	Abt. 15 Rooks.
	12th.	Abt. 31 Rooks.
	14th.	1 Rook.
July	22nd.	1 Car. Crow.
Aug.	25th.	A Wryneck.
	30th.	1 Young Mallrd.
Sept.		1 Par., 1 do., 1 do., 1 do., 3 do.
Abt. Oct.	11th.	1 Car. Crow.
	14th.	1 Ringtailed. Hawk, wd. only 12 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
	21st.	2 Pars.
	24.	5 Pars., 1 Snpe.
	27th.	1 Car. Crow.
	29	1 Par., caught a Dormouse alive in Stubbing Wood . ⁽⁵⁸⁾
Nov.	2.	2 Pars.
	6th.	1 Snpe.
	9th.	1 Teal Duck, anothr. left in Woodthorpe Dam , ⁽⁵⁹⁾ 4 Starlings, Lessr. Horned Owl, 5 Snpes., 1 Jack do.
	10th.	2 Snpes.
	11th.	1 Wood C., 1 Snpe.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ 1 *Hen Dotterel* (*Charadrius Morinellus*).—Occasionally still to be met with in Derbyshire.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ *Stubbing Wood*.—In the neighbourhood of Chesterfield.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ *Woodthorpe Dam*.—Woodthorpe is a considerable hamlet in Staveley parish, but the Dam is no longer in existence.

12. 1 Par., 1 Smll. Bird.
 14. 1 Snpe., 1 W. C., 1 Par.
 16. 1 Female Sparr. Hawk, wd. 9 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 Snpes. 1 J. Snpe. N.B.—1 Snpe. left shot in Woodthorpe Dam.
 17th. 3 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes., 1 Car. Crow.
 21st. 1 Snpe., wd. 5 oz. 6 drs., 1 do.
 22nd. 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Lark, 1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 do.
 23rd. 1 Tawney Owl, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 do., 1 do., 1 do.
 24th. 4 Snpes.
 28th. 3 Snpes.
 29th. 2 Snpes., 2 Pars. a. o. s.
 N.B.—The Tawney Owl above, a female, wd. 19 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 A male do. shot by Mr. Dixon same day, wd. 13 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Dec. 1st. 1 Snpe., 1 do., 2 Snpes. a. o. s.
 2nd. 2 Wood Larks, 1 Sky Lark.
 5th. 1 Snpe., 1 Squirrel.
 6th. 1 J. Snpe., 1 fem. Spar. Hawk, wd. 10 oz., 1 Hen Bullfinch.
 8th. 2 J. Snpes., 1 Snpe., 1 Cock Par., wd. 16 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Hen Par., wd. 13 oz.
 10th. 1 Snpe., 1 Par.
 N.B.—In the course of the last 3 weeks Mr. Dixon shot 2 Bramblings. He shot at a Royston Crow in Staveley ye 9th. On the 10th I saw a bird upon a piece of ice in Poolsbrook, which I guessed to be a **Chelasser Dun Diver**.⁽⁶⁰⁾ Saw also a small bird about the size of a Thrush upon an ash tree, which I never saw before, and guessed to be the **Chatterer or Garrulus Bohemious**.⁽⁶¹⁾ The same day shot at some **Wild Geese**.⁽⁶²⁾ The weather was now, and some time before had been, very severe with frost and snow, &c., and the

⁽⁶⁰⁾ *Dun Diver* or *Goosander* (*Mergus Merganser*).—Mr. Hutchinson, the taxidermist, of London Road, Derby, reports that he received one of these handsome birds during last winter from Anehor Church and Twyford district.

⁽⁶¹⁾ *Chatterer* or *Bohemian Waxwing* (*Pombycilla garrula*).—Probably the rector was correct in his surmise, although the Waxwing must be regarded as a rare bird, though occasionally visiting us in large numbers.

⁽⁶²⁾ *Wild Geese*.—The variety is not mentioned. A most difficult bird to approach. Three Specimens of the Bean Goose were shot upon the Trent in the neighbourhood of Repton in the winter of 1890.

account of the weather from the North of Europe, mentioned the frost to have set in earlier, and more severe than had been known of some years.

- 12th. 1 Fld. Fare and Redwg. a. o. s., 1 Redwg.
 13th. 2 J. Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Reed Sparrow (c), 2 Sparrs.
 14th. 1 Mallrd. Teal, wd. 14 oz., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 J Snpe., 2 Snpes.

N.B.—Shot this summer 5 or 6 doz. of Sparrs.

- 17th. 1 Wat. Hen, 4 Snpes.
 19th. 1 Snpe., 5 oz. 2 drs.
 22nd. 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Jack Snpe.
 26th. 1 J. Snpe.
 27th. 1 Snpe.
 29th. 1 Wat. Hen.
 30th. 1 Par., 1 Mallrd., wd. 3 lb. and near 1 oz.
 1775. Jan. 2nd. 3 Snpes.
 5th. 1 Missel Thr., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Snpe., 1 Jack do.
 6th. 1 Lessr. Hornd Owl, wd. 13½ oz., 1 Snpe.
 9th. 2 Snpes.
 13th. 2 Car. Crows a. o. s., 1 Fld. Fare.
 Feb. 25th. 1 Wood C.
 Aug. 12. 3 Moor Game, ½ do. with Mr. Adam Slater, about 6 or 8 Sparrows.
 21. 2 Sparrs.
 Sept. 1st. 5 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s.
 2nd. 1 Heron, wd. 4 lbs. 11 oz., 1 Par.
 4th. 13 Pars.
 5th. 4 Pars., 1 Goatsucker, 2½ oz., 5 Pars.
 7th. 4 Pars.
 8th. 1 Par.
 9th. 3 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s., 1 Land Rail.
 11th. 9 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s. on ground, ½ Par. with
 Mr. Dixon.⁽⁶³⁾
 12th. 2 Pars.
 15th. 1 Par.
 16th. 2 Pars., ½ do. with Mr. Dixon.
 20th. 4 Pars.

⁽⁶³⁾ *With Mr. Dixon.*—The Rector and his curate appear to have lived on the most amicable terms, and to have shared, not only the responsible duties of the ministerial office, but also the enjoyments of the field, and the birds which were bred on it.

	22nd.	7 Pars.
	23rd.	4 Pars.
	25th.	3 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Dixon.
	26th.	1 Par., 3 do.
	28th.	6 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s., 1 Sparr.
	29th.	3 Pars.
	30th.	4 Pars.
Oct.	2nd.	4 Pars.
	3rd.	3 Pars.
	5th.	4 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s., 2 Crows flying a. o. s.
	9th.	8 Pars.
	10th.	4 Pars.
	11th.	1 Par.
	12th.	1 Par.
	19th.	1 Crow.
	23rd.	1 Quail, Par.
	26.	1 Par.
	27th.	2 Pars.
	28th.	1 Par.
	30th.	2 Pars., 2 J. Snpes, 1 Magpye.
	31st.	2 Pars. a. o. s.
Nov.	3rd.	3 Pars.
	8th.	1 J. Snpe.
	9th.	1 Woodcock.
	10th.	2 Pars., 1 of 'em rising.
	15th.	1 Lapwing . ⁽⁶⁴⁾
	16th.	4 Snpes.
	21st.	Duck Widgeon, wd. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. N.B.—1 W. Cock 13 Novr.
	22nd.	1 J. Snpe., 5 Sparrows, 1 Snpe.
	23rd.	3 J. Snpes.
	25th.	2 W. Cocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with Mr. Rodes . ⁽⁶⁵⁾
	28th.	1 J. Snpe., 4 Snpes., 1 Wat. Hen.
Dec.	4th.	1 Fld. Fare.
	5th.	1 Snpe., 3 Larks a. o. s., 2 Fld. Fares.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ 1 *Lapwing* (*Vanellus Cristatus*).—Large numbers of the common or Green Plover as they are usually termed are still to be found in the parish. I am somewhat surprised, however, to find no mention at all made of the Golden Plover, inasmuch as flocks of this beautiful bird sometimes remain here for weeks together. Their shrill note and their graceful flight render them special objects of interest.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Mr. Rodes*.—Mr. Cornelius H. Rodes, of Barlborough Hall, or some member of this very ancient family.

	6th.	2 Snpes., 1 Bittern, wd. 2 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 Kingfisher . ⁽⁶⁶⁾	
	7.	1 Par.	
	8th.	4 Snpes., 2 J. Snpes., 1 Wat. Rail.	
	9th.	1 Fld. Fare.	
	11th.	6 Snpes., 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Par.	
	12th.	4 Snpes., 1 Par.	
	21st.	1 Mallrd., 1 Wat. Hen (left).	
	22nd.	5 Larks.	
	28th.	2 Fld. Fares a. o. s., 1 Wat. Hen.	
	29th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare, 3 Larks.	
1776.	Jan.	9th.	1 Weasel, wd. 4oz. $\frac{1}{4}$.
	11th.	1 Snpe. on ground, 1 Jack-Daw supposed to have been taken away by the Crows.	
	12th.	1 Magpye.	
	15th.	1 Goosander, wd. 4 lbs. $\frac{1}{4}$.	
	17th.	1 Goosander, wd. 3 lbs. 11 oz. Shot at a large Otter at 11 yds. distant (with No. 1) upon the water.	
	22nd.	2 Wat. Hens.	
	27th.	1 Wat. Hen., wd. 7 oz., 1 Par. wd. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
		N.B.— The Weather ⁽⁶⁷⁾ for 20 days past was severely frosty and the ground covered with snow.	
	29th.	Catchd a Partridge supposed to have been hit on the 27th, which wd. only 9 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$. Two Crows.	
Feb.	1st.	2 Crows.	
	12.	1 Lapwg.	
	15th.	1 Mallrd.	
	16th.	Mr. Rodes gave me a long-eared Bat, which wd. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.	
Aug.	12.	1 Old Cock Grouse, 1 Young Cock do.	
	23rd.	1 Old Cock Grse., 1 Poot, 1 do.	
1777.	Aug.	12.	5 Grouse Poots.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ 1 *Kingfisher* (*Alcedo Ispida*).—These delightful, bright-plumaged birds still haunt the streams around. I can usually get a glimpse in my walks abroad of this the most beautiful and quaint of British birds. Last year one of my curates met some lads with a nest of nearly full-fledged young ones. He took compassion on them and endeavoured to rear them, but with no success.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ *The Weather*, &c.—In a little chronology compiled by Belsham, I find the following entry:—"1776, Jan. 7. A fall of snow. The greatest ever remembered in this country." This would account for the natural advent of the rarer water birds, as the Goosander, etc.

19. 2 Old Cock Grouse, 2 Old Hens do., 2 Poots do.
 Sept. & Oct. Shot 8 or ten Brace of Pars., 1 **Land-rail**.⁽⁶⁸⁾
 Oct. 17. Shot at a male Sparr. Hawk off our Barn.

1778.—In Aug. at Southprt., 1 Crow, 1 Pign. a. o. s.

Sept. Staveley, 2 Pars.

Oct. 1 Woodcock in company with **Mr. D. Foxlow**;⁽⁶⁹⁾ also 1 Snpe., 1 Jack do., 1 Par., 1 Snpe. before.

Novr. 4 or 5 Snpes., 1 W. C., 1 Par., 1 Rat.

1779.⁽⁷⁰⁾ Jan. 7. 1 Snpe., 1 Mallrd., 8 Rooks.

Friday, May 28, 1779. Shot from off a Gate-post at the corner of the Bridge over the Forge Rivulet, in the Sprouseley, near the Pastures Gate, **an Osprey**,⁽⁷¹⁾ which agreed in its marks very nearly with Mr. Pennant's description of that Bird, except that this bird weighed only 59 oz. avoirdupois, but the wings extended tight measured from tip to tip five feet six inches and a half. N.B.—The above was in good condition, but with an empty stomach. The legs short, but the thighs pretty long. The talons semicircular and black, and nearly of equal length; the underside of the feet and toes remarkably rough with horny points, for the better holding of its slippery prey; the outer toe so movable as to form a second hind toe, and a third forward, as in Owls. Not the least sign of the left foot's

⁽⁶⁸⁾ 1 *Landrail (Crex Pratensis)*.—The keeper of the Staveley Cemetery mowed over a nest of the eggs of this bird in the summer of 1891. Unfortunately, although endeavours were made to secure the hatching, the nest was ultimately forsaken.

1778.—This was the year in which the Rector lost his brother, the General. It is more than probable that this bereavement prevented for the time so keen an interest being taken in the use of the gun.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Mr. D. Foxlow*.—Some member of the Foxlow family whom I cannot identify. Samuel Foxlow married as second wife the Rector's sister, Dorothy, and along with the Rev. Fletcher Dixon, who married the other sister, Catherine, occupied Staveley Hall in two tenements for many years.

⁽⁷⁰⁾ 1779.—A frost this winter lasted 84 days. (Belsham's "Chronology.")

⁽⁷¹⁾ *An Osprey (Pandion Halliaetos)*.—This, no doubt, is the most important and most interesting entry in the whole register. It speaks for itself, and only the enthusiast in the pursuit of any science or any "ology" can enter into the feelings of the good Rector as he watched this "rara avis" topple off the post from a charge, probably, of the long gun, and carried his somewhat unwieldy prize home. There, making the very careful description which finds place in this register. What a tale he must have had to tell to his brother sportsmen of this grand bird! Mr. Gisborne's second cousin, the Rev. Thos. Gisborne, of Yoxal Lodge, thus writes in his poetical work, "Walks in a Forest":—

"And ospreys plunging from their cloudy height
 With leaden fall precipitate, the waves
 Cleave with deep-dashing breast, and, labouring, rise
 Talons and beak o'erloaded."

being sub-palmated, as mentioned by Linnæus. The feathers on the thighs white, not long, and reaching very little below the knees; the wings and talons remarkably long and strong. Sent the above to Sr. A. Lever, who received it safe.

- Aug. 25. Shot 6 Snipes, also 3 Snipes in Aug.
 Sept. 1st. 11 Pars., $\frac{1}{2}$ with Mr. Dixon, 2 Snipes.
 Also the Beginning of September
 2 Pars. and 4 Snipes, 1 of them not got.
 Also 3 Snipes and a Kestrel Hawk,
 And a Ringtailed Hawk and 1 Snipe
 1 Sandpiper, 8 Pars.
 1 Snipe, and 1 got hit before.
 2 Pars., 1 Snipe., 4 Pars.
 Sept. 30th. 3 Snipes.
 Oct. 6th. 6 Pars., 1 Snipe., 1 Snipe., 3 Snipes., 6 Pars., 1 Par.,
 3 Snipes. **with long gun.** ⁽⁷²⁾
 Oct. 30th. } 1 Snipe., 1 Jack do., 1 Snipe., 2 Snipes., 3 Jack do.
 Nov. 1st. }
 5th. 3 Snipes., 1 Wild Duck, 1 Par. winged not got, 2
 Snipes., 2 Wat. Hens, 3 Snipes, 2 Larks, 1
 Kingfisher, 1 Snipe., 1 J. Snipe.
 Also before, 1 Lapwing, 2 Snipes., + 2 Snipes., + 1 Snipe.
 Nov. 29. 1 Cock.
 Dec. 1. 4 Snipes., 1 lost, 1 Woodpigeon, 23 oz. 2 drs.
 3 Snipes., 1 Wat. Hen.
 1 Snipe., 1 Par., in company with **Mr. Bright**
of Inkersoll. ⁽⁷³⁾
 11th. 1 Woodcock, 1 Snipe., 1 Jack do.
 13th. 1 Snipe., 3 Larks.
 14th. 6 Snipes., 1 Fld. Fare.

⁽⁷²⁾ *With Long Gun.*—Here is further evidence of the keen and thorough sportsman, being in possession of two distinct fowling pieces of unequal length. Some of these old long guns were deadly weapons. Tradition preserves their prowess. Grey-headed keepers will tell you interesting stories of the old long muzzle-loader—of its owner, *e.g.*, being in company with some fellow sportsmen furnished with the (then) new percussion fire. A covey is flushed. Bang! bang! go on either side the new-fashioned barrels. But the birds fly away unharmed. Nervously toying with his deadly long barrel, the old sportsman with a wave of the hand (or, perhaps, taking a pinch of snuff from his waistcoat pocket), says, jauntily to his comrades, “*Have you all finished, gentlemen?*” and raising the long gun quickly to his shoulder brings down one or perhaps a brace (*a. o. s.*) as the covey towers the boundary hedge of the field.

⁽⁷³⁾ *Mr. Bright of Inkersoll.*—Inkersoll is a hamlet within the parish of Staveley which still retains its agricultural character. The family of Bright were evidently old inhabitants of Staveley. A Mr. Thomas Bright of Inkersoll was churchwarden in 1743, and was apparently buried in 1774. In 1780, Henry, son of Paul Bright, of Inkersoll, was baptized.

1780. In Jan. Shot 4 Jack Daws upon Mr. Flint's stack.
 Beginning of April. Shot a Wryneck at Derby.
 Latter end of April. Shot 1 Rook, 1 Car. Crow.
 Aug. 12th. 1 Moor Game.
 Sept.⁽⁷⁴⁾ 3 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s., 3 Dace, 11 Sparrs., 1
 Wheatear, 6 Pars., 2 Pars.
 Day before also. 2 Lapwings, 1 **Mid Spotted Wood-
 pecker**,⁽⁷⁵⁾ 4 Pars., 3 Pars., 15 Sparrows, 1 Par., 3
 Snpes., 1 Lapwing, 9 Pars., 1 Par., 1 Par., 1 Snpe.
 Oct.⁽⁷⁴⁾ 3 Pars., 1 Par. at Derby, 1 Misseltoe Thrush, 13 Lapwings,
 11 Sparrows, 1 Snpe., 3 Lapwings, 2 of 'em a. o. s.,
 with Mr. Gisborne, 1 Snpe., 3 Lapwings before a. o. s.
 with Mr. Gisborne, 2 Jays.
 Nov. 3. 1 W. Cock.
 4. 1 Par., 1 Snpe., 1 W. C. in company with Mr.
 Gisborne.
 28th. 2 Snpes.
 1781. Jan. 5. 1 Wat. Hen, 3 Pars.
 Mar. Caught 6 Trout, 1 Chub, some small Perch at **Cresswell**.⁽⁷⁶⁾
 24th. Caught 8 Pike at Pebbly Dam from 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5
 in the afternoon, which weighed about 13 lbs.
 Friday, { 21 Pike at Pebbly Dam, near 2 lbs. each on an average.
 April 27. { N.B.—Caught 16 or 17 of the last above with one and
 the same dead **Bullhead**⁽⁷⁷⁾ in the afternoon.
 May 18. 5 Trout at Cresswell.
 Sept. 1st. Shot 3 Pars., 1 Sparrow Hawk flying over our
 garden, having shot 1 do. do. sometime since.
 Shot also in Sept. a Hawk from our garden
 resembling a Merlin, but in some respects

* ⁽⁷⁴⁾ Sept., Oct.—Here we have a more general statement of the month's shooting.

⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Mid Spotted Woodpecker*.—A long discussion has taken place as to the existence of this third variety of Woodpecker, in addition to the "Greater" and the "Lesser" Spotted bird of this genus. The conclusion arrived at is that it is merely the young of the former of these two birds, and has no independent existence.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Cresswell*.—A small hamlet in the parish of Elmton, famous for its picturesque surroundings, and also noted for its recent interesting geological discoveries.

⁽⁷⁷⁾ *The same dead Bullhead (Cottus Gobio)*.—This reads like fishing in a private stew, and is certainly a very interesting and uncommon experience. The Rector seems to have been as successful with the rod as with the gun. April is now a close month for this voracious fish. The largest I ever saw taken weighed 28 lbs., and was a short, deep-girthed fish.

- different. Shot also in Sept. abt. 25 brace more Partridges or nearer 30 Brace.
- In Oct. Abt. 20 brace of Pars., 1 Cock Pheasant and 1 Sparrow Hawk, male, 1 Bunting, and
on 29th. 1 W. Cock, 12 Sparrs. a. o. s. in Oct.
- Dec. 11. 1 Snpe., 1 Jack do., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Snpe., 1 Jack do.
1782. Aug. 12. 1 Grouse.
in Aug. also. 4 Crows, 5 Sparrows.
Sept. 1 Brace of Partridges.
Oct. Abt. 6 Brace do., some Sparrows, 1 Land Rail, 4 Field Fares, 6 Snpes. Also 20 Snpes., 2 of 'em a. o. s. and 1 of 'em a Jack Snpe., 2 Woodcocks, 2 Pars., 4 Sparrs., 1 Lark, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Thrush, 4 Wat. Hens., 1 Wild Duck.
- 26th. 1 Wat. Hen, 2 Fld. Fares, 1 Snpe.
27th. 2 Fld. Fares, 1 Snpe.
29th. 2 Fld. Fares, 1 Snpe., 1 Kingfisher, 3 Snpes., 6 Fld. Fares. N.B.—3 of 'em a. o. s., 2 Wat. Hens, 1 Redwing, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Rook, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 do.
- Dec. 13th. 1 Fld. Fare, 5 Larks, 4 Starlings, 2 Snpes., 2 Wat. Hens a. o. s., 1 Fld. Fare, 2 Fld. Fares, 1 Car. Crow.
1783. April 10th. 18 Pike, caught at Pebbly Dam, weight of 'em abt. 20 lbs. N.B.—4 do. caught lately at **Cawforth Puddle**,⁽⁷⁸⁾ one of 'em near 3 lbs. weight, 3 or 4 more at do.
- Sept. 1 and beginning of Oct. Shot 11 Brace of Pars., 2 or 3 doz. Sparrs., about one dozen and a half of Starlings, 1 Lapwing, 3 Snpes.
- Oct. 13. 3 Pars. (2 of 'em a. o. s.), 1 Snpe., 1 Royston Crow.
15th. 1 Rook.
17. 1 Par., 2 Snpes., 1 Jack do., 2 Wat. Hens.
20th. 2 Pars., 1 Wat. Hen.
23rd. 3 Pars.
24th. 1 Par., 1 Snpe.
25. 2 Snpes., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Par.
27. 1 Snpe., 1 Wat. Hen not got.
29th. 2 Pars., 3 Snpes.

⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Cawforth Puddle*.—I cannot identify this piece of water.

Nov.	3rd.	1 Par.
	4th.	1 Snpe.
	6th.	1 Snpe.
	8th.	1 Sparrow Hawk, male, wd. 5 oz., 3 Snpes., 2 Woodcocks.
	10th.	1 Snpe., 1 Jack do.
	11th.	2 Snpes., 1 Wat. Hen.
	12th.	4 Snpes., 1 Par.
	14th.	2 Snpes.
	15th.	1 Fld. Fare.
	18th.	1 Woodcock, 1 Jack Snpe., 1 Kingfisher.
	20th.	1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare, 1 Redwing.
	21st.	2 Snpes., 1 Spotted Woodpecker.
	22nd.	1 Jack Snpe.
	24th.	1 Fld. Fare., 1 Redwing a. o. s.
	25th.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Kingfisher, 2 Snpes.
	27th.	4 Snpes., 1 Jack do., 1 Wat. Hen, 1 Par., 5 Starlings a. o. s.
	28th.	7 Snpes.
	29th.	1 Snpe.
Decr.	1st.	3 Snpes.
	2nd.	8 Snpes., 1 of 'em on ground, 1 Jack do., 1 Fld. Fare, 2 Wat. Hens.
	3rd.	1 Snpe., 1 Par.
	4th.	1 Kingfisher, 1 Snpe., 1 Fld. Fare, 2 Sparrs.
	8th.	1 Snpe.
	10th.	3 Snpes.
	11th.	2 Snpes., 1 Jack do.
	12th.	1 Snpe., 1 Wat. Rail.
	13th.	1 Jack Snpe. N.B. 1 Snpe left dead in water.
	15.	1 Duck Teal, 1 Mallrd. do.
	16.	2 Wat. Hens, 2 Snpes., 1 Brambling, 1 Starling.
	17.	1 Wat. Hen, 1 Wat. Rail, 1 Snpe., 1 Jack do.
	18.	3 Snpes., 1 Par., 1 Dabchick.
	19.	1 Snpe.
	20.	1 Mallrd. Teal, 1 Snpe.
	22nd.	1 Snpe., 1 Duck Teal.
	23rd.	1 Snpe.
	24th.	2 Wat. Hens, 2 Snpes., 1 Mallrd. Teal, 7 Larks a. o. s., 1 Rook.
	27th.	1 Snpe.
	29th.	3 Snpes., 2 Wild Ducks.
	30th.	4 Snpes., 1 Wat. Hen, 15 Larks.

1784. Jan.	1st.	1 Wat. Hen, 2 Snpes.
	3rd.	4 Larks and 1 Chaffinch a. o. s. in garden.
	7th.	1 Wild Duck.
	12.	1 Snpe.
	20th.	1 Car. Crow.
	22nd.	1 Fld. Fare.
Feb.	24th.	1 Wat. Hen.
	8th.	19 Sparrs. a. o. s. off Garden Wall.
	13.	1 Rook, 1 Crow a day or two before.
	16.	1 Rook.
Mar.	13.	1 Wild Duck.
	18.	1 Snpe.
Sept.	1st.	1 Par., o. h. (old hen.)
	2nd.	1 Crow.
	4th.	2 Pars., one of 'em an o. h.
	7th.	2 Pars. at Renishaw . ⁽⁷⁹⁾
	14th.	2 Pars. a. o. s., 1 Snpe.
	15th.	6 Pars., 2 of 'em a. o. s., 4 Snpes.
	16th.	1 Snpe.
	17th.	1 Snpe., 1 Par.
	20th.	1 Par.
	21st.	1 do., 1 Rail.
	22nd.	1 Rail, 2 Pars.
	23rd.	1 Par.
	24th.	3 Pars.
	25th.	1 Par.
	30th.	1 Par.
Oct.	1st.	1 Cock Pheasant, 2 lbs. 12 oz., 1 Snpe.
	2nd.	1 Par.
	5th or 6th.	1 Par.
	9th.	2 Pars.
Nov.	Abt. 11th.	6 Pars., 1 Jack Snipe, 1 Sea-gull . ⁽⁸⁰⁾
		7 Sparrs., 3 Starlings shot in Sept. and Oct.

An Interval of six years.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Renishaw*.—In the adjoining parish of Eckington. Renishaw Hall is one of the seats of Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart., a learned antiquary and contributor to the Society's volumes.

⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Sea-gull*.—It is somewhat rare to find one of these birds so far inland. In the winter of 1888, however, I met with one on the banks of the canal which runs through this parish.

May 14, 1790. Shot a Jack in Rother, also 16 large Gudgeons at one other Shot.

An Interval of three years.

1793.	Sept.	14.	4 Sparrs.
		16.	6 Pars.
		21st.	3 Pars., 1 Wat. Hen.
		11th.	1 Snpe.
		12th.	1 Par.
		14.	1 Jack Snpe., 1 Snpe. (one found winged which Mr. F. Bodon ⁽⁸¹⁾ left the 12th), 1 Par.
		24th.	1 Wat. Hen.
		29th.	2 Sparrs.
		31st.	3 Snpes., 1 Jack do.
Nov.		6.	1 Cock Pheasant, 2 lbs. 14 oz., Woodcock, 1 Snpe., 1 Kingfisher.
		12th.	2 Sparrs.
		16th.	1 Larger Butcher Bird, 1 Par., 2 Pars. a. o. s., 1 of 'em Ponto ⁽⁸²⁾ found, 1 Fld. Fare, 1 do. not got, 2 Sparrs., 1 Grey Owl.
		29th.	1 Wat. Hen, 2 Snpes., 1 Mallrd.
Dec.		2.	2 Woodcocks.
		3rd.	1 Fld. Fare, wing'd, not got, 2 Wat. Hens, 1 Snpe.
		5th.	2 Jack Snpes., 1 Wild Duck, 2 lbs. 10 oz.
		6th.	1 Snpe., 1 Jack Snpe.
		7th.	1 Kingfisher.
		9th.	1 Snpe.
		10th.	1 Wat. Hen., 1 Jack Snpe., 2 Snpes.
		12th.	1 Snpe.
		15th.	1 Snpe.
		20th.	1 C. Pheasant, 2 lbs. 13 oz.
		27th.	1 Snpe.
		28th.	1 Jack Snpe.
		30th.	2 Snpes.

⁽⁸¹⁾ *Mr. F. Bodon*. Probably a member of The Bowden family, still resident in the immediate neighbourhood; Major Bowden being at present the occupant of Barlborough House.

⁽⁸²⁾ *Ponto*. No doubt a successor to "*Fanny*."

1794. Jan. 1st. 1 Snpe.
 2nd. 1 Mallrd., 3 lb. 2 oz.
 3rd. 1 Wild Duck wing'd, not got, 1 Snpe. do.,
 1 Thrush.
 4th. 1 Snpe. in River, not got.
 6th. 1 Snpe.
 7th. 1 Wild Duck, 1 Snpe., 1 do., 1 Wat. Rail.

N.B.—After having shot at another Water Rail, on putting the charge of powder into the gun, it instantly took fire, blew the head of the flask from which the charge was poured quite away, the powder flask also out of F. G.'s hand, but without kindling the remr. of the gunpowder in the flask; knock'd off F. G.'s hat, which was much scorched, as were his eye-brows, &c., in a less degree, no material harm being further done. It is presumed some spark of fire remained in a bit of the brown paper wadding which had unaccountably not been projected out of the barrel, an event which never happened to F. G. in the course of 45 years' shooting, and which, it is to be hoped, very rarely happens, as the consequences might be fatal. The fire certainly took place without the intervention of the flint, as the gun was at half-cock after the explosion, the hammer being flung up about half-way from the pan.

The Register ends with this very exciting bit of experience. That the unfortunate charge knocked off only F. G.'s hat and not his head, is a matter of sincere congratulation to the Parish of Staveley, for, after this very narrow escape of his valuable life, it is still true to say of the worthy rector that, like The Jackdaw of Rheims,

“ He long lived, the pride
 Of the country's side,
 And at length in the odour of sanctity died.”

It was not until the year 1821 that he departed this life, aged eighty-nine, after having held the Rectory of Staveley for the long period of sixty years.

I am almost ashamed to say that I cannot discover any monument, either within the church or in the churchyard, to the memory of one who so faithfully and beneficently served his generation; but the good man has a monument

“Ære perennius

Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo potens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.”

—Hor. Book iii., Ode xxx.

in that he still lives in the memories of the descendants of his parishioners. Many, indeed, are the tales which are told of him whose name is still familiar as a household word, and of him most truly may it be said that his works do follow him.

In a letter which has recently come to hand, it is stated that he was accustomed to make fireworks in the small brick building with stone steps up to the door, attached to the old Rectory House, and let them off in the meadows, or at Moor Top, beyond where they could be seen for miles round. People used to say :—“*O’wd Staley Parson is gi’eing a show for nought again.*”

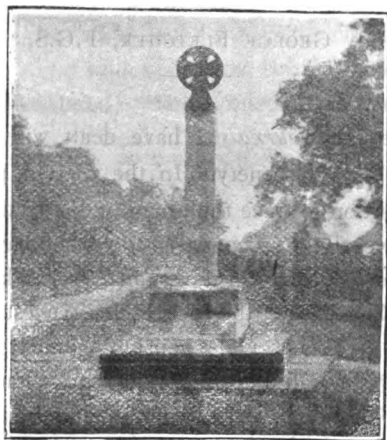
In his latter years, Mr. Gisborne became very feeble, but continued to read prayers as long as his failing powers would permit. On one occasion, when he wanted to preach, just as he got into the pulpit, Mr. Foxlow (his curate) and William Sales (the clerk) gently led him down the steps again, as they thought him too infirm to make the attempt successfully.

The following lines, placed on a large plum cake, were forwarded to him by his friend, Mr. Garthwaite, in the year 1809, with which enconium we may well bring our annotations to an end :—

“ Whilst the whole Isle a Jubilee ordains
That a lov’d monarch half-a century reigns,
Let Staveley’s sons a pious Gisborne greet,
Who fifty years has been their Pastor meet.
Take, then, this humble token which I send,
Thou best of mortals, and sincerest friend.”

I should like to add, in conclusion, that the notes, from a natural history point of view, are by no means exhaustive, and that the incompleteness is only one of the many shortcomings of an attempt from a ’prentice hand to add to the interest of an archæological

volume. The paper, such as it is, has been compiled amid the responsibilities of a large and extensive parish in those odds and ends of time which fall to the lot of most of us. If it should prove of sufficient interest to induce our local naturalists to give the county volume the occasional results of their observation and experience, it will not have been written in vain.



CROSS IN STAVELEY CHURCHYARD.

The Building of the Derbyshire Limestone.

BY GEORGE FLETCHER, F.G.S.

IN previous *Journals* I have dealt with the origin of Derbyshire scenery. In the present paper it is my intention to trace the origin of one of the rocks whose varied forms give rise to scenery. My earlier papers dealt with the cause of the external form assumed by rocks, the present one deals with the origin of the rock itself. Investigation teaches us that matter, like energy, is constantly undergoing transformation—passing through a cycle of changes. The matter which constitutes our limestone rocks is no exception, and I propose here to deal with this fleeting phase of its transformations.

The Derbyshire limestone is of great interest, both from economic and purely geological standpoints. It is rich in mineral lodes and veins yielding ores of lead, zinc, &c., valuable building stones and ornamental marbles. It forms an immense mass of very great but unknown thickness, during the formation of which several submarine volcanic eruptions took place, the ejected lava forming the beds of toadstone which are found interstratified with the limestone. Looked at as a whole, the limestone area forms part of a great fold or anticlinal, the axis of which runs from north to south, forming the southern portion of the great Pennine anticlinal. From above this central area the millstone and newer rocks have been eroded, leaving the limestone exposed at the surface.

The limestone differs widely in different districts, and at different levels. In the upper portion it is thinly bedded and contains layers and nodules of chert, below which is a great thickness of

pure massive limestone, here and there of a semi-crystalline character; and below this comes a mixture of more or less thickly-bedded limestone.

A practical geologist can, in most cases, at once distinguish a limestone, although the different varieties exhibit considerable differences in texture and colour; but a simple test consists in the application of a drop of hydrochloric acid, when, if there be much carbonate of lime present, vigorous effervescence will take place. When strongly heated, limestone is decomposed into quicklime and carbon dioxide.



FIG. 1. POLISHED SECTION OF CRINOIDAL MARBLE (WIRKSWORTH).

A common and typical variety of limestone met with in Derbyshire is called crinoidal, encrinital, or entrochal marble. A polished section of this is represented in Figure 1. A consideration of the marks seen upon its surface, which are usually white upon a grey background, will lead us to the origin of the rock; they are the hieroglyphics which, rightly interpreted, enable us to read the history of the rock. It will be obvious

that the marks upon the polished surface of the marble must be sections of some predominant fossil which enters largely into the substance of the rock, and a little consideration will show that this must be of cylindrical form. The outlines are, as will be seen, longitudinal, oblique and transverse sections of a cylindrical body, with a transversely corrugated tube running through it. It would not be easy from these marks alone to construct the objects of which they are the sections, but we derive assistance from "weathered" masses of the rock. It is found that when the face of the rock has been exposed for a considerable time, these fossils,

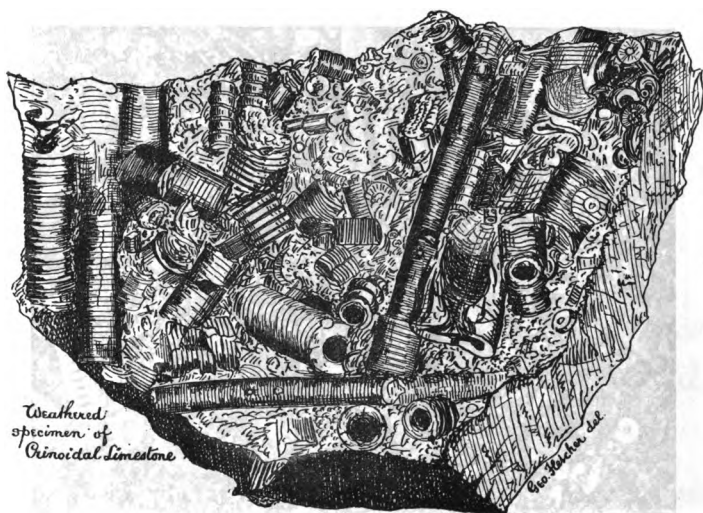


FIG. 2.

being of a more resisting nature than the surrounding material—the *matrix*—in which they are embedded, stand out in relief. This is due to the manner in which the calcium carbonate is built up in the fossil, and not to any essential difference of chemical composition. Such weathered masses are to be found in many old limestone quarries. There is an excellent case at Monyash, from which the specimen represented in Fig. 2 was obtained. The structure of the cylindrical fossils now becomes clear. No wonder they should have been called "stone lilies," for these long pencils might well be likened to the stem of a plant; and in specimens in which

the crown is preserved the resemblance is more complete. Prolonged weathering shows these stems to be made up of a number of joints having a thickness of a sixteenth of an inch or more.

As our knowledge of the *fauna* and *flora* of the depths of the sea was enlarged by the discoveries made during the *Challenger* and other expeditions, the nature of the fossil contents of this limestone became more and more clear. Forms of life bearing a close resemblance to those described as occurring in a fossil condition in the limestone were dredged up. That they lived in



FIG. 3.

colonies was evident from the fact that when brought up there were usually a number, and the mode of life of the extinct forms may be inferred from those which are now living. They are termed Crinoids, and certain genera existing at the present time are also found fossil, as, for example, the form *Pentacrinus*. Fig. 3 is a drawing of *Pentacrinus wyville-thomsoni*, which was dredged up from a depth of 1,095 fathoms in the Mediterranean during the voyage of the *Porcupine*. Only a portion of the stem is shown.

Crinoids belong to the large, and, to the geologist, important group of animals termed Echinodermata. The soft and living portion of the animals possesses the power of separating calcium carbonate from the sea water, and forming from it a skeleton made up of a large number of separate parts. A typical Crinoid consists of a crown, stem, and root. In some forms, the stem is absent, the crown swimming freely. The crown consists of a calyx and dorsal cup, the former containing the viscera and arms, the latter being made up of two circlets of five calcareous plates. The whole organism exhibits a five-fold symmetry, five radial planes passing through it longitudinally.

The crown surmounts the stem, which, like the arms, is composed of numerous ossicles or joints—circular, pentagonal, or elliptical in form (Fig. 4)—and perforated by a circular or

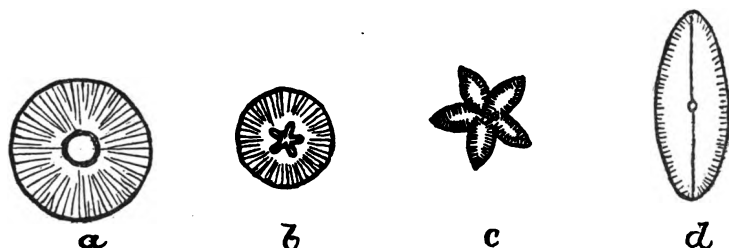


FIG. 4. STEM OSSICLES OF CRINOIDS.
(a, b.) Genera uncertain (Carboniferous, Eng.)
(c.) *Pentacrinus* (Lias, Eng.)
(d.) *Platycrinus* (Carboniferous, Eng.)

pentagonal axial canal. They are connected by a fibrous organic tissue. The stem grows in length by the intercalation at the end nearest the crown of new ossicles which increase in size. It is surrounded at intervals by whorls of cirri, having the same structure as the stem, and the mode of attachment to the sea-bottom differs in different genera according to the nature of the bottom. Some stems terminate in a flattened expansion adapted to a rocky bottom. Others terminate in a number of radicular cirri, adapted for an oozy bottom.

The mouth is at the centre of a membrane on the ventral surface of the calyx. The upper surfaces of the arms are provided with food grooves lined with fine vibratile filaments called cilia,

which, by their movement, cause currents of water containing food to flow down the grooves into the mouth of the animal.

On examining the minute structure of the calcareous skeleton by means of a microscope it is found to consist of a fine meshwork of carbonate of lime deposited in organic tissue. In the fossil forms, the interstices of the meshwork are usually filled with crystalline carbonate of lime (calcite), and hence these fossils

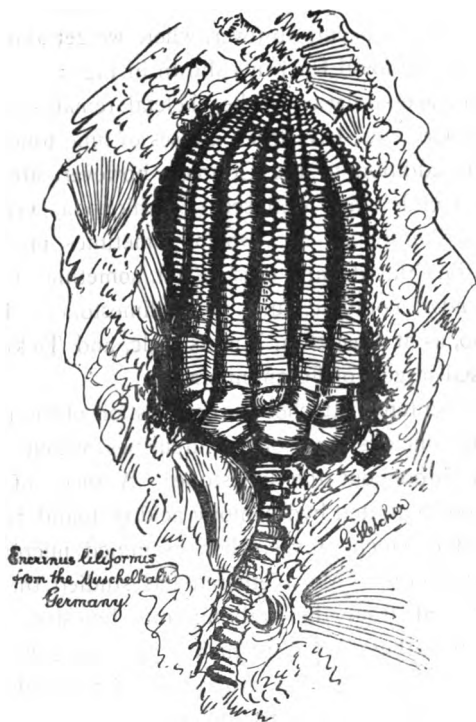


FIG. 5. (TWO-THIRDS SIZE OF ORIGINAL.)

usually cleave in planes parallel to the faces of a rhombohedron in the same manner as an ordinary crystal of calcite. Sometimes the spaces are filled with silica, the calcareous substance being subsequently dissolved, and frequently the minute structure is obliterated. Many of the structural features described will be seen

in the drawing of the magnificent fossil specimen of *Encrinus liliformis* (Fig. 5) in the Derby Public Museum.

That these animals were abundant in the sea in which the Derbyshire limestone was formed is certain, for we find strata hundreds of feet in thickness, made up almost entirely of their calcareous skeletons. The fragmentary nature of the fossil remains is explained when we remember that the numerous ossicles are held together by organic tissues which, on the death of the animal, decay, allowing the skeleton to fall in confusion on the sea floor. Cases occur, however, where we get almost perfect skeletons, as in the fossil *Encrinus* shown in Fig. 5.

Thus, by the accumulation of the skeletal remains of countless generations of Crinoids, have thick masses of limestone rock been built up. In addition to the Crinoids, however, are abundant remains of Corals and Molluscs (Brachiopoda, Gasteropoda, Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, etc.) which sometimes prevail to the exclusion of the Crinoids, and thus we get, sometimes in the same section, crinoidal, coralline, and shelly limestone. In several localities, also, as at Castleton, Millers Dale, and Ticknall, occur beds composed largely of Foraminifera.

Considerable interest attaches to the question of the nature and origin of the silicious and other impurities which are found disseminated throughout the limestone. A piece of limestone treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid is found to yield an insoluble residue, which proves, when examined microscopically, to be of great interest. Mr. Wethered has studied the insoluble residues obtained from the carboniferous limestone series at Clifton, and finds them to consist mainly of minute fragments of quartz, together with a smaller proportion of tourmaline, zircon, and felspar. Many of the quartz fragments are crystalline, and the crystals are observed to contain nuclei of detrital quartz. It is a well-known fact that damaged crystals placed in a solution of the same substance possess the power of repairing themselves, and we may regard the rounded nuclei as water-worn crystals, which have attracted silica from solution to again build up the crystalline form. There is little doubt that the insoluble residues

of our own limestone will, on investigation, yield interesting results.

In the upper limestones of Derbyshire we find interstratified layers and nodules of a flinty deposit called chert, the origin of which forms an interesting geological problem. Frequently it occurs in large masses, and contains silicious casts of the organic remains it has replaced. Often these silicious pseudomorphs retain the minute structure of the original object, which has evidently been replaced particle by particle as it was removed, in the manner in which silicification of wood gives rise to the formation of wood opal with all the delicate structure of the original matter. These chert bands occur in the upper carboniferous limestone of Ireland, and formed the subject of a paper by Messrs. Hull and Hardman.* It may be well to point out that silica occurs not only in the crystalline condition, in which it is insoluble, but also in a colloid condition, in which state it is to some extent soluble in water. Microscopical examination of chert tends to show that its silica is colloid. Professor Hull, in the paper referred to, came to the conclusion "that carbonate limestone chert is essentially a pseudomorphous rock, consisting of gelatinous silica replacing limestone of organic origin, chiefly foraminiferal, crinoidal and coralline," and that the replacement was not of organic origin. He regarded it as probable that the coralline and crinoidal beds would, after their formation, be porous and open. The sea-water, containing dissolved silica, would percolate through this, and, since it has been shown that mineral or organic objects formed of carbonate of lime are liable to be replaced by silica when submerged in water in which this mineral is dissolved, the replacement of calcium carbonate by silica would follow as a purely chemical process. Subsequently, Dr. Hinde brought forward evidence to show that the silica had been derived from the silica of sponge remains.

It has already been pointed out that the organic remains met

* "Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society," Vol. I. (New Series).

with in the Derbyshire limestone, closely resemble the deposits which are forming in modern seas. We find analogues to the shelly, crinoidal, and coralline deposits; but, while we find numerous foraminifera, extensive deposits such as the chalk or the modern Globigerina ooze are conspicuous by their absence. Nor do we find anything at all comparable to the silicious oozes which are being formed of the shells of radiolaria and other silica-secreting organisms. It is possible that the silica of the chert may have been partly derived from such deposits, if they ever existed, but this seems doubtful. The question is a deeply interesting one, and will probably repay further investigation.

Let us now endeavour to call up to our imagination the physical conditions under which this limestone was formed. It has already been stated that in Derbyshire its base has never been reached; nevertheless, it has been calculated, from the measured geological sections, that it is not less than 5,500 feet in thickness. The whole of this is a marine deposit of great purity, and therefore must have been formed in a fairly deep sea, to which sedimentary matter from the land rarely found its way. We also infer, from its great thickness, that while it was being formed, subsidence was taking place. We are driven to this conclusion by the fact that in this thick deposit the fossils in the upper beds do not differ from those in the lower ones to such a degree as would be the case if the gradual accumulation of the deposit had involved a shallowing to the extent of 5,500 feet. Differences do occur, but we look in vain for such a change in the fauna as would be brought about by a shallowing of the sea to the extent of the thickness of the marine deposits. While we may regard the mountain limestone as a deep sea deposit, we are forbidden to imagine that its depth approached that of the deeper parts of the Atlantic. Soundings, made in the deeper parts of the Atlantic, reveal the fact that oozes are being formed of the calcareous and silicious shells of minute organisms which inhabit the surface and bottom waters. From a depth of about 2,000 fathoms in the South Atlantic has been brought up an ooze made up of globigerina, orbulina, coccoliths, rhabdoliths, etc. In some places this

Globigerina ooze is replaced by one made up almost entirely of the frustules of diatoms, while from below 2,000 fathoms, silicious oozes, composed of radiolaria, are brought up. From still greater depths (over 3,000 fathoms), a red clay, devoid of organisms, is brought up. None of the pelagic deposits find analogues in the mountain limestone, and it would appear that the sea in which it was formed never attained such depths.

If we trace the limits of the limestone area in different directions, we are able to make out the probable limits of the sea in which it was laid down, and thus get an idea of the physical geography at the period of its formation. If we trace the Derbyshire limestone westward into Wales, we find that it gradually becomes thinner, and associated with it are beds of sandstone and shale. This is a sign of shallow water, and indicates the nearness of an ancient coast-line. If we follow it to its junction with older rocks, we find it resting unconformably upon them. It rests against the metamorphic rocks of Anglesey; in Shropshire, North Wales, Westmorland, etc., upon Silurian rocks; while in many localities it conformably overlies beds of a deep red colour, which were early referred to the Old Red Sandstone. It would appear, however, that these intermediate rocks, which belong to the system known as the Devonian, represent various periods of the long interval which elapsed between the close of the Silurian and the beginning of the Carboniferous periods. These beds represent the shore-line of the sea in which the carboniferous limestone was deposited. Following the limestone northwards, we trace the ancient beach passing under Ingleborough, and in the dales cut into the mountain may be seen the lowest beds of the carboniferous system, the lower ones consisting of angular fragments derived from Silurian rocks, and passing upwards into beds containing large water-worn pebbles, and these again into a calcareous sandstone. Tracing it northwards and eastwards into Durham and Northumberland, we find intercalated with the calcareous strata beds of shale, sandstone, and coal, indicating the existence of land in that direction. In Ireland the lower carboniferous sea overspread the greater portion of the country,

and its beach may be traced at intervals on the eastern sides of the hills of the west of Ireland. From here it stretched eastwards across England, for a distance of 750 miles, into what is now Holland, Belgium, North France, and the valley of the Rhine. To the north-west lay a great continent, to which Professor Dawkins has given the name Archaia, from the fact that it was mainly composed of archaean rocks; and on the shores of this ancient continent our mountain limestone was deposited. "The hills of Down, and the Wicklow mountains, were islands, the latter, not improbably, being connected with Wales, across what is now the Irish Sea, while the higher ranges in the Isle of Man and the Highlands of Scotland stood over the sea, between the island of Mayo and the island of Cumbria."*

After a time a shallowing of this ancient carboniferous sea took place, for we find, overlying the limestone, the series of shales and sandstones known as the Yoredale Rocks. Further shallowing, with the accumulation of the Millstone Series, and finally a land surface, upon which grew the luxuriant vegetation of the Coal Measures, and which underwent numerous oscillations of level with the successive accumulations of vegetable matter which gave rise to our coal seams.

* Professor W. B. Dawkins.

On Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 45.)

SECOND REPORT.—THE EXCAVATION AND GENERAL RESULTS.

BY JOHN WARD.



SINCE the first report, three years ago, systematic excavation has been carried on in this cave at irregular intervals, chiefly in winter. My helpers have been the two brothers Rains, and their cousin, Mr. C. Gregory, the young men, it will be remembered, who made the discovery of bones in this cave. Upon them has fallen the chief share of the above work; and I cannot proceed without first testifying to the highly creditable manner in which they have done it, and to their keen interest and perseverance, in spite of its laborious character. They deserve the best thanks of our Society.

The results have come short of what was anticipated. For this nobody, of course, is to be blamed, unless the old users of the cave for their want of appreciation of 19th-century archæology! In cave-digging, as in barrow-digging, appearances are decidedly deceitful, and one must be prepared for blanks. Still, although the investigation, so far, cannot be said to have thrown new light upon primitive man and his times, it has by no means been a wasted work, as will be seen in the sequel. The chief aim, however, of this report is to set forth facts rather than inferences, and facts so presented that the readers may form their own conclusions and pronounce upon those herein stated. There is a very

special reason for this. A cave cannot be twice dug: so, unless the facts are plainly set forth, the reader has perforce to accept the reporter's conclusions on simple trust—a most unscientific procedure. While admitting that the cave-digger is in the best of positions as an eye-witness to interpret the facts, his prime duty is to observe, and to fully and faithfully report what he has seen. In this spirit I proceed.

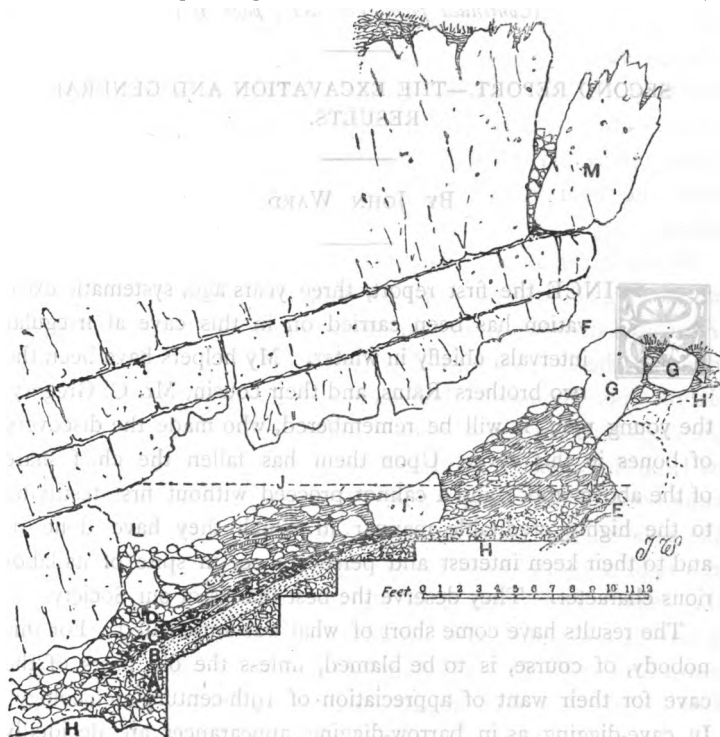


FIG. 1.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF RAINS CAVE.

Our first operation consisted in making the cave more accessible. To enter, one had to slip through a small hole, and drop somewhat uncertainly on the floor inside, which (as may be seen in the accompanying section of the cave, where F is the entrance) was on a much lower level than the ground outside, and steeply sloped downwards towards the rear. On November 7th, 1889,

we commenced a trench in front of the entrance, with a view to making an inclined way in. Nothing noteworthy was found in this operation beyond a fragment of coarse hand-made pottery about 15 inches below the surface, an iron hook at about half that depth, and a few bones. In the interval between this date and December 26th, some of the large blocks (G,G, *Section*) about the entrance were blasted and removed, in doing which it was clearly seen that they had naturally fallen from the rocks above. A huge block (J, *Plan*) still covers more than half of the real mouth of the cave, and its original position on the rocky face above can be readily traced. A large number of loose stones (chiefly those thrown up in the first diggings) were also removed from the interior, thereby lowering the floor considerably in places.

By the last-mentioned date the cave was ready for systematic work. We adopted the usual method. A horizontal cord (A,B, *Plan*) was stretched from near the entrance to the back, thereby dividing the interior into a left and a right region: this was the datum line. Upon the horizontal plane of this cord a plan was prepared by a process of simple triangulation: its level is shown as J, on the *Section*; and the *Plan*, as here given, was afterwards completed on the same plane. The next step was to divide up the area on this plane into a series of strips, each one foot wide, at a right-angle right and left of the datum line, as indicated on the *Plan*. These were indicated on the sides of the cave by letters of the alphabet in white paint, "A" being the foot-strip nearest the entrance. Choosing a tolerably level portion of the floor on the left side, about one-third way down the cave, we there dug a trench one foot wide and deep, and corresponding to that portion of "J" which lay to the left of the datum line. The only contents, other than limestone and soil, in this parallelo-piped, were a few animal teeth and splinters of bone: these we placed in a bag which we labelled "J. *Left*," and in that bag nothing else was placed. We proceeded similarly with the next foot of soil, "I. *Left*," only instead of removing it to the depth of one foot, we removed it to the level of the bottom of "J. *Left*." "H"

and "G" were treated in precisely the same manner ; and before the end of January, 1890, the whole of the anterior portion of the cave was planed down to this level, with the exception of a few feet just within the entrance, which were left to continue the inclined way into the interior.

A second layer, one foot thick throughout, was next removed in strips, as above ; these were distinguished by the prefix "1." In like manner, the next layer of strips below was distinguished

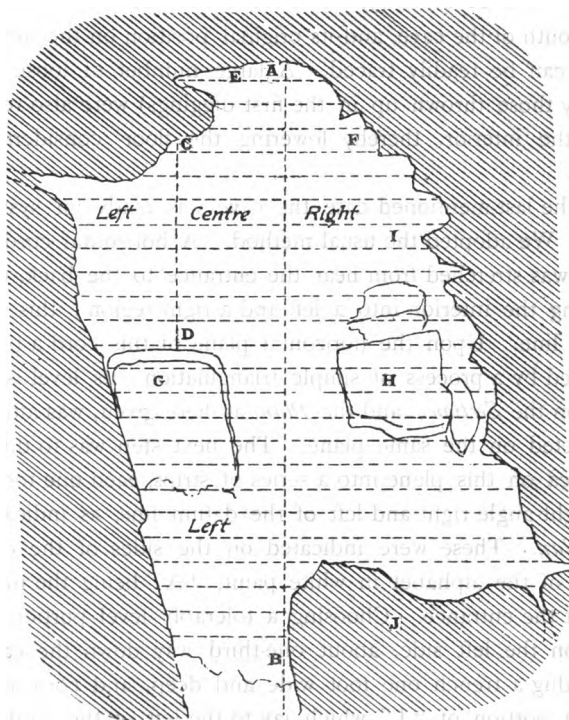


FIG. 2.—PLAN OF RAINS CAVE.

by "2," and so forth. This looks simple enough ; in practice however, it was not always possible, or even desirable, to follow, it out. Frequently the floor consisted of a matted mass of stones, with large blocks extending into the neighbouring foot-strips : these could not be broken up and removed with any regard to the

latter. The large piece of rock, H, *Plan*, and I, *Section*, for instance, extended into no less than thirteen of these parallelopipeds of cave-earth. Then, at a later stage, when the bedding was distinct, it was deemed preferable to "peel off" the beds singly, in breadths of one foot as before, but in depth determined by the thickness of the bed—this, in order to keep the objects of the different beds separate. Not only were all the objects likely to be of use placed in bags, as above explained, but notes were taken on the spot of the positions and other circumstances of the more important of them, as well as of the character of the soil.

The superficial portion of the cave floor consisted, as already stated, very largely of loose stones, small and great. These removed, stones still preponderated as a rule, but were everywhere mixed up with a variable loam, which sometimes simply filled their interstices, and at other times formed patches almost devoid of them. We shall have occasion to revert more particularly to this cave loam.

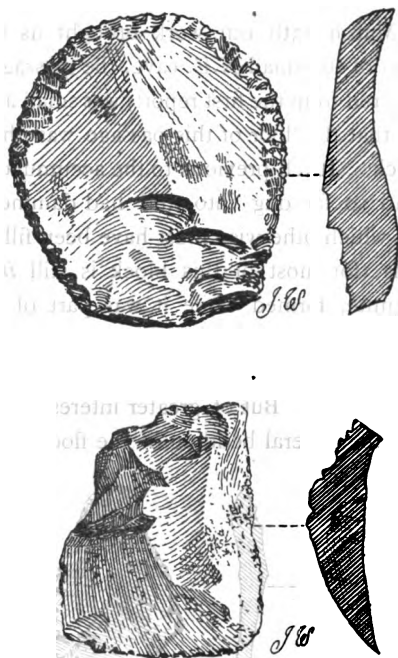
Up to March 13th, very much digging was done, but with poor results. As soon as the left region was reduced to a convenient slope for ingress and egress, we turned our full attention to the right. The soil at and near the surface, particularly in the left region, contained diffused particles of charcoal, and was patchy from the presence of vegetable mould. From its kneaded appearance, and being in the track of animals and men passing to the rear of the cave, we concluded that the mould was to a large extent trampled in, and that the charcoal was in a similar way transported from the rear, where we afterwards found several patches of it. Autumnal leaves blown in, doubtless, also did their share in the production of the mould. No definite bedding was discovered up to the above date, except a seam of crystalline stalagmite at the extreme front of the right region (E, *Section*.) It varied from 1 to 2 inches in thickness, and was sometimes laminated: after trailing down the rock, it dipped towards the middle of the cave, becoming much broken and soon lost. Subsequently, we found many loose pieces of stalagmite in the vicinity, which

probably originally belonged to this sheet. There was, however, a general tendency for the materials of the cave floor to be arranged in irregular and ill-defined bands or drifts, sloping downwards towards the back of the cave—stony here, loamy there, gravelly, gritty, etc.

By March 5th, all the excavation that has been done in the anterior half of the cave was finished. In this portion very few bones and objects of human handiwork were found. These were most plentiful towards the middle of the cave, and at a depth that increased as that part was reached, but we quite failed at this stage to detect that they belonged to any special bed. These objects consisted mainly of animal bones, mostly in a fragmentary condition, and small fragments of charcoal and hand-made pottery; occasionally fragments of human bone, flint, and iron were also found.

By this date we also had removed the superficial soil of the rear part of the right region, with similar results, except that generally the "finds" were more numerous, and particularly so the deeper we sank. On the 10th, however, we reached an irregular seam of charcoal (its position indicated by I on the *Plan*, and as a dark line below J on the *Section*), apparently the site of a fire. It was thickest (about two inches) at the cave side, but nowhere was it sharply defined, and it died out before the datum line was reached. Associated with it were numerous fragments of animal bones, some burnt, a few scraped as with flint implements, and one gnawed; potsherds, mostly in a very friable condition, and all of hand-made pottery; and many implements and irregular pieces of flint. These objects considerably outspread the charcoal, particularly towards the end of the cave. Most of the flints from both here and elsewhere were superficially quite white and opaque, doubtless by the action of the soil; but in a few instances the process was incomplete, the surface being finely flecked, and very rarely indeed was a piece found quite untouched. Of the eighteen or twenty pieces found in this layer, only seven can be regarded as worked, the rest being mere shapeless lumps. Of these, five are here illustrated full-size. The elegant

horseshoe-scraper (Fig. 3) has a neatly bevelled cutting edge nearly all along the semi-circular margin. A much smaller scraper (Fig. 5), belonging to the kite-shaped variety, has a similar edge all round. Fig. 4 may be regarded as a chisel; its flat cutting edge has not

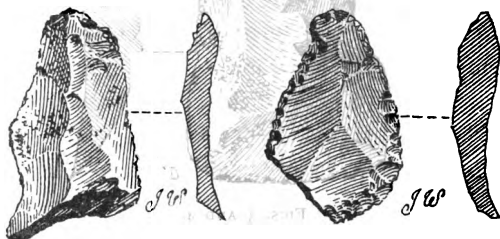


FIGS. 3 AND 4.

been produced by chipping, but by one well-directed blow. Fig. 7 is a long ridge-flake, with one edge finely serrated (flake-saw). Then there are two poor flakes, and part of the cutting end of another scraper, or scraper-like tool, finely chipped, and with signs of wear. At the cave side, charcoal belonging to this seam was embedded in some soft granular stalagmite deposited by a small stream. But this stream already had long been in existence, for as deep as we went below this seam there were laminæ of stalagmite of varying thicknesses, and the intervening layers of cave earth were loosely cemented into a tufaceous mass. All

these stalagmites dipped and died out towards the central region, passing below the charcoal layer in doing so.

From this date we were decidedly more fortunate. The foot-strips below these stalagmites were rich in both animal and human bones, potsherds, charcoal, and flints of no great interest. On March 13th our work brought us to the entrance (below F, *Plan*) of the small N.E. cave, the passage to which, it will be remembered from the first report, was small and descending. We now found that the floor of this passage was the surface of a huge fallen block. It fell previous to the accumulation of most of the soil we had so far dug into, and had dammed it back from the small cave, which otherwise must have been filled up. On its under-surface is (for most of this block is still *in situ*) a thick layer of stalagmite, formed while it was part of the side of the cave. The water now drips from the roof above, and, by the date we are dealing with, had given rise to a rather large stalagmitic boss on its apex. But of greater interest was the discovery at this point of the general bedding of the floor deposits.



FIGS. 5 AND 6.

One result of our diggings in the right region was to leave a vertical section along the middle line of the higher ground on the left. Towards the end of the cave this face presented a succession of four distinct deposits; and having now the clue we could readily trace them forwards for a considerable distance, becoming more and more indistinct and (except the lowest bed, which we never cut through) thinner. A fair idea of these deposits may be obtained from the Section we have already more than once referred to. But it must be remembered that this Section is diagrammatic,

representing as on one vertical plane what in reality were horizontally separated. The line H, H, H', represents the extent downwards of our diggings, mostly in the right region; H' represents a part of the external inclined trench. We found that almost from the first we had unconsciously made acquaintance with all these beds, and it accounted in great measure for the widely different results of the foot-strips. The top bed (D), with its seams of stalagmite and hearth, has been sufficiently described for the present. Before dealing with the rest, it is well to point out wherein they all agree. With about only a dozen exceptions—and most of these clearly imply human agency—all the stones contained in these beds were derived from the parent rock (dunstone) of the cave. They were all angular or sub-angular; none were water-rolled, or took the shape of boulders. The loam, whether fine or coarse, whether approximating to a clay or to sand, had also the same source. To this loam we will devote a few minutes.

In general character it was identical with the sub-soil of the district—a fawn-coloured, more or less gritty calcareous loam, derived from the disintegration of the bed-rock, a dolomitized carboniferous limestone, commonly known as dunstone. The normal limestone of this formation consists of calcium carbonate, with a variable but always small percentage of earthy matters insoluble in water charged with carbonic acid, as all terrestrial water is. These earthy residues alone, or to a very large extent, form the true cave-earths of caves excavated out of this rock, and generally they largely contribute to soils derived from it. They exist in dunstone, but play only a comparatively small part in the products of its disintegration. This is owing to the less solvent quality of the magnesium-calcium carbonate (dolomite), of which this rock is so largely built up, compared with that of simple calcium carbonate. The action of natural water (*i.e.*, water charged with carbonic acid) may be illustrated by that of diluted hydrochloric acid. If some dunstone is treated with this acid, there is a brisk effervescence, which, however, soon subsides, or nearly so. If the residue is dried and weighed, it is found that

only a small proportion of the stone (the calcium carbonate) has been dissolved, the residue consisting of the double carbonate *plus* the insoluble earthy matters above alluded to. Now treat this residue with *hot* acid : the double carbonate is dissolved, the earthy matters remain. The small crystals of dolomite constitute to a very large extent the gritty element of the soil in the vicinity of Rains Cave.

As might be expected, the relative quantities of the above constituents vary considerably in the soil of the cave ; but the insoluble earthy matters are always in great excess compared with those of the mother-rock. Calcium carbonate, too, is always present, perhaps in a stalagmitic form. The following is a fair average analysis of this soil :—

Calcium carbonate	...	...	...	...	20
Calcium-magnesium carbonate	...	...	...	...	65
Insoluble earthy residue	...	...	...	...	15

100 by weight.

To resume the work of excavation. The discovery of definite bedding modified our procedure, which henceforth consisted in the investigation of the cave floor, *layer by layer*. The little that remained of the upper two beds right of the datum line, was soon stripped away. This process was repeated on the left side ; but the space on that side, in the posterior half of the cave, being too wide for working conveniently, we divided it into a central and an extreme left region, the one being excavated before the other. The top bed of these regions had no features of special interest. At the end of the cave it was about four feet thick, and consisted almost wholly of loose stones, some so large as to require to be blasted before removal. In one place the stones seemed to be artificially laid, so as to form a rude pavement.

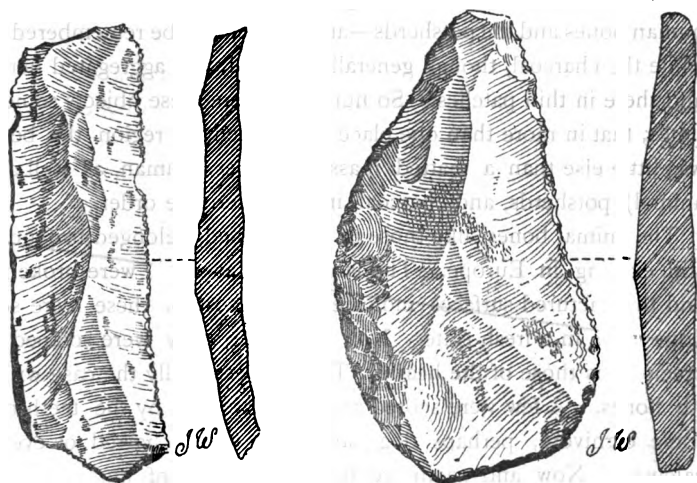
The underlying bed (C), normally dark and mottled, was the most important in the cave. It varied considerably in thickness, in character, and in the proportionate quantity of bones and objects betokening human presence. It was thickest in the central region, but rarely exceeded six inches where definable ;

while in a forward direction it became thinner, also less dark, less noticeable, and with a smaller proportion of bones, etc. Almost from the first, we had unconsciously made its acquaintance, and with little doubt most of the "finds" up to this date (except those associated with the hearth) were derived from it. While this bed was everywhere tolerably well defined from the underlying loam or breccia (the loam apparently thinning out in places), it was not always so with regard to the top one; in the central region especially, it passed into, or was mixed up with, the latter, a point to be remembered. As implied above, the animal bones were unevenly distributed in it: this particularly was the case with the human bones and the potsherds—another point to be remembered; while the charcoal, though generally diffused, was aggregated here and there in thin patches. So numerous were these objects sometimes, that in more than one place in the central region the bed was little else than a matted mass of bones (human as well as animal), potsherds, and charcoal, in no discernible order.

The animal bones, like those of the top bed, belonged to fauna still existing in Europe. The larger ones as a rule were broken, and the fractured surfaces indicated that most of these were so done when in a fresh state. Now and again they were scraped; precisely as those of the hearth. This was especially the case with rib bones. A few were scored and punctured as by the teeth of some carnivore, perhaps dog; and still fewer charred or even calcined. Now and again we found fragments of human skull also charred; *these*, however, were not widely spread, and all belonged to one individual.

About a dozen pieces of flint were found in this layer, but only four can be regarded as worked, the rest being mere shapeless lumps. One is a core from which flakes have been chipped; one part of the natural surface of its rounded end has been much bruised—perhaps it has been used as a hammer. The most elaborately worked one (Fig. 8) might, at first sight, be taken for a javelin head; but it cannot have been intended for such a weapon, for the apex is too blunt, and each margin (which has been bevelled to a rude cutting edge) is worn from use for a short

distance about midway from the apex to the middle, which could not have been the case had it been a piercing implement. The broad end is only imperfectly chipped into shape. A neat little untrimmed flake (Fig. 6) has its edges still very sharp; I pointed my pencil with it in making some of the accompanying drawings. A small broken ridge flake has signs of wear; and another piece of flint is undoubtedly an unfinished implement, broken in the making. A thin flat slaty pebble, oval in shape and about two inches long, is ground along one edge to form a cutting tool or a scraper. The bruised core, the unfinished implement, and the



FIGS. 7 AND 8.

shapeless pieces, point to the manufacture of flint implements in this cave. This is confirmed by a quartzite boulder weighing about 10 oz., which has been used as a hammer. It is bruised at the sub-angles, not, however, on their summits, but on their sides. I cannot conceive of any other use than flint-knapping to cause this.

All the potsherds of this seam were rude, friable, and handmade, and in most instances too decayed to stand removal. As a rule, they were dark superficially, and always black within, for which reason the smaller fragments were often passed by for

charcoal. In the right region of the cave several much decayed pieces of pearly shell appeared to belong to the *Anodonta cygnæa*. Was this fresh-water mollusc eaten? Were its shells used as utensils or personal ornaments?

The lower beds were not very complex. Immediately below the one I have just described was a seam of loam (B), showing very distinctly on the median section. It was even in texture and colour; contained few stones; and, so far as we could make out, no bones, or objects of human make. Like the layer above, it had a tendency to get thinner and obscurer towards the entrance. Its maximum development was a little behind the middle of the cave, where it attained a thickness of seven inches. Towards the end it was vague and irregular, and, like the layer above, most of it in the right region had been removed before we were aware that it was a separate bed.

Below this lay an unconsolidated breccia (A), that is, a deposit of angular rock-fragments in contact with one another. The interstices as a rule were filled with loam identical with that above; where not so filled, as at the back of the cave, the stones were usually loosely cemented with films of stalagmite connected with the stalagmites below the charcoal layer described above. So deep as we went it contained no bones nor any objects indicating the contemporary presence of man.

By the end of March our work for 1890 concluded. The amount of work done on the spot in the present year (1891) has been considerably less, and was confined to February and March. It consisted at first in the further excavation of the central and extreme left regions. This we did down to the base of the dark ossiferous layer (C), and horizontally as far as it was practical or worth while. The yield of bones and other objects was not great, but in other respects it accorded to former results. It was plain enough now that no further systematic digging could be made, except at the cost of a very large amount of labour. With a view to the prospects of further digging, we decided to ascertain what was below the breccia. For this purpose we chose the back of the cave, where the floor consisted of little else than loose stones.

After sinking about 7 ft., we reached the orifice of another cave (K, on the *Section* ; E, on the *Plan*), filled almost up to its roof with stones, many of which were cemented together with stalagmite. It is quite likely that this is part of the same cavity as the N.E. cave, each being simply a lofty part of its roof. No attempt was made to excavate it. The "finds" consisted of loose bones, human and animal, among which was a very perfect badger's skull with lower jaws attached. Most of these bones, and certainly all the larger ones, had slipped down from the front cave. Here and there were patches of fine earth, so highly charged with bones of small animals, that after separating the earthy matters of a sample, the residue (consisting almost entirely of these bones) formed quite two-thirds of the original volume. We failed to pass through the breccia. We dug down to some large blocks which would have necessitated powder and sledge-hammer, and the removal of much of the surrounding soil ; and the favourable turn in the weather withdrew my helpers to their agricultural pursuits. The *débris* of this last stage of the excavation was for convenience stacked in the right half of the cave, thereby spoiling considerably the open appearance of the interior. But so altered and roomy is it still, that those esteemed members who knew it of old would fail to recognise it as the dark creep-hole they struggled into and groped about three and a half years ago.

How came these beds ? From an early stage of the work, the conviction grew that they were essentially a talus of rubbish slipped down from time to time from above the entrance. Their downward slope, coupled with many minor circumstances, particularly of the top bed, amply proved this. Indeed, a glance at the *Section* almost tells the story without words. Look at the entrance ! Large blocks of rock have fallen from above. Another huge mass is about to fall. Wind, rain, and frost, have weakened the thin shaly seam in the limestone at its base, and the block has tilted forward, leaving a chasm behind. Let the weather continue its disintegrating work ; let more stones wedge themselves in the chasm, and the huge mass will fall, and with it a shower of stones and soil, perhaps to block the entrance for hundreds, or even

thousands, of years. Now what would take place, supposing we had not interfered with the floor? Some of this *débris* would fall directly into the cave, the less angular of its stones rolling down the slope to the back. The rest would be piled up at the entrance, but soon to gravitate (rain, wind, and animals aiding), some into the cave behind, some over the area immediately in front. Within, the slope is very steep at first, but it gradually spreads more and more over the floor. Centuries pass without further violent changes. The drip, drip, here and there within deposits films and seams of stalagmite on the floor below. But the rocks above the mouth, resting upon uncertain foundations, are always liable to collapse. Moisture and wind etch out, frost wedges out, their fissures and joints, only to end as before, in a fall of *débris*. Meanwhile, ever and anon a heavy thud within tells of the fall of a block from the roof or sides, loosened by similar means. Thus the work has and will go on: the mouth recedes; the roof is elevated; the floor is raised.

It is almost needless to say that the accumulation above described must have been formed vastly more rapidly than the ordinary deposits of a cave, that is, those beyond the reach of an external talus. In the famous Torquay Cave, Kent's Hole, a superficial black mould, rarely exceeding 1 ft. in thickness, contained objects covering the whole of historic time, and extending back into prehistoric to the Neolithic period—a length of time exceeding, perhaps, all that has been brought to light in Rains Cave. But recent as the deposits of this cave are, compared with the hoary antiquity of those which have been excavated at Torquay, we must not underrate their age. The bedding implies intervals, one at least very considerable, in the process of infilling. A consideration of the top bed alone will sufficiently show how very intermittent, and therefore slow when measured by human time, this process has been. Several thin seams of stalagmite were noticed in this bed: these imply intervals in which the cave floor must have remained unchanged for years. Equally telling was the fact that at all levels stones and bones had their upper surfaces encrusted with films of this material: these show that in the rear

half at least, the top bed was introduced little by little, and not by several great leaps. That this must have been the case is plainly proved in another way. We know that water, wind, and ice, are still doing their slow but sure work of disintegration; but have the scarps and ravines of our country perceptibly changed in our time? Have they perceptibly changed since the Romans made their acquaintance? The fall of blocks from above the entrance and the roof of Peak Cavern has not entered into the practical consideration of the rope-spinners below; perhaps they have never thought of it. We see the impending rock above the mouth of Rains Cave: probably it was in much the same state a century ago, and may be so a century hence. But, until it falls, whence shall the talus below receive further accretion?

Whether the cave was always open to daylight during the accumulation of the top bed, we cannot say. It certainly was frequently accessible to man; and at one time especially he resorted to it to make a fire in the right region towards the back, when he did a little feasting, and besides leaving bones, left also sundry lumps, chippings, and tools of flint, and potsherds, lying about. But what may be termed the *era* of human occupancy was considerably earlier. This introduces us to the dark ossiferous bed (C).

Here we tread upon equally firm ground. The animal bones of this layer were undoubtedly the rejectments of human food; and the layer itself must be regarded as consisting essentially of ancient refuse, its dark mottled earth being loam discoloured with animal and vegetable matters, and perhaps mixed with a little vegetable mould trodden in from without. Its large dimensions implied a good deal of feeding—whether in connection with one stretch of human tenure or repeated visits we cannot tell. But we can picture the primitive folk eating their food, which consisted chiefly of beef and mutton, in the middle part of the interior where the floor was less steep, and throwing the waste down the slope behind. The diffused charcoal suggested cooking: where was the hearth? Charcoal in sufficient quantity was found nowhere in the right region, or the rear, in connection with this bed. It

must have been outside, or else just within the entrance, which at that time was probably much larger than even at the present moment. In either case we failed to reach it, our diggings hereabouts being merely sufficient to produce a convenient slope into the cave.

The presence of human bones in this bed at first sight suggests cannibalism. But there are several circumstances which, taken together, prove that the cave was used also as a burial place. (1) These bones were not so evenly distributed as one would have expected, had they been cast away as the *exuviae* of human food in common with the animal bones. (2) The long bones were sometimes found unbroken; and in several instances when broken, their component parts were lying near one another, indicating that when originally deposited they were whole. Moreover, the fractured surfaces, when sufficiently preserved to judge therefrom, were not such as would be produced in a fresh bone, smashed to extract the marrow; on the contrary, they were identical with what is habitually seen in ancient interments, where the bones, having become brittle through the loss of gelatinous matters, are very liable to fracture through unequal subsidence of the surrounding soil, or the interference of burrowing animals. (3) In one case, at least, some bones were lying in anatomical relationship to one another. On March 22nd, 1890, we distinctly traced through a maze of animal and human bones, potsherds, etc., in the central region, a pair of human fibulæ, one associated with its tibia; fragments of femur; a few lumbar, dorsal, and cervical vertibræ; some broken ribs; an atlas; part of a lower jaw, and an upper one; and a radius—all evidently belonging to one individual, lying on its left side, and with its feet towards the back of the cave. (4) In no case was a bone, or fragment of one that could be identified as human, scraped or hacked; nor during the systematic excavation was there found a gnawed one. In the earlier diggings, two femurs were found near the surface, with their lower extremities broken off apparently when in a new condition, and for two or three inches above the fractured ends extensively gnawed. These bones belonged to one

individual, and were so remarkably new-looking—like some pieces of skull found at the same time, and referred to in the first report—that I cannot but suspect that they were modern. Still, this must not be too much insisted upon: we were occasionally astonished at the fresh appearance of bones undoubtedly contemporary with their neighbours which were in the last stage of decay. These differences were obviously due to the varying character of the soil. (5) Lastly, all the potsherds of the lower beds, which were sufficiently perfect to show their ornamentation, belonged to vessels which are universally regarded as sepulchral.

The above remarks will perhaps give rise to an impression that the cave was simply the by-no-means infrequent case of a dwelling turned into a cemetery. This undoubtedly is true so far as it goes; but the actual history is more complex—much more complex, perhaps, than we think. The refuse layer undoubtedly points to a period of habitation: no funeral feast could have ended in so thick and extensive a deposit of remains, nor could a succession of such feasts have left one so solid, as the intervening interments must have given rise to breaks. If *all* the human remains related to interments, there must have been an earlier and a later sepulchral era. The diggings carried on by the Raineses and their friend in 1888 were *entirely above* the charcoal layer of the right region. Amongst the objects then found were two fragments of human frontal, which I distinguished as “E” in my first report. In the later diggings we found other fragments of this skull scattered widely about the refuse layer, some in the central region, but most *below* the above-mentioned charcoal deposit and thin stalagmites. From this we learn, (1) that these bones were either coeval with the refuse layer, having been originally scattered as we found them (in which case we must suspect cannibalism); or they formed part of an interment deposited shortly after the completion of this layer, and subsequently disturbed and scattered before sufficient time had elapsed for the accumulation of an upper layer. And (2) that, after a long interval (how long we can only guess, but during which the charcoal layer was deposited), the refuse layer was dug down to, in or towards the central

region, and among other things the two fragments of frontal found by the Rainses were thrown up.

The disturbance, and consequent commingling of human remains, brought about by later burials, is familiar enough to barrow-openers; as also is the fact that the disturbed earlier interments rarely show signs of re-arrangement. The same cause undoubtedly is responsible for the confusion in this cave. If skull "E" relates to an interment—and I have little doubt that it does—the body must have been simply laid on the floor and covered up with stones and soil. The early disturbance of this interment implies the early introduction of others—at least, *one*, as several fragments of another skull were also found under the charcoal layer. The interments of the later era must have been in graves; some deep enough to reach the refuse layer; thus accounting, not merely for bones, etc., of the earlier era being brought up to higher levels, but for the commingling of both in that layer, and the disturbed condition of the upper soil in the central region already noticed. As might be expected, it was only possible to distinguish between the bones of the two sets of interments in exceptional cases. Besides the fragments of the two skulls which belonged to the more ancient interments, another may be attributed with less degree of certainty to the same period—that to which the burnt fragments related, nothing belonging to it being found above the refuse layer. On the other hand, as the remains of the two most completely restored skulls—the "C" of the last report, and "G" of the next; and those of another—the "A" of the last—were all found very near the surface, mostly during the earlier diggings, we may, with a like degree of certainty, assign these to the later era. Now if these two sets of skull-fragments are compared, those of the former are noticeably thicker than the latter. This is probably more than a mere coincidence, for scattered fragments of at least one other thick skull were found in the refuse layer, while some of other thin ones were found nearer the surface.

The potsherds not only corroborate this testimony of the skulls, but carry it a stage further. Beneath the charcoal layer were some fragments of two typical "food vases," several of the one

being intercalated in the stalagmite below ; and fellow-fragments of both sets were found superficially in the central region. These vessels, it is almost needless to say, were sepulchral, not domestic : for this reason they cannot well be identified with the refuse layer, and as the only alternative is the earlier human remains, their testimony must be held to be conclusive of the sepulchral origin of the latter. There were numerous other potsherds found bearing the characteristic decoration of vessels of this sort, but their relative age was indeterminate.

Another point must not be overlooked. When the cave ceased to be used as a burial place, its floor would no longer have cause to be disturbed. Hence all objects contained in subsequent accretions of soil and stones were presumably of post-sepulchral age—I say, *presumably*, because we must never forget the depredations of burrowing animals, and the possibility of objects already ancient being introduced *with* the *débris*. Here again, facts corroborate theory. I will firstly instance the curious earthen cauldron* found in the earlier excavations, and described and illustrated in the first report. All the fragments were found near one another, and, of course, above the charcoal layer. This indicated that the vessel fell to pieces on the spot, and that the surrounding soil had not since been disturbed. Not only was it post-sepulchral from position, but it was decidedly of *domestic* type. Although it was of hand-made ware, like the older sepulchral ones, it was markedly different in other respects, being harder and redder ; and it was not alone, several other plain potsherds of simple character being superficially found—notably one in the trench just outside the entrance. We pass to another testimony, that of the wheel-made pottery. It is a general opinion that ware of this sort was unknown in Britain before the Roman occupation, hence was of comparatively late introduction. Here again, facts jump with theory : the wheel-made potsherds, although of primitive type, were all found near the surface, two of them during the earlier

*On page 40, Vol. xi. of this *Journal*, a vessel remarkably like this was wrongly attributed to a Durham cave : it was found, with other pottery, in a trench close by a barrow at Heslerton Wold.

excavations, when also a *turned* spindle-whorl, similarly situated, was picked up. Iron, as a common material for implements, was another late introduction, and of the ten or more pieces (all too fragmentary and oxidized to make out their former use) found in this cave, only one was as low down as the charcoal layer, and its association with that layer was very doubtful.

These lines of reasoning leave but little room for doubt that there was an earlier and a later sepulchral era, in the interval of which the charcoal layer was deposited. It is evident, then, that this layer, or its extension—the floor-surface of the time—was broken through, in order that the interments of the later era might reach those of the earlier and the still older refuse layer. This, of course, would displace and commingle objects of the former layer with those of the three other periods. I think it very likely, although I have no very cogent reasons for saying so, that the hammer-stone, the flint core, and some of the pieces of flint, including the unfinished implement found in the latter layer, originally belonged to the above extension. Apart from these, the character and numerousness of the flint objects found in the charcoal layer were highly suggestive that the cave was at that stage temporarily used by a flint-knapper.

The fragments of charred skull may be urged against the sepulchral origin of the earlier human bones. As, however, fire was a well-nigh universal concomitant of prehistoric interments (perhaps with a view to the ceremonial purification of the graves), it must have often happened that the bones of older interments were accidentally burnt thereby. These fires probably explain the small patches of charcoal in the central region in and above the refuse layer.

We now pass to the underlying loam and breccia. The breccia first: its slope corresponding with that of the above beds proclaims its nature—a talus. It differed from the topmost bed in several particulars. It did not vary so much. Its stones were more closely packed and angular, and of more constant size; and the interstitial loam was finer and lighter in colour. It gave one the idea of a shingle, afterwards interstitially filled with loam. On the

other hand, the former bed was undoubtedly introduced as a mixture of earth and stones, sometimes the one preponderating, sometimes the other; and its frequently weathered stones indicated that it consisted largely of external sub-soil. In a talus, the larger materials tend to spread out, being more given to rolling than the finer, which, on the other hand, are rapidly lost in the interstices, before the fringe is reached. As the cave entrance when the breccia was introduced was almost certainly more forward than at present, the zone of fine detritus would also be more forward, the breccia being its fringe. This, however, scarcely explains the greater angularity of its fragments. A fall of rock at a cave mouth does not necessarily involve a fall of sub-soil as well; in the implied contingency it is reasonable to think that the rock-slip would resolve itself into a coarse angular *débris*, with comparatively little finer material. The overlying loamy seam, which was identical with the interstitial loam, had all the appearance of rain-wash. In being washed down the cave, it would naturally sink into the interstices of the shingle before accumulating above it, or invading those portions beyond. This is just what was found to be the case. The loam formed a distinct bed only where the breccia was interstitially filled below; while nearer the back of the cave, where this deposit was more or less open, the loam occurred only in obscure patches. The lack of bones and other foreign objects in these lower beds was probably due to the cave being sealed up during the time of their accumulation.

The sequence of the deposits suggests the question of time. Time, as measured by years, plays but a small part in the history of most cave deposits, and it is so in that of the present one. The wheel-made potsherds carry us back at most to the Roman occupation, say, 1,700 years ago; and the iron objects *may* be a few centuries older. These are the extreme limits: it does not follow that these objects are so old. We know that previous to the introduction of iron into Western Europe there was a stage of time characterised by certain traits of civilisation and art, known as the Bronze Age, because that alloy was the best available

material for implements ; also that previous to this there was a less well-defined stage known as the Neolithic Age, because stone was the best available material for this purpose. These, however, are to us but mere stretches of vague duration, for as yet there are no reliable means of measuring them in years. The sepulchral potsherds furnish a *point d'appui* for at least the earlier sepulchral era of the cave. They so exactly accord with the well known pottery of the British "round" barrows as to leave but little doubt as to their contemporaneity. There are few prehistoric remains whose relative position in time is better known than these barrows. They are almost universally considered to belong to the earlier part of the Bronze Age. The refuse layer was, of course, older, but whether it reached back to Neolithic times is quite uncertain. The animal bones of this layer, as also those of all the more recent deposits, belong to that long, long period when viewed from the standpoint of years, but which is as a minute to a day compared with the life-history of the globe—the Recent Period of the geologist. Throughout this æon, the physical geography and the fauna and flora of Europe have remained practically unchanged, and civilisation and art, unbroken by any vicissitude of nature, have slowly developed into the intricate human world of the present.

There is no reason to doubt that this cave contains deposits of the Pleistocene period ; but whether considerably below our lowest diggings or otherwise, the attempt to excavate them would involve the removal of at least much of the great talus that still chokes up the interior. And after all, there is no guarantee that such deposits, assuming that they exist, are worth so great a labour.

I hope to have a third paper, consisting of reports on the pottery, the human remains, and the fauna and flora (which Professor Boyd Dawkins is kindly investigating) ready for next year's *Journal*.

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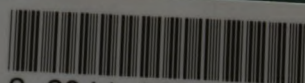
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